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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

1927-1928

Vol. 41

ADOLPH D. FENNEL
EDITOR

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Index to Vol. 41

(Through an error the pages of the May and June issues are numbered alike, we have therefore affixed a small "a" to the June page numbers)

MAJOR ARTICLES

Crimean War, British Army Postoffice, 1854-1856 579
Great Britain, One Penny Red of 1857 243
Great Britain, Penny Red of 1864 327
Guatemala, Postage Stamps of 75, 170, 253, 342, 426, 499, 612, 593a, 668, 734, 799
Jamaica, Three Eventful Years 159
Jamaican Cancellations, 19th Century 791
Lost Collection, The 579a
Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition 510, 670
Postmasters' Provisionals of 1851-57 723
Prisoners of War Covers of the Civil War 1
St. Louis Convention 11
Stamps and the Man 83
Statistical Congress Stamps 424
Toronto, The Place of Meeting, 1928 655
U. S. Three Cent, Relative Rarity of Recutting (1851) 419
U. S. Twelve Cent Bisected, 1857 666
U. S. Year Dated Cancellations, 1847-1856 495

GENERAL ARTICLES AND COMMENT.

A. P. S. 1928 Convention 590
Arthur Hind Prize Collection 619
Cask of Memory, A 459
"Corners" 728
Earliest American Postmark 725
Easy to Get and Easy to See 733
Emergency Postal Service 101
Fellow Secretaries, "A Message" 618a
Filatelic Fables 23, 611, 688
Hobbies and Health 351
Insurance to Cover Collections of Stamps 90
New Newfoundland Stamps 91
New Philatelic Agent 818
Overprinted Stamps for Mosul 24

383.05
AME
v.41

Postage Stamp, The 701
Ruminations Regarding the Sales Department 457
Selling Stamps at Auction 21
Silver "Service Star" for Eldredge 184
Stamp Displays in the Modern Manner 271
Stamps and the Law 804
Swimming Postmaster, The 676
Venezuela and Lindbergh 592a
Poetry:
Dad's Letter to Santa 174
Hail to the Hunter 10
Hark, Hark 662
Hello Toronto 666
My First Stamp Collection 438
Oh, I Remember 24
Philatelic Humorists 748
The Student 266
To Lindbergh 262

REPORTS, REVIEWS AND SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Air Mail Notes 29, 104, 189, 274, 363, 445, 522, 599, 608a, 677, 742, 812
Auction Review 25, 118, 285, 360, 440, 504, 595a
Book Reviews 180, 182, 183, 359, 436, 595
British Colonials 103, 183, 289, 354, 439, 511, 625, 597a, 682, 755, 818
Editorials 13, 92, 175, 267, 355, 433, 514, 591, 600a, 670, 739, 807
General Collectors Page . . 17, 87, 185, 263, 348, 442, 507, 596, 605a, 663, 730, 802
Letter Box 16, 512, 618
New Issue Notes 14, 109, 193, 270, 369, 461, 537, 623, 619a, 694, 756, 828
Precancels 36, 112, 198, 282, 373, 454, 527, 605, 615a, 689, 749, 821
Reports:—
Official Notices 127, 212, 295, 384, 608, 627a, 696, 762, 763, 836
Sales Superintendent 41, 102, 553, 631a, 709
Secretary 43, 121, 205, 290, 380, 466, 542, 627, 621a, 691, 758, 831
Treasurer 42, 128, 204, 296, 388, 465, 541, 634, 628a, 764, 837
Revenue Unit 368, 451, 519, 609, 598a, 683, 752, 805
Stampless Cover Unit 726, 819
Society Items 40, 119, 301, 378, 639, 633a
Sales Dept. News 48, 129, 213, 297, 389, 470, 550, 635, 629a, 698, 765, 838

OBITUARIES.

J. Brace Chittenden 521-589
Alvah Davison 432
Bertrand L. Drew 604a
T. H. Hinton 798
James Kirkham 379
Henry Look 100-379
Benjamin B. Nelson 432
Robert E. Nuese 20
Karl A. Pember 432
John B. Persse 273
Joseph A. Steinmetz 727

710513

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
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PRISONERS OF WAR COVERS OF THE CIVIL WAR

By THOMAS H. PRATT.

(Acknowledgement of help in the loan of material and suggestions as to the text is given to Messrs. Harold C. Brooks, Frederick J. Grant, and Edward S. Knapp. Thanks are given to Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News for the loan of cuts used in a splendid article on the same subject in that paper by Stanley B. Ashbrook on April 23, 1921. Acknowledgement is also made to the following historical books and pamphlets in which the student may find much about the prison camps of the North and South during the war: "Photographic History of the Civil War," Review of Reviews Co., "Prison Life in the South" by A. O. Abbott, Harper & Brothers, 1865, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, Series II, Volume VIII, House Report No. 45, 40th. Congress, 3rd. Session, Harpers Encyclopaedia of United States History.

It is requested that all members of the A. P. S. who have distinctive prison censorship hand stamps not listed in this article will communicate with the writer, Thomas H. Pratt, Kingsport, Tennessee, so that they may be added in a future installment. This request is made so that this series may be as complete and as authoritative as possible.)

INTRODUCTION

It has been suggested that a compilation of censorship hand stamps used on "Prisoners" letters and some history of the prison camps of the Civil War would be of interest to Philatelists whether they are collectors of Confederate stamps or not. These covers have always been held in the highest regard by philatelists because of their historical significance. However, little was known of the actual methods and regulations concerning the privilege of communicating with friends and relatives accorded to prisoners, by both sides, during the Civil War.

A "Prisoner of War" cover is one either sent by a prisoner or to him. These covers usually bear a three cent 1861 U. S. stamp which is postmarked with the name of the prison town or city, if the cover is going from the prisoner, or which will have the postmark of the place the letter was mailed if going into the prison. In either case the cover will usually show in addition the prison censorship hand stamp or a notation to the effect that the letter has been read and passed. If the cover passed through the lines from north to south or vice versa it will sometimes bear a Confederate stamp and a three cent 1861 U. S. stamp. Often the stamp of the opposite side was removed, presumably for patriotic reasons, or in the north, because the Confederate government was never recognized as such, the war being regarded as a rebellion.

Let it be said at the very outset, that no matter how carefully a compilation is undertaken, there will always be possible additions to it, for prisoners of war were confined either temporarily or permanently in over one hundred and fifty different locations during the war between the States. However, there were some dozen permanent prisons, which were either converted or erected for this purpose, and used as such throughout the war. The larger prison camps, located in the north for the confinement of Confederate prisoners, had their own censorship hand stamps. In many cases each man examining letters had his individual stamp with his initials on the general stamp of that particular prison. It can be seen, therefore, that the collecting of Civil War "Prisoners" letters opens a vista of possibilities to the collector of either Confederate States or United States stamps. As we shall see, almost anything can happen in the way of cancellations and the man who collects only the commoner stamps of the '61 period can find much of interest in this field.

METHODS AND REGULATIONS

Both the north and the south believed that the war would be of short duration and that the other side would be begging for mercy within a few weeks. The north pictured the south as a lot of lazy and aristocratic plantation owners who had slaves do all their work and that they could not and would not take the field in earnest. The south believed that the "Yankees" were equally incapable of fighting and could be "mowed down with corn stalks." They each met their surprise when the war went on and on and thousands of prisoners began to pour in to be fed and guarded. Buildings or places used for other purposes were hastily converted into prison camps and the roll of red tape, of both governments, began to unwind slowly with regulations concerning the confinement of the prisoners and incidently with the right to communicate, under proper supervision, with home and friends.

In the north the abandoned penitentiary at Alton, Illinois; Fort Warren in Boston Harbor; Forts Lafayette and Columbus at New York; Fort McHenry in Chesapeake Bay; Fort Delaware in the Delaware River, and the Old Capitol at Washington, D. C. were used because it took little or no preparation to make them ready to receive prisoners. In the south, many tobacco warehouses, which could be transformed with little trouble, were leased by the Confederate government. Among these were Liggon's, Crew's, Castle Thunder, and Pemberton. Castle Pickney, an old deserted fortification at Charleston, S. C. was used, while the famous Libby Prison had been a ship chandlers. Pressure for room at Richmond soon led to the open enclosure on Belle Isle in the James River.

In October 1861, Colonel William Hoffman was appointed Commissary General of Prisoners, and to him is due the uniformity of regulations regarding prisoners held by the north. Regulations concerning the interchange of private communications by mail from the prisoners held in the northern prisons came from his office and such a circular dated April 20, 1864 was issued by him. This, of course, could not have been the original authority for this privilege but was probably issued to provide uniform regulations in all of the northern prisons.

When it was seen that the war would be of indefinite duration, specially constructed prison camps were undertaken and the most important of these in the north were Johnson's Island in Sandusky Bay, Ohio; Point Lookout, Maryland and Rock Island in the Mississippi River. In other cases camps of instruction were surrounded by fences and used as prison camps. Of these Camp Douglas at Chicago, Illinois; Camp Morton at Indianapolis, Indiana; Camp Chase at Columbus, Ohio, and the Barracks at Elmira, New York were converted to care for prisoners.

In the south, Libby, Belle Isle, Castle Thunder and Danville prisons in Virginia; Salisbury prison in North Carolina; Andersonville and Millen prisons in Georgia, and Castle Pickney at Charleston, S. C. were the principal places of confinement of Union Prisoners during the war.

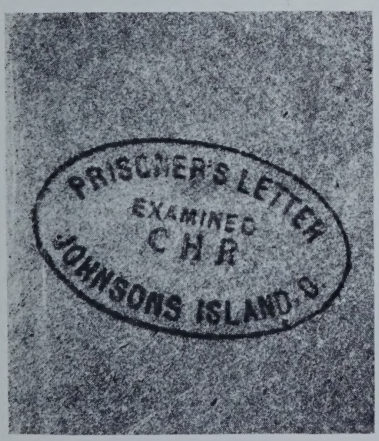
Castle Thunder in Richmond was the Confederate prison in which civilians who were suspected or known to be in opposition to the Confederate cause were confined. It was to the offenders against Confederate authority what Forts Lafayette and Warren were to offenders against the national government. It was a tobacco warehouse on the corner of Cary and Nineteenth Streets in Richmond, Virginia and was burned in 1879.

It is from the larger camps or prisons that the examined letters are most often found. In most cases these letters bear a three cent 1861 U. S. stamp and were sent through the lines without the Confederate stamp. They were, of course, soldiers' letters and allowed the privilege of being carried to their destination with postage due. In the case of letters from north to south bearing both a Confederate stamp and a United States stamp, it must be supposed that the prisoner had the Confederate stamp in his possession when captured. It has been argued that the Confederate stamps were affixed at Richmond. Such was not the case, as it should be very readily seen that if this were the procedure, the majority of the covers found would have both stamps affixed, while as a matter of fact, most of them have but the three cent 1861 along with the "Due 10", which was stamped at Richmond, and carried them to their destination within the Confederate lines.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT

Prisoners, and incidentally mail, that were exchanged in the east were delivered at Aiken's Landing on the James River and later in the war at City Point. The "Flag of Truce Boat" New York was used for this purpose and plied from Fortress Monroe (in Union hands using the "Old Point Comfort" postmark) to the exchange ground. She was a double stacked side-wheeler and was used exclusively for this service. Mail was supposed to be restricted in length and amount, according to the rules promulgated by Colonel Hoffman, but we can suppose that even at that it must have been of considerable amount. We must remember that over 600,000 prisoners were taken by both sides during the entire war.

CENSORSHIP HAND STAMPS OF NORTHERN PRISONS



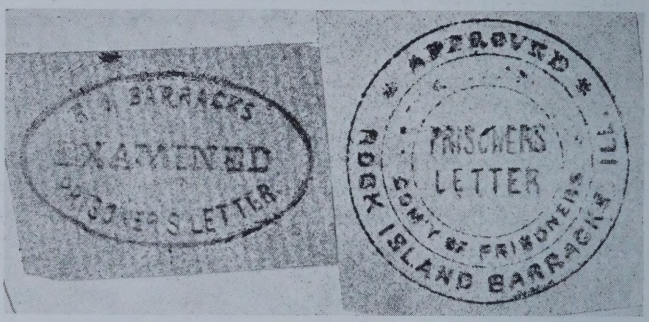
JOHNSON'S ISLAND

Johnson's Island lies in Sandusky Bay about two and one half miles from the City of Sandusky, Ohio. The prison fence, enclosing about seventeen acres, had sentry posts on the outside, while on the inside were rows of barracks two stories high.

The examination and censorship of prisoners' letters seems to have been well regulated at Johnson's Island and each examiner was provided with a hand stamp on which appeared his initials, as well as the words "Prisoner's Letter, Examined, Johnson's Island, O." We find the following initials used: B.F.M.; F.W.R.; D. Christ, J. Berry, C.H.R.; J.C., J. Corder,

T.O.G., G.S.B. and J. Jordan. But few manuscript endorsed covers from this camp have been noticed. The Sandusky, O. town postmark was used in connection with a concentric circle "Killer" for cancelling purposes and the censorship hand stamp usually appears on the rear of the cover.

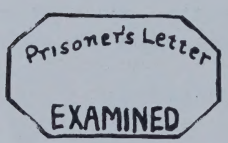
ROCK ISLAND BARRACKS



The prison at Rock Island stood on an island in the Mississippi River between the cities of Rock Island, Ills. and Davenport, Ia. A high fence enclosed eighty-four barracks which housed from 5,000 to 8,000 prisoners during their use.

Two distinct hand stamps seem to have been used. One a large round stamp and the other a small oval one similar to the ones used in most of the northern prisons. Letters endorsed by pen and ink seem to be uncommon from this prison. The reason probably being that it was put into operation after the handling of prisoners' mail became a general thing and censorship hand stamps had been provided. The Rock Island, Ills. dated town postmark accompanied by a concentric circle "Killer" was used for cancelling purposes while the censorship hand stamp usually appears on the face of the covers from this prison.

POINT LOOKOUT



Point Lookout, Maryland, was the largest prison in the north and was similar to many of the southern prisons in that an open enclosure without barracks was used for the confinement of prisoners. Tents were supplied to the prisoners, while buildings were erected for administration purposes only.

Of the covers examined, it seems that Point Lookout is the commonest with both the Confederate and United States stamps used together on the same cover but somewhat scarcer than covers found from Johnson's Island, which are the prisoners' letters most frequently met with. The censorship hand stamp evidently provided a space for the initials of the censor but was not commonly used for this purpose. The "Point Lookout Md." dated town postmark was used for cancelling purposes at this prison, or more properly, prison camp.

A very interesting censorship hand stamp, the property of H. C. Brooks of Marshall, Michigan, shows a large oval 40x57 milimeters enclosing the words "Approved, John Patterson, Captain Provost Martial, Point Lookout Md." The John Patterson is a fac-simile signature and is indistinct but is a part of the hand stamp. This letter may have been held up by the regular censor and demanded the attention of a "higher up".

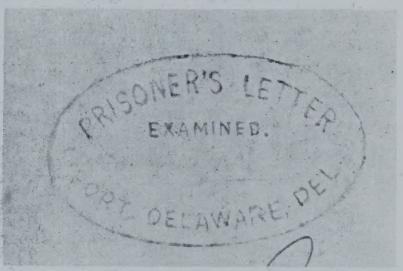
CAMP CHASE

Camp Chase was located at Columbus, Ohio, and was originally an instruction camp.

Two different hand stamps seem to have been in use at this prison, one the modification of the other by the addition of the name "Lieut. Col. Poter" within the circle. This must have been the commanding officer as mail was examined by non-commissioned officers and did not need the personal examination by an officer of this rank. The Columbus, Ohio, town postmark accompanied by a concentric circle "Killer" was used for cancelling purposes.

FORT DELAWARE

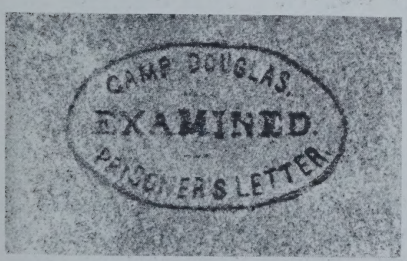
Fort Delaware was located in the Delaware River near Delaware City, Del. It was this prison which received the abuse of the southern prisoners at the close of the war. Conditions were such that it was the most dreaded prison in the north.



The large oval hand stamp shows a dotted line through the center for the initials of the examining officer but none seem to have been so used.

In a double stamp cover from this prison the writer has in his collection a fine example of the Confederate stamp cancelled with a northern postmark. There it is, a small 10c blue Confederate States with the "Delaware City, Del." smacking it right in the face. What would the "experts" say about this if it was found "off cover"? Again what would they say if they found a 5c green Condederate States "off cover" with a New York cancellation? This truly fine item is in the collection of Mr. Harold C. Brooks, the genial mayor, of Marshall, Michigan. A New York "smacker" on a Confederate stamp. Usually the post office department in the north ignored the Confederate stamp and it was not cancelled until its arrival at Richmond.

CAMP DOUGLAS



Camp Douglas was located near Chicago, Ills. on property belonging to the Stephen A. Douglas estate. Wooden buildings 90x24 ft. were erected for the housing of the prisoners and the prison was used to care for the men captured in the west. It was originally an instruction camp.

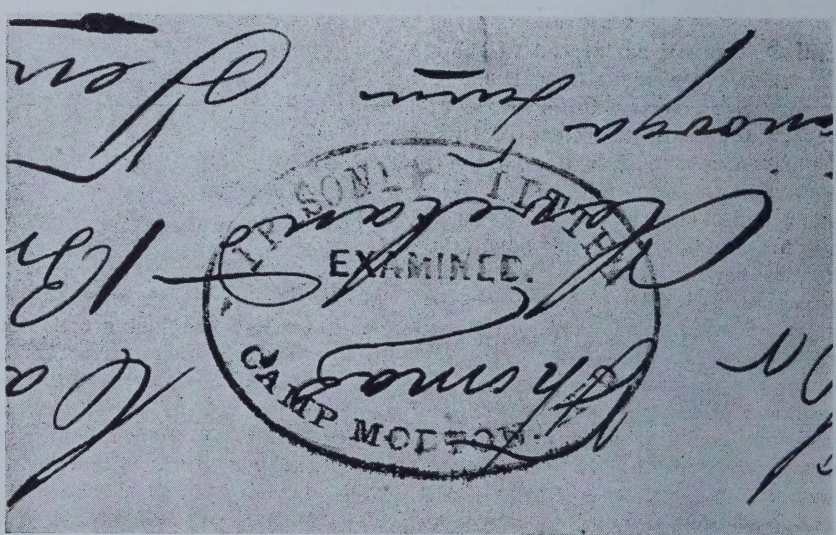
Covers from this camp are comparatively scarce and two styles of hand stamps seem to have been used. The type not illustrated being similar to the small circular stamp of Camp Chase. The Chicago, Ills. town postmark accompanied by a cork "killer" in blue was used for cancelling purposes.

OLD CAPITOL PRISON

The "Old Capitol Prison," located at Washington, D. C. was so named as the same buildings were used that served as the temporary capitol after the destruction of the capitol buildings during the War of 1812. It was used, mainly, for the housing of prisoners of note and those suspected of disloyalty. W. P. Wood the superintendent was a special secret agent of the Government and his duties included the gathering of such information as he could from the prisoners as would be of use to the Union cause.

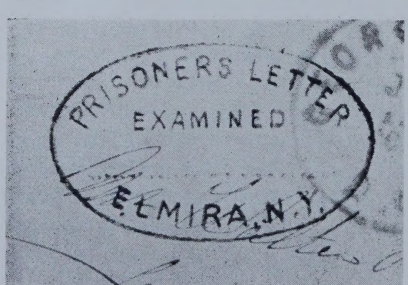
Only one type of hand stamp seems to have been used. This stamp shows the fac-simile signature of W. P. Wood and all "examined" letters seem to bear this stamp. The Washington, D. C. town postmark was used for cancelling.

CAMP MORTON



Camp Morton, at Indianapolis was originally the State Fair Ground. It was converted into a prison camp to care for the prisoners taken at Forth Henry and Donelson.

The censorship hand stamp from this prison was of a large oval type and only this one type seems to have been used. As this camp never held as many prisoners as were confined in the larger camps, covers with this marking are seldom seen.



ELMIRA PRISON

"The Barracks" as the prison at Elmira, New York was called, came in for its share of condemnation from southern prisoners after the war along with Fort Delaware and it would seem that these two were the most crowded of the northern prisons.

OTHER NORTHERN PRISONS

Prisons from which we have not seen hand stamps but which undoubtedly used them are The Grotiot Street Prison, St. Louis, Mo., The Myrtle Street Prison, St. Louis, Mo., Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., Fort Lafayette, New York, Camp Butler, Springfield, Ills., and the Alton Penitentiary, Alton, Ills.

In addition to these, there are the temporary places of confinement which were used to hold military prisoners only until they could be sent to one of the regular prisons provided for the purpose. It is to this class that the "In Transit" covers belong and where almost anything may be found. The real rarities fall into this class as no two covers are likely to be the same and the routes which were taken to move the prisoners north after their capture followed many different ways, depending on where they were carried across the lines. These covers are found postmarked with various northern towns and the manuscript notation of "Prisoners' Letters" or "Prisoners' Letter by Flag of Truce." Sometimes the examination has been noted in manuscript while the regiment and company of the prisoner is usually shown.

SOUTHERN PRISONS

Although censorship hand-stamps were not used in the southern prisons many interesting "examined" covers may be found emanating from the prisons of the Confederacy. They are generally in poor condition and reflect the conditions which many of the Union prisoners had to contend with when held in the south. For the most part they were open fields which afforded very little protection and letters from the south show all the signs of anything but first class mail service.

The first Union prisoners were sent to Castle Pickney, in Charleston Harbor. This was an old fortification and the only thing of its kind used by the Confederate government for prisoners of war. A company of boys, known as the Charleston Zouave Cadets were assigned to guard the prisoners and no escapes from this fortress have been chronicled. Letters were allowed to be sent from here as in other Confederate prison camps but the tracing of the exact prison from which a cover emanated, in any particular case, is most difficult, and often open to conjecture. No definite set of rules seems to have been followed as we find covers with and without Confederate stamps affixed, covers with the Confederate stamp torn off, covers with merely a 3c U. S. 1861 with the Old Point Comfort postmark. Often covers were not inscribed "examined" but in almost all cases they were marked "prisoner's letter" in order to allow their passage through the lines.

A. O. Abbott, a Lieutenant in the First New York Dragoons, who was captured by the Confederates near Fredericksburg, Va. early in 1864 says in his book "Prison Life in the South", published in 1865 by Harper & Brothers, "During the summer we got very little mail till we arrived at Charleston. There it was more regular; several times we got quite a quantity at Columbia. The usual method of distribution was for the adjutant to mount a box, stump, steps or any thing he could find, and call off the names, throw the letters into the crowd, and they would be passed from one to the other till it reached the right one. The call for letters would bring out the majority of the officers. How anxious have been the hearts of us all, while standing with the multitude waiting for our names to be called that we might each hear a word from 'wife', 'mother', 'sister', 'brother', 'home', and yet how many times have we turned away, after an hour's waiting, without receiving the coveted epistle. Often we used to write. Large mails were taken out and destroyed, as we learned afterward by some of the officers of Sherman's army, who left us at Charleston to be exchanged. They were taken to

Macon, and not permitted to go farther. They testify to having seen a dry-goods box of letters, written by the officers while at Macon to friends at home, lying open as waste paper. Several picked them over, and took out their own letters and destroyed them. At Columbia they told us they sent them as fast as they could read them, but they could get very few who could read letters, and that delayed them somewhat—a fact which will account in part for the failure of friends to hear from their husbands, sons, brothers, while in prison. As paper and writing material were so high, it was not much encouragement to try to write home after these facts became known."

Although accommodations in all of the southern prisons were condemned in no uncertain terms at the close of the war by the men who had been confined in them, it was Andersonville prison which received the most abuse. It was at this prison that the famous or infamous Captain Wirz held sway. He was ordered to Andersonville, twelve miles north of Americus, Georgia in 1864 and the prison under his and General Winder's supervision brought forth volumes at the close of the war. The inhuman treatment and terrible conditions that existed were fully described. As a result of the uproar Captain Witz was confined in the Old Capitol Prison upon his capture and after a trial by a Military Commission was hanged in the courtyard of the prison.

Hail to the Hunter!

Hail to the Hunter who goes
Lightly on his buoyant toes,
    His eyes a-smile,
    His heart without guile,
A level head under a tidy tile!—
He's a collector champ
Away to his camp
Neath the old Club lamp,
Where his hunter heart hunts
The elusive Stamp!

I'm a Hunter too,
(The same luck to you!)
    My feet step along
    My heart swings a-song,
Away to the camp
Neath the old Club lamp,
Where the heart of the hunter
Hunts the elusive Stamp!

Boar of the morass,
    Tiger and stag,
Every hunted brute shall pass
    And come a happier "bag",
        A bloodless chase
        By a kindlier race—
The hunting at the camp
Neath the old Club lamp,
The luring and procuring
Of the elusive Stamp!

"PENRIN".

The A. P. S. Convention at St. Louis.

By H. M. KONWISER.

A. H. Wilhelm, President of The American Philatelic Society, ascended the rostrum in the Convention hall at the Hotel Marquette, St. Louis, on the morning of August 14th, 1927 and with a rap of the gavel presented to the Society by San Francisco collectors brought the 42nd annual session of the Society to order with about 125 members present. As chairman of the Credentials Committee, H. A. Diamant of St. Louis reported the receipt of 894 proxies and stated that 1428 ballots had been cast for officers with the following result:

President, A. H. Wilhelm, 1381 votes.
Board of Vice Presidents, William C. Kennett, Jr., 1340 votes, Dr. Leon Tedesche, 1337 votes and G. M. Mosler, 1337 votes.
Secretary, Dr. H. A. Davis, 1376 votes.
Treasurer, H. H. Elliott, 1348 votes.
Intl. Secretary, G. C. Cuenod, 1355 votes.
Directors at Large, J. B. Chittenden, 1074 votes, Rev. C. C. Silvester, 685 votes and Delano Bartlett, 615 votes.

Following his report on the election Mr. Diamant urged that a more simplified ballot be adopted in the future and that new regulations be provided for the voting by proxy as over half the proxies mailed in were issued in blank which might lead to the adoption of unsatisfactory legislation to those that sent in proxies.

Mr. Wilhelm then read his annual report in which he stressed the point that the raise in dues had not militated in recruiting new members, proving that the number of enthusiastic high grade collectors was in excess to previous estimates. He urged that the Society make every effort to purge the roll of every undesirable member and that in the future the greatest care be exercised to admit none except those of unquestionable character. He also suggested the foundation of a branch or "Unit" for Junior members to take care of the special needs and encouragement of the younger folk. He particularly commended the Sales Dep't. for its record work and praised the other appointive officers for their efficiency. The President further urged the Society to recognize the importance of having an annual stamp exhibition in connection with the Convention and suggested that financial aid be given this enterprise until able to pay its own way. The publication of Hand Books was designated one of the principal aims of the Society and to forward the continuance of a high literary standard in the Society Monthly Journal Mr. Wilhelm suggested the granting of a medal award for the best paper published each year. The following committees were appointed:

Finance, L. C. Hassler, D. C. Hammatt, A. H. Barnum.
Sales Dept., Fred Grenn, J. H. Conley and J. H. Reynolds.
Chapters, F. H. Noske, F. S. Barnes, L. J. Flerlage.
Resolutions, Charles E. Severn, A. W. Filstrup, L. A. Wulff.
Appropriations, Harry M. Konwiser, Thomas Hunter, W. A. Johnson.
By-Laws, P. M. Wolsieffer, W. C. Stone, A. Jenista.
Next Convention, R. D. MacGuffin, A. N. Caudell, A. W. Davis.

Reports were read by the various appointive officers and these will appear in detail in the Convention Proceedings. Dr. Davis, Secretary of the Society, reported that 693 new members had been admitted during the year and that 47 were

lost by death and 19 were expelled. The total membership to August first was 4143, a net gain of 368 for the year. Treasurer Elliott reported that the cash assets of the Society were now $27,530.09.

Toronto, Canada was selected by a unanimous vote of the Convention as the seat of the next official gathering. Legal opinions were offered to support the contention that it was legal for the Convention to be held outside the U. S. and this doubt being dispelled the long deferred meeting in the Northland was hailed with wild enthusiasm.

A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Harry M. Lewy of New York City for his services as Attorney of the Society and as a token of good wishes for the rapid recovery of his health.

The hard work of the Convention was lightened by the excellent entertainment offered by the St. Louis Collectors and which included in addition to the usual philatelic features, such as a Bourse and Stamp Auction, a sightseeing trip through the City, an opera for the ladies, a Ball Game, a Lecture on Stamps by Mr. J. Hugh Conley and closing with a very fine banquet at the Hotel Marquette.

From a philatelic standpoint the best feature of the Convention was the Stamp Exhibition that was held at the St. Louis Municipal Art Museum. Over 250 sheets were displayed without any cost to the exhibitors or the Society, even the insurance being covered by the courteous Art Committee of this great City of the Middle West. The normal attendance of the Museum runs close to 10,000 weekly but the stamp show drew many more to this beautiful building. No admission fee was charged and St. Louis clearly demonstrated in giving the first annual stamp show in connection with the A. P. S. Convention that this feature should be a part of all future conventions. The great lesson of the big New York show was that the local general public would attend in large and interested numbers and that no other enteprise could compare with an exhibition for philatelic propaganda. This was borne out by the St. Louis show and great credit is due the local collectors for having made the first step towards what should become a National and A. P. S. institution. Among the stamps shown were "Pony Express Covers" by Alfred Lichtenstein, "Sydney Views" by Theodore F. Steinway, "Patriotic Covers" by Hugh M. Clark, "U. S. Proofs" by John Klemann, Jr., "Netherlands and Colonies" by Dr. W. C. Hennan, "Mexico ½ Reales" by H. A. Diamant, "Netherlands" by Louis Yeckel, "U. S. 12c 1851" by Paul McGuffin, "Penny Blacks" by Thomas Hunter, "Early Europeans" by L. A. Burmeister, "Mulreadies and Penny Blacks" by Ralph Eilers, "A Evolutionary Collection" by Delf Norona and "St. Louis Bears" by Morrison Pettus. In addition to these major exhibits there were numerous interesting and attractive showings by local collectors that embraced nearly every philatelic field. No competition was held, as was proper, but each exhibitor received a bronze medal in recognition of his assistance.

The St. Louis Convention was not as heavily attended as some of the recent conventions but it was a huge success in every way. The St. Louis collectors were extremely courteous and hospitable and everyone that attended was glad that he had come to visit this great inland metropolis and enjoyed the "Spirit of St. Louis."

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ——— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

A NEW VOLUME begins with this issue. The beginning of the forty-first series of the A. P. S. monthly journal finds us with well founded hopes of continued membership co-operation and as a result, a still better publication for 1927-1928. The Index for the previous volume, No. 40, accompanies this issue and a glance at the contents of the twelve numbers from October 1926 to September, 1927 will refresh the recollection of the wealth of high grade philatelic reading matter that has been furnished A. P. S. members the last year. The total number of pages was 912, an average of 76 pages per issue and again showing a gain over the previous year. We take no credit for the constant growth and excellence of the American Philatelist, it is a reflection of membership interest and co-operation and there is a constantly increasing number of A. P. S. members who can point with pride and with the self satisfying thrill that goes with authorship, to THEIR contribution to the journal. In a realization of the debt we all owe those who liberally give of their time and studies for the pleasure and education of their fellows we hope more will avail themselves of the opportunity to contribute their philatelic ideas, serious or humorous, to this publication.

A NEW BOARD OF VICE PRESIDENTS for the Society went into office on October first. They are, William C. Kennett, Jr., Chairman of the Board, a popular and widely known collector residing at Hazelwood, Ohio, Dr. Leon Tedesche, a prominent physician and enthusiastic collector of Cincinnati, Ohio and Gustave M. Mosler, Recorder, also a resident of Cincinnati and president of one of the leading banks of that city. The new Board promises efficiency and a business-like administration of Society affairs and with the proper membership support expects to eliminate any undesirables there may be on the roll and prevent any of that class from getting on in the future. Though the new board has for its major aim a high membership standard it wishes it also to be understood that it will not act as a general collection agency. The non-payment of a debt will not in itself be considered cause for expulsion and only so, if in the light of surrounding circumstances or direct evidence, there is reason to believe that such non-payment involves some moral delinquency. Further, any fraudulent transaction, whether involving money payment or not, will be strictly dealt with, the criterion in every instance being the moral standard and not the amount of money that may be involved. Under this principle the payment of a claim will not automatically save the offender from expulsion, as the new Board, if the non-payment of a bill for stamps or otherwise appears to be the result of a deliberate attempt to defraud, will not be concerned with the fact that the offender has, with a view of avoiding expulsion, paid the financial obligation. Succinctly stated the new Board is most interested in general honesty and character and will consider financial disputes only in that light. Not every man that pays his bills is honest and of high character and sometimes the best of men are unable to pay their debts. The Board hopes that the membership and stamp trade is in sympathy with this idea and that they may be fully supported in ridding organized philately of the crooks that prey upon it.

A TRANSATLANTIC COVER, one of the two letters carried by Lindbergh on his now historic flight to Paris, was exhibited by J. J. Brandewieder of the U. S. Airmail service, a pal of Lindy, at the St. Louis A. P. S. Convention. Mr. Brandewieder was introduced by Ralph Eilers and all the boys got a big kick at seeing this wonderful airmail souvenir. The letter was carried to the U. S. Embassy at Paris and there registered as one of the two covers carried by Lindbergh to introduce himself to the unknown French. The other was sent to another good friend of Lindbergh, the postmaster at Springfield, Illinois.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY STAMPS according to the latest reports are now all the rage with the sharpshooters as the fine article by John L. Stroub in the September issue of the A. P. has awakened all the keen stamp hunters to the real possibilities concealed in a crude overprint on a Russian letter used during the troublous period. Mr. Stroub, who by the way is one of the real live wires in New York stamp circles and President of the New York Philatelic Society, has promised us an up to date article on Nicaragua, which will open the eyes of some of the chaps who think all South Americans are trash. The Russian Revolutionary article has been reprinted by K. Lissiuk, who originally owned the fine collection it was based on and who hopes to make further discoveries on these interesting stamps. We would like to hear from A. P. S. members who have been fortunate enough to find any of these "Revolutionary" covers, especially any such items as may not have been listed in Mr. Stroub's article.

FREDERICK S. EATON wrote us sometime back about starting a Unit for "Covers Before Stamps" collectors and gave for his address "70 Sachem St., Hartford, Conn.", which turns out to be incorrect. Will Mr. Eaton or some member advise of the correct address?

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK has organized a branch Chapter of the A. P. S. for collectors residing in that county. Six Westchester men, Beattie of Dobbs Ferry, Clark of Pleasantville, Martin of Pelham Manor, Sutherland of Dobbs Ferry, Woodward of Chappaqua and Beebe of Yonkers attended the first or organization meeting and it is planned to hold further meetings at the various members homes. Will other Westchester collectors who may be interested please get in touch with Mr. L. A. Beebe, 64 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.?

MEMBERS OF THE MASONIC ORDER are interested in the fact that the new German series of postage bear the likenesses of famous German Masons, the 5pf. that of Schiller, noted poet, the 3pf. that of Goethe, one of the German immortals and the 20pf. that of the composer, Beethoven. John J. Terry of Seattle, Washington has shown us an article in the Seattle Masonic Tribune on this subject. We wonder if any philatelic Mason has ever fully studied the subject of Masonic insignia and men that appear on postage stamps? Is Malta the only other country bearing these? Who will write us the story of a "Masonic" collection of stamps?

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF LOS ANGELES has a very attractive membership book with a general prospectus of the plans of this organization. With "Bill" Bloss as the Secretary and a very noteworthy Board of Governors it is evident that this club is going to forge ahead and become one of the leaders in Western Philately. Los Angeles collectors and visitors to that city are invited to inspect the Club rooms in the City Club Building which are open daily. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening at 8 P. M. with displays of stamps and special talks by prominent collectors.

THE LETTER INSIDE the old cover is sometimes of as much historical interest as the stamped envelope. Such was the case of the unusual find recently made by F. N. Newton of Farrell, Pa. who found a lot of thirty-one covers containing a series of letters written by a young man to his sweetheart during the Civil War. The letters range from December 8th, 1861 when he first enlisted to July 1st, 1863, at which time the writer was presumably taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville Prison where, according to information gathered by Mr. Newton, he took sick and died. The letters give vivid descriptions of battles of the Civil War, one concerning the attack on Richmond containing a drawing showing the disposition of the various regiments, others detail camp life and another has a long discussion of the soldiers opinion on the slavery question. The letters are in perfect condition and include some fine "patriotics" and were carefully saved by the "Girl he left behind" who died at an old age and—unmarried. While Mr. Newton prizes his find highly for both its historical and philatelic interest he admits that there is more than a passing sadness in handling this record of an unhappy romance of the years ago.

AT THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION held at Toronto there was a display of particular interest to stamp collectors that was arranged by the Government as a comparison of the methods of handling the mail in the Confederation and Jubilee periods. A miniature and fully working ideal post office was set up alongside the equipment of 1867 and the old fashioned hand machinery for cancelling stamps was quite a contrast to the modern electrical devices that cancell at the rate of 40,000 letters per hour. Rev. E. S. Moyer has kindly sent us a clipping from the Toronto Globe of Aug. 30th, which describes the exhibit in detail and mentions the interest taken by stamp collectors in the fine showing made by the Canadian Government in its display of Canadian stamps. Perhaps Toronto collectors can arrange to have this exhibit on display again next year at the time of the A. P. S. Convention.

OTTO EDENHARTER of Munich, Germany carried an adlet in this paper for a few months seeking connections with Air Mail collectors and we regret to say that we have been advised that this so called "airmail expert" is a fraud and now under investigation by the Aero Club of Switzerland. We hope that none of the membership has lost anything through transactions with this party but if so we shall be glad to be of such assistance as we can in making recovery.

The Letter-Box

MORE ABOUT THE PENNY RED.

A. D. Fennel, Esq.,
Editor, American Philatelist,
2142 Auburn Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest the letter of Mr. Alfred E. Whitehead respecting the 1d red of Great Britain 1841, and in the latter part he says, referring to J. C. plate 1:

> "Probably the finest example of recutting in the whole range of British Line Engraved Stamps."

Probably Mr Whitehead has overlooked for the moment, the stamp lettered I L. plate 1b, which without doubt is the finest example both letters being very large. I have just had a very fine example brought to my notice and fairly recently possessed this stamp on the original cover. It wants a lot of looking for but is a very desirable piece to all collectors of the Line Engraved Stamps of Great Britain.

D. A. BERRY.

Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 620 Washington Building, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Reflections From the 1928 Advance Sheets.

By BILL BLOSS.

With the coming of the first advance sheets of the 1928 Scott catalog, philatelists perk up and get on the job, looking for the raises, picking next year's sleepers, and trying to grab off this year's before the other fellows get wise.

Philatelic writers dust off the old hammers, bring out the typewriters, and begin to make life a burden for those men who have spent months of the most arduous work compiling this catalog for us.

The Scott catalog is far from perfect, but—when one considers it, it is a mammoth task to compile a book of 1,500 pages of closely packed items, containing well over 100,000 price quotations without making a few errors.

Therefore, we will not devote much of the space here to telling the world how dumb the publishers are. We leave that for our contemporaries, who will probably do the job in great shape. Poor old Hugh Clark and John Luff have to wear white whiskers and blue glasses these days when they go upon the strand, for fear some rabid enthusiast will attack them for not boosting the price of his favorite sleeper. Why should we take a fling at them?

We think the catalog is a darn good job, far better than we could do. Even Bill Polk admits that we couldn't do it as good.

There is plenty of room for improvement in the 1928 catalog, as in previous editions. Our general observation is, however, that prices are more nearly accurate this year than heretofore. An attempt has apparently been made to adjust some of the prices to accord with the foreign wholesale sources of supply.

Most of the marked increases have been made in the later issues. The early issues have advanced slightly in some cases, but most of these have long reached their level, and hence price changes are not apt to be very radical. The newer issues have not established their true values, hence we may expect greater fluctuations.

Also, it appears that the recent issues are more active to-day than the older issues, at least with the mass of collectors.

Taking into consideration the fact that the greater part of a year is required to gather market data on all these new issues, it is apparent that there must be some discrepancies. In many cases, prices rise or fall before the catalog can be put into type.

Getting into the sheets themselves, we will pass over the United States, as these will be doubtless reviewed elsewhere.

Abyssinia shows more marked increases than heretofore. This is as it should be, for this remote land is a hard nut for both collectors and dealers.

Alaouites—whatever they are—show some snappy jumps in the first sets. The first indication of the strong activity in French possessions.

Algeria—a few jumps to indicate that next year will see more.

Antigua—#39 hops from $5 to $10. We picked this one two years ago.

Argentine—A lot of chance for improvement in the early issues, many, such as 25, 26, 43-45, 46, 64-67, 72, 79-82 are way underpriced, considering scarcity compared with higher priced items of other countries. Some good raises in the later issues. The 1921 Fiscal (large) sun set shows a good increase. #299 is a buy at $7. 1922 set with gray overprint takes a hop that will surprise all except those who knew. Get the ministerials at the prices quoted, if you can.

Armenia—some jumps that will make the scoffers sit up and look. Some say Armenia is junk. Those who collect it, find it hard to get in many cases. Anyway, they paid the rent this year. One country where there is little chance for accurate quotations.

Ascension—the first issue proves a good one.

Australia—The little birdie flies to $2.50-$1.50 A good bird. The dues are scarcer than prices indicate, but they are dues.

Austria—The 10 Kr. 126 takes a good hop, as do most of the other good ones. The semi-postals 1922 and later are up to meet the increase wholesale cost.

Azerbaijan—Some of these are real rarities, and are beginning to find their own.

Azores—398-399 ought to be a buy at 4c and 6c if they exist!

Bahamas—Not much increase, but priced about right, anyway.

Barbados—They paid good dividends, hopping as usual. 125, 126, 137, 139, 159-161, the good ones, up.

Barbuda—If you bought these when we told you to, you won plenty.

Bavaria—Not much doing. Try and get 539a for 30c.

Belgian East Africa—#27 1.25 blue has a future—watch it.

Belgium—Some nice rises in this popular country. #120 5 Franken up to $10-$8; 2 Fr. Helmet up as usual $27.50-22.; 1 Fr. $3.50-$3.; 5 and 10 Fr. $10. each; 1918 red cross up more.

Bermuda—The two postmasters stamps finally listed. Both rarities, making this popular isle hard to complete now. 2½d apple green 75c.

Bolivia—Some good revisions. #97 $30. and worth it. #138 $1.; The "new" 1 and 2 cent Centenary wholesale $1.10 so ought to be worth the 10c each they are listed. Somebody slipped, no?

Bosnia—Little increase. My European friends tell me to watch next year, for they're up over there.

Brazil—Not much doing. Some of the watermarks would be good if anybody could tell them.

British Guiana—A few rises. #188 getting good.

British Solomon Is.—The second canoe set goes up. 10/- #39 up; that good little 3d #41 up to five smackers.

Brunei—They still think #42 was issued on surface colored paper.

Bulgaria—A coupla new surcharges listed for 1909—rare ones. Price on #113 deleted. We notice many prices deleted this year throughout the book. A good practice if accurate information is not available. #179 50s blue 35c and scarce. Wrecked cathedral 4c looks cheap. #202 6 leva blue and lemon, a new one, unpriced and seems to be scarce. Why?

Cameroons—Little action. The obsolete values of the current set are starting up.

Canada—Some very good raises in these standard old issues. 17c blue up to $6. #46 could stand a higher price than 30c. 5c #37 $5; 6c Jubilee $2.50; They still think the 1912 50c stamp is black! Current $1 still 40c used is no bargain. New provisionals one line 50c two lines 20c; 8c blue registry up to $7.50.

Canal Zone—Some strong increases throughout. A scarce lot, and due for a rise. 1920 50c #55 $6-$3; 1b up to $9-$3—two good ones. 64-5 30c and 25c-15c—buy them now. 101-4 still way too low. Good increases in the unused dues, which are scarce. Dues on postage up to $3.60. We hear they like these in N. Y.

Cape of Good Hope—not much doing.

Cape Verde—Not much change in any of the Portuguese.

Carinthia—who cares-inthia?

Castelrosso, as the Italians say it—we expected a few rises which did not come. The rise of the lire has put most of these Italians off the American market.

Cayman Islands—Better jumps than in most of the B. C's this year. C. B's little pet $25 reaches $8. That good ten bob 1921 #63 $17.50; 102a still at $35.

Central Lithuania—13-22 is the only good set. The low ones are way too low on these, judging from their seldom appearance.

Ceylon—Not much doing.

Chad—The first set turns out good. #24-27 are worth having.

Chile—Some good increases here. Good rises in most S & C American as we forecasted last month. 62-66 still good buys if you can find them. The 5p 1910 jubilee hops up. The two 8c re-engraveds hit $1 each. Gus says they are worth it, and he knows. So do we.

China—A popular lot just now. Not as many changes as we expected. The new surcharges listed, priced too low judging from current exchange. Buy them now. Air mails going up.

Colombia—Too big to worry about here. Retardo 1921 up.

Congo—Lots of activity here, as there should be. 1898 3f50c up again. The scarce 1901 1 Fr #30 unused up to $7. Some good changes in the obsolete of the current type.

Cook Islands—Little change. #54 cut to $2. Fair enough. They can't all go up.

Corfu—Some good rises, proving that the Italians are worth picking up now.

Costa Rica—Some rises. #61 up to $1.50; #77 which is scarcer is still 20c. #94 price deleted—most of them are counterfeits, anyway.

Crete—Some of Charlie Thompson's friends go up, as he says they oughta.

Cuba—I don't like them, anyway.

Curacao—We expected some rises here that didn't come.

Cyprus—The rare quid hits a century, if you know what I mean.

Cyrenaica—A few up, which proves that the Italians are getting good. By the way, what do they use for postage here when the commemoratives are all sold?

Czecho-Slovakia—A better listing of the new re-engraveds. Maybe we can tell 'em now.

Dahomey—#25 up to $7.-$6. will tickle those who have it. Quite a few nice jumps in this colony.

Danish West Indies—The inverted frames are now listed. Little change in prices this year.

Danzig—Nothin happened here worth mentioning.

Denmark—Inverted frames illustrated and listed. The country practically re-written—a step in the right direction.

Dominica—Nothing startling except the 3/- 5/- old watermarks.

Dutch Indies—Little change. The Jubilees up a little. Floating safe prices deleted.

Ecuador—Casa de Correos now listed as semi-postals.

Egypt—Some good rises here, notably in the recent issues. The Agriculture hits $12.60. Port Fouad set listed for no good reason, in view of the policy of not listing commemorative surcharges that do not effect the use or value of the stamps. A high priced lot of hokum that could well be forgotten. My pet #428 takes a skid from the $75. journal raise to $20. which is about right.

Epirus—Somebody used the scissors. About half the country, including the rubber stamps and the gold flags are in the discard as unofficial issues. A good house cleaning.

Here's where we sign off for lack of space and ambition. All in all, the new catalog threatens to be a great improvement over the old. French Colonies show some brisk rises throughout, as we xepected. S & C Americans pretty well revised. British Colonies fairly stationary. Some of the recent issues up or down as the case may be.

Anyway, we feel that the publishers deserve credit for their apparent effort to overcome some of the features for which they have been criticized in the past, and while many inaccuracies in both listings and prices are bound to occur, we feel that the new catalog will be more accurate than any of its predecessors.

P. S. We get no commission for selling these catalogs, and don't care a pink hoot whether you buy one or not, so there!

ROBERT E. NUESE

A. P. S. 5199

Robert E. Nuese, a member of The American Philatelic Society for many years and a Director and former Secretary of the Francis H. Leggett Company, died at his home at Short Hills, Uew Jersey, Tuesday, August 30th, 1927, after a brief illness. His passing at this time seems doubly sad, for he had retired from active duty only a few months ago to enjoy a rest well earned. He had long looked forward to the day when he might, freed from the exacting requirements of business, find the time for travel, rest and his Stamp Collection.

Mr. Nuese began work with the Francis H. Leggett Company in July, 1880, starting as an office boy and doing his work so well and conscientiously that he gradually advanced himself to the Directorate of the company. He was a most important factor in bringing this company to its present high place in the food world. His sense of loyalty to his company, his friends and his associates was an outstanding trait; and the kindly and encouraging word he always had for others made him well bleoved by all.

He was widely known as a general collector particularly interested in odd cancellations on blocks of four. We regret his passing, as will everyone whose privilege it was to know him. To his family we extend heartfelt sympathy.

Selling Stamps at Auction.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

Mr. Benj. Goodfellow, one of the judges at the recent International Philatelic Exposition, and one of the leading philatelists in England, in his paper, read before the British Congress at Nottingham, June, 1927, devoted considerable thought to the matter of stamp auctions. Mr. Goodfellow emphasizes the fact that he presents his personal views and refers specifically to auctions "at home and abroad." I take it Mr. Goodfellow does not specifically point to auctions in the United States.

"Philatelic auctions have fallen lamentably away from the grace of their original ideals and I think it would hardly be too severe a comment to say of some of the present-day auctions, both at home and abroad, that they are 'mock' auctions, which are, morally at least, fraudulent."

That is what Mr. Goodfellow says, as reported in Stamp Collecting, No. 715, and if Mr. Goodfellow is to be taken at his word he is, seemingly, not well acquainted with stamp auction sales as operated in the United States, for our stamp auction dealers of today are quite advanced, morally and otherwise—as against the days of the early efforts to sell stamps via the auction route.

The stamp auctioneers of the United States, in some instances, can be proven guilty of "sharp practice"—of this and that, of course,—but by and large the conditions that surround stamp selling by auction in the United States have been bettered and it comes as a surprise to learn that the English dealers, as well as their European competitors have "gone backward" in the era when intelligent business thought proves that "honesty is the best policy." (The absence of Little Red School Houses, in Europe, may excuse some stamp dealers—likewise no sense of owing a single thing to philatelic posterity.)

"Runners up"—Mr. Goodfellow says are illegal. They are referred to as "puffers." In these United States these "runners up" are known as "shillibers" and bidding on the part of anyone of the "runner-up" type is illegal in many of the States in the Union—including New York State. (This may interest quite a few people.)

In England all sales are presumed to be without reserve, unless otherwise specifically stated. The same decency prevails here—by law. Most of us realize that the Volstead act is a constitutional amendment and we refuse to consider it a serious reason for not drinking, so why expect all auction dealers to put a halo around the dictum that reserves MUST be so noted in the sales catalog. As in that dear England, so in the United States. Several stamp sellers have tried the honest route on reserved items, learning that the stamp buyers by auction eschew bidding on such items. It is perfectly understandable, this human trait.

As in England so in New York—the auction dealer has no right to make any bid on behalf of the vendor. In the United States, in the great majority, this regulation—moral as well as legal—is preserved. There is no means of preventing any owner from having a friend "bid in" lots. If the auctioneer is a party to this activity, if he "special rates" this operation—as is customary under certain conditions—then, I take it, though not a lawyer, the auction dealer has committed a crime within the meaning of the law. (This should interest quite a few people.)

Quite often auction dealers, in the United States, do "sell their own stuff." In New York, Mr. Walter Scott tells me, it is illegal for any one "to be his own auctioneer." Would Mr. Scott go so far as to say he knew of NO instances of

this sort? However, no one has been harmed by this breach—insofar as The Complaint Department can learn. (Not even **The Shillalah** has protested at the sale of stamps owned by the auction houses themselves, at which time—so it seemed—the owners bid up the floor until a satisfactory price was reached. Reprehensible, do you say. Unfair tactics. Probably. Incidentally—there is a moral. The greatest of "this sort" wonders why his sales are not well attended, as in other days; why certain buyers do not interest themselves. He now has the answer.)

Mr. Hugh Clark of the Scott Company has a fairly good idea—to assure the absolute honesty of all auctions held in New York, and as the commercials of the hobby **MUST** get together some day to create and maintain a code of ethics they might, right now, study the Clark concept. Mr. Clark has the idea that all bids received should be placed in the hands of one man, this man to represent **all** bidders, and the book bidding—by the operator of the sale—is thus eliminated.

As it stands now, the mail bids are handled by the auction dealer who, in the first analysis, is interested in getting the highest price, while the bidder is on the other side of the price. The Clark idea might affect decadent estates and such owners, adversely, but would develop a great many friends among the best stamp auction customers. This is almost an important thing, but quite a few stamp sellers seem not to sense it.

Mr. Goodfellow, I notice, is concerned about the matter of "advances" which, he believes, an instrument for the development of unfair practices. Out and out cheating, it is generally agreed, is a thing unknown to stamp auction sales in the United States. Such things as "reserves not marked in the catalog" and "running up" on the part of friends of the owner or by "the house" are not unknown. The human race is so constituted! Why expect one hundred and one per cent. honesty in stamp auctions? We have at least ninety-nine per cent. honesty.

The matter of "reserved prices" merits attention, and like Mr. Goodfellow I have urged several auction dealers to publish the reserved prices on such items as the owners (no matter if someone other than the man holding the sale) desires. This would be a simple act of decency, and in the long run would do the auction dealer a lot of good.

Mr. Percy Doane, recognized as one of "the most honest of stamp dealers," does not favor accepting reserved items for auction sales. There is nothing wrong about that, either—insofar as the buyers are concerned, and after all they are the important element in this matter of stamp selling by auction.

The elimination of "reserved" items and discontinuance of bidding on the part of the auctioneer, as representative of buyers, would help stamp-auctioning conditions in the United States. There is little that can be called fraudulent, in these operations, in and about New York City. I say this from direct personal knowledge.

As in England, so in the United States, the publication of "reserve prices" would prevent a lot of cussing and a little cheating. Items that have "reserved prices" are constantly offered, in some instances the dealer alleging that to be the price at which he would buy it in. Is that a sound argument? My reply to one such dealer, who puts his price on all items was this: "If you bought all these where would you get the cash to operate—if two sales came to you on your bids?"

It may be that the auction dealer "owes something" to the live vendor, who has placed his wares up for sale. No doubt the owner expects that when he pays 20 per cent. on the selling price he will get something in the way of service. The owner may reasonably expect that the auction dealer will advertise in the stamp

papers, will send out several thousand catalogs and generally deport himself as to induce a large list of mail bidders and a fair number of floor bidders.

If the auction dealers lay down the rule—**as a body**—relating to reserved items, insisting these shall be so described, nothing but good can result, and if at the same time the auction dealer will run a line, indicating he is the owner of certain lots, no harm will be done. If the auction dealer puts in an item, say cataloguing $25, and then puts a starting bid of $7.50—is that sufficient to show he is honest? Supposing he starts it at fifty cents and then bids it up, from his book, is that just as fair? Would I have the owner (though a dealer) throw out the item, unguarded? No, I would have him mark his reserve price on his own items. And particularly would I be careful not to show THE Highest mail bid to another mail bidder, in advance of the sale, and ask him to overbid it a few cents! (I speak from an experience, here.)

The sale of stamps by auction, in the United States, is in the main, honestly conducted. When all sorts of men in commerce become honest, legally and morally all the time, then can we expect different things.

Auction stamp selling in the United States requires no legislation. The stamp buyers merely ask the dealers to be decent and they are. The trade has improved in morale over other days, in the United States, and is tending towards a strict code—to protect the most trustworthy men in the stamp auction trade. A code can be conceived that will operate all the time. The honest dealers owe it to themselves to develop a proper credo.

A Fable for Stamp Collectors.

By R. E. FARR.

Once upon a time a goose who was carrying a basket of green onions to market met a fox.

"What have you, in the covered basket?" asked the fox.

"Young shoots of the liliaceous plant Allium cepa," returned the goose. "Scallions, in other words."

"Never heard of them. What are they?"

The goose laughed heartily and uncovered the basket.

"It is readily apparent that you do not know your onions," he said.

"I admit it; but what is that large volume under your arm?"

"Just an album of old stamps that I dug out of grandfather's attic, and am offering for sale. Make me an offer."

The fox glanced at the pages and pages of early U. S., early Hawaii, early Europe, early British Colonies; blocks, strips, shades, errors, covers, all garnered some fifty years before by a rabid condition crank. He pursed his lips and frowned. Then he yawned.

"I have a kid that might use some of this. Give you a dollar for the lot."

The goose, who was prepared for an offer of fifty cents at the most, promptly responded, "Not a cent under a dollar and a quarter."

"What a sharp chap you are," grumbled the fox, paying him.

"Guess I know MY onions," smiled the goose complacently.

The goose who knew his onions still peddles them for a living.

The fox who knew his stamps sold his find, and bought an acre of sky-scrapers, a yacht, and a castle on the Rhine.

Quoth the owl, "Those who are unacquainted with their stamps do not really know their onions."

The Overprinted Stamps for Mosul.

By G. A. HIGLETT.

In the City of London is a cafe where there used to meet daily a small group of collectors and dealers, for coffee, after lunch and philatelic talk. On the 19th. April 1919 there were present Messrs. Buhl, Camroux, Higlett, Josling, and Yates.

Mr. Camroux produced one set of two sets of stamps he had received that morning from Bagdad, sent to him by Mr. Phillips, who used to foregather there and was now in the army in Mesopotamia. Mr. Phillips reported that he was in Bagdad on a day's leave, when he heard that the much talked of stamp for Mosul were now on sale, so he rushed round to the post office, and secured the last remaining seven sets at their face value of about 15 cents per set.

Mr. Yates offered him $20 for the set. He did not take it. Then Mr. Buhl said, "you don't mean to say that if I put down $25 in notes on the table here, you would not take them up and give me the set?" Mr. Camoux replied, "Well, I suppose not." Mr. Buhl then counted out the notes from his wallet, put them on the table, and Mr. Camroux gave him the set of stamps in exchange. Then Mr. Yates offered to buy them from Mr. Buhl for $27.50. This offer was refused, but at last they agreed to toss for the set at either $25 or $30. Mr. Buhl won the toss and Mr. Yates took over the set at $30.

We learned afterwards that he went straight away to a dealer and sold the set for $50, and this dealer sold it to another the same day for $100!

Mr. Buhl having made a profit of $5 on the first set bargained with Mr. Camroux for the second set to be delivered to him the next day at the price of $30. The next day the same parties met, and the deal was completed.

Mr. Yates had obtained information since the previous day, and he now offered to sell to Mr. Buhl 500 sets at $12.50 the set. Mr. Buhl said he would take them on a condition, delivery to be within seven days, with a penalty for non-delivery. Asked what this demanded penalty was, he said $12.50 per set per day. Mr. Yates then admitted that he could not give any delivery until after the next mail arrived on 23rd. April.

Mr. Buhl went off and sold this second set for $32.50.

After 23rd. April the stamps came on the market at about $10 per set, then dropped to $7.50, and then fell steadily until they fetched only about $1 a set.

Oh I Remember!

Oh, I remember, oh, I remember
The stamps I used to collect,
From January down the months to December
They were heavily canceled and specked.

They were torn and tattered and creased and shattered,
They were all they shouldn't be, and then some,
They were dog-eared and battered and greased and spattered,
They were anything at all but handsome.

A stamp was a stamp, whatever its look,
They rarely were fine and snappy;
I glued them all down entire in the book
And when I had a thousand I was happy.

But oh for one of those old Cape Hopes
I used to exchange for marbles,
The rare old BLOCKS with the sides with slopes—
They're gone with the old horse-car bells.

And oh for those choice old United States
I carried around in my speller,
And traded away at the schoolhouse gates—
How it breaks the heart of a feller!

—PENRIN.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

By HARRY M. KONWISER, Box 65, Sta. W., New York City.

FRANK P. BROWN CO.

Boston, Mass.—June 15, 1927.

Departments.

Executive, 6c, full o. g. and fine ($25.00)	$ 16.25
Interior, 3c, mint block of four ($7.50)	2.20
— 10c, soft, mint block of four ($7.50)	2.20
— 12c, mint block of four ($8.00)	2.25
— 12c, mint block of four, extra wide margin at top ($8.00)	2.50
Justice, 1c (two), 2c, 6c, o. g., nice lot ($11.00)	3.10
— 6c, mint block of four, perfs. touch at right ($30.00)	10.75
Navy, 2c black, error, imperforate horizontal pair. Well known to specialists	11.00

Dept. Specimens.

Justice, 1c to 90c, except 12c. (Only 150 sets sold)	23.00
— 15c (157 sold)....$2.10; —24c (150 sold)	2.10
Navy, 7c (501 sold)	1.60
State, 3c (793 sold)	1.30
Treasury, 1c to 90c, except 7c and 10c. The rarest (72 sets sold)	41.00
— 15c (75 sold)....$5.00; — 30c (74 sold)	5.00
War, 7c (539 sold)	1.60

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia—July 20, 1927.

This sale, the 285th bred by "P. M.," brought a total of $3,529.25 from the 152 successful mail bidders and the 22 successful house bidders. Just 131 mail bidders received nothing.

United States.

1847, 5c (28) double transfer, top line, v. f. ..... $ 13.50
1851, 1c (32d) black town cancel, nice strip of 3 ..... 7.70
— 1c (32d), blue cancel, strip of 3 ..... 12.00
1870, 30c (143) fine 25.00
1898, Omaha $2, not o. g., fine 7.10
— Another, light cancel, v. f. 9.30
1914, K. C. Roulette, 1c (424) fine o. g. block of six 7.50
1924, 400 of 1c (614) in 8 sheets of 50, face $4 ..... 5.60
— 300 of 2c (615) in 6 sheets of 50, face $6 ..... 7.30
— 100 of 5c (616) in 2 sheets of 50, face $5 ..... 8.70
1925, 500 of 1c (617) in 10 sheets of 50, face $5 ..... 7.30
— 100 of 5c (619) in 2 sheets of 50, face $5 ..... 8.30
1926, 300 of 2c (626) in 6 sheets of 50, face $6 ..... 6.50
— 4 sheets of 25, N. Y. Phil. Exposition, different plate numbers 3.70

GEORGE B. SLOAN

New York City—May 26, 1927.

U. S. Trans-Mississippi Issue.

1898, 1c to 10c inclusive, each in horizontal pair with full imprint and plate number at top, og, very fine ..... $ 7.10
— 1c to $1 inclusive, og, very fine ($13.72) 8.20
— 50c green, horizontal pair with full imprint and plate number 603 at top, og, very fine ($9.00) 8.50
— $1 black, horizontal pair with full imprint and plate number 606 at top, og, very fine ($12.00) 13.25
— $1 black, block of 4, with full imprint and plate number 606 attached at bottom, og, very fine (S. U. S. $50.00) 57.25
— $2 orange brown, og, very fine ($13.50) 8.50
— $2 orange brown, horizontal pair with full imprint and plate number 613 attached at bottom, og, very fine ($27.00) 22.50

Liberia.

1892, 4c green and black (35a), center inverted, very fine $20.00) 9.00
— 8c brown & black (37a), center inv., og, very fine, very rare ($50) .. 17.50
— 16c grayish blue, error of color (Gibbons 88a, price £5), postally used, very fine, very rare 37.00
— 32c dull purple, error of color (Gibbons 88b, unpriced), postally used, very fine, very rare 8.25
— $5 carmine and black (44a), center inv., og, v. fine, v. rare ($40) ... 17.00

PERCY G. DOANE

New York—July 29, 1927.

Canada.

1852, 3d (4) shows scratches on plate, v. f. ..... $ 7.50
— 3d, fine (4) ($3.50) 4.80
1859, 10c (16) o. g., v. f. ($12) 7.70

1859-64, 12½c (19) part o. g. fine ($7) 4.20
1897, $4 (64) o. g. v. f. ($9) 5.70

Hong Kong.

1891, 20c on 30c, fine o. g. pair, one has Chinese surcharge at both sides, other without surcharge, unlisted combination 13.50
— 50c on 48c, fine o. g. strip of 3, first stamp surcharge both sides (44e) second surcharge at right (44i), third normal 20.50
1898, $1 on 96c, fine o. g. strip of 3, first normal, second surcharge at right, third surcharge both sides 20.25
— $1 on 96c o. g. pair, right stamp sur. both sides (53d) 12.25
— $1 on 96c, fine o. g. pair, first stamp surcharged both sides (53), second surcharged at right 20.50

Tobago, 1879, £1 (6) fine o. g. ($90) 97.00

M. OHLMAN

S. P. A. Convention Sale, at Philadelphia—Aug. 9.

United States.

Patriotic, 1861, 3c tied on cover, Union & Constitution, Eagle on bar with 2 U. S. Flags, has enclosed part of "Tree of Liberty" letter head rare. $ 14.75
— 3c tied on blue Balto Canc. on cover Eagle perched on two flags, also cover Eagle (surrounded by states) on flag, canc. Wash. D. C. Sept. 6, 1862, due 3c 12.75
— 1861, 3c tied on cover by Banks' Division, also another as above, marked Soldiers' Letter, due 3c, no stamp, very fine 9.00
— 3c 2 more covers canc. by Banks Division P. O. very fine 8.45
1867, 3c #83 grill fine on cover, (S. U. S. $10.00) 7.50
Airmail, 1918, Wash-N. Y. 24c 1st day cover May 16th rec'd Orange, N. J. May 18, probably the rare #78 though not stamped 1st trip..... 7.25
Canada, 1851, 6p #5 finely tied on cover by both black target and Canada Paid 10cts in red very fine (off cover $35) 22.90
Canal Zone, 1904, 2c #1-c, 2 cps, and 1c (1 copy) making strip of 3 on entire cover very fine (off cover lists $26) 17.00
Denmark, 1851, 2fs #1 big margins, very fine on cover rare (off cover $22.50) 11.25
Barbados, 1878, 1p on 5sh #57 lt. canc. fine and rare ($85.00) 30.00
Hong Kong, 1863-67, 96c #17 bistre, fine a rare stamp ($15.00)..... 7.00
Monaco, 5fr #10 fine o. g. tho faint gum crease, v. rare $100) 38.00
Stellaland, 1885, 2p on 4p #6 very fine, very rare, worth cat. ($30).... 21.00

H. R. HARMER

London, Englnad—June 27th and July 4th, 1927.

Air Post.

	£	s.	d.
Australia, "Basil Watson" superb flown card	9	0	0
Germany, 1912, Vignettes in mint condition, "Bork-Bruck" both designs, and "Gotha"	1	8	0

— 1913 Zeppelin flight, a flown card with the special vignette, carried on the "Sachen" 1 5 0
— 1918 Military Air Post, Cologne, flown letter (without stamps) bearing special red cachet "Luftpost—1 Jun. 1918 Coln" 1 15 0
Great Britain, 1912, "Hamel" flown card with very clear cachet, perfect condition 26 0 0
Great Barrier Island, Pigeon Post 1sh blue on white (Turton 2), 1sh "Special Post", block of 4 and singe (Turton 3), and 1sh "Pigeongram" (Turton 5), all unused in mint state 1 4 0
Newfoundland, April 1919, First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, "Hawker" 3c air stamp, very fine marginal copy, unused, mint 76 0 0
Russia, 1924 Air Post, 15k on 1 rbl., variety surcharge inverted, used on part flown cover 11 0 0
Union of South Africa, 1918 special flown card (T. 2) very fine condition 1 0 0
— 1926 Cape to England, a set of six flown covers (each signed Elliot) sent from various African towns, craried to England 11 0 0
Cyprus, 1880 2½d rosy mauve, plate 14, pane of 96, unused, mint..... 13 0 0
— 1881 "Halfpenny" (13mm. long) on 1d., plate 215, a block of 36 (6x6) from left of sheet, showing inscription, and 1880 overprinted "Cyprus" only, 1d plate 215 (horizontal strip of three from top of sheet), both pieces unused, mint 3 0 0
— 1882 wmk. CC ½ pias. emerald-green, S. G. 22, an unused (no gum) vertical pair, lower stamp has stained spot, top v. f., Cat. £40..... 11 0 0
— 1912 obsolete wmk., complete set of 21, two shades of all values except 45pi, unused, mint 1 3 0
— 1921-23 Script wmk. 10pa, 30pa (2), 1pi, 2pi (2), 4pi (2), 6pi (2), 9pi (2), 18pi (2), 45pi and 1922-23 colors changed set to 7, all unused, mint, 22 stamps 4 10 0
Roumania, Moldo-Wallachia, 1862-63 laid paper 3p orange-yellow, unused and very fine, signed Thier. Cat. £8 ..... 2 20 0
— ditto, ditto, wove paper 6p carmine, a superb tete-beche pair, unused in mint state 1 13 0
— 1866 thick paper 2p, 5p (2 shades), 20p, and 1867 thin paper 2p, 5p, and a pair of the 20p showing two types, all unused in mint state... 2 0 0
Samoa, 1914 G. R. I. on German Colonial issue 3d on 25pf, variety surcharge double, unused in mint state 9 0 0
— ditto, 2sh on 2mk, unused in mint state, superb 15 0 0
South Australia, 1855 imperf. 2d carmine, a horizontal strip of four and two singles used together on piece 3 5 0
Southwest Africa, 1923 with hyphen, 14mm. between lines of overprint £1, S. G. 12, a superb marginal block of 4, unused in mint state.... 11 11 0
— Ditto, 10mm. between lines of overprint 10sh, S. G. 14, a marginal block of 4, unused in mint state 5 15 0

United States.

1845 New York, 5c black, initialed "A. C. M.", large margins all round and light red "Town" pmk., minute tear, otherwise superb 6 6 0
1847, 10c black, a marginal copy from right of sheet, close two sides but fine, red grill pmk. 3 3 0
1851-56 imperf. 5c red-brown, large margins all round, extremely fine.. 5 15 0
— 10c green, a vertical strip of 3, slightly damaged 3 3 0

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

About a True Philatelic Friend.

The most outstanding item for this month is the following letter from Postmaster Conkling of Springfield, Illinois. This letter was sent to Mr. Charles E. Jandrue, who forwarded it to me with the suggestion that it be placed before our members, as Mr. Conkling was unable to place this before the recent Convention, as was his intention.

Mr. Charles E. Jandrue, Jr.,
45 McKinley Street,
Everett, Mass.

Dear Mr. Jandrue:—

I want to tell you a little about our Special Air Mail Flight which by authorization of the Post Office Department we were allowed to make on August 15th, and their approval of Post-marking Stamp which as you know bore the imprint of "The Spirit of St. Louis" and a facsimile of C. A. Lindbergh's signature taken from a souvenir Lincoln Envelope that he autographed in my office.

At this time it was an honor conferred upon us by Col. Lindbergh to be present and assist in the dedication of our Air Mail Field which he picked from the Air, from which he carried the first Air Mail on April 15th, 1926, and in whose memory we named this field "Lindbergh Field". The Department of Commerce were notified of the naming of this field and we were congratulated by them as being the first to name our Air Port "Lindbergh Field."

It was a pleasure to me to notify quite a number of members of the Philatelic Society, Stamp Collectors and others interested especially in Air Mail Covers about this flight and the Postmark to be used, and the result of which, I believe, in numbers we had the largest amount of Air Mail carried on any Special Flight, and we deeply appreciate the valued assistance rendered by them in making this flight one of the most successful in Air Mail History. It is and always has been my ambition to pay special attention to the handling of Air Mail sent to this office by outsiders of any special request that they may have relative to the preparation on our part of their Air Mail sent from this office.

May I briefly state, that our celebration Lindbergh Day brought to Springfield one of the largest crowds that ever visited the Capitol City of Illinois, and we were highly elated to have visitors from all parts of the State coming here to pay tribute to the American youth who in an American

Plane has flown into the hearts of not only the citizens of the United States, but of the whole world.

Our program was somewhat brief, but impressive and very interesting. It was my privilege and pleasure to preside at our public dedication, and the greetings from Illinois were extended to Col. Lindbergh by Col. A. E. English representing Governor Small who was absent from the city. The welcome to Springfield was extended by Hon. J. Emil Smith, Mayor of Springfield, and the dedication of "Lindbergh Field" was presented by Sam. A. Barker, President of our Chamber of Commerce, and concluded with a very interesting talk on aviation by Col. Lindbergh.

A most beautiful day was allotted to us, and nothing occurred to mar our pleasure, and this day will go down in history as being one of Springfield's best days.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) WM. H. CONKLING,
Postmaster,
Springfield, Illinois.

U. S. SPECIAL EXHIBITION CANCELLATION.

In conjunction with the Eastern State Fair to be held at Springfield, Mass. from Sunday, Sept. 18th to Saturday, Sept. 24th, The Colonial Air Transport Co. will stage an exhibition in the interests of aviation and the air-mails. A special post-office will be erected on the grounds and air-mail boxes. A steel dye machine cancel of the Fair will be used in conjunction with an auxilliary rubber stamp which was designed by Chas. E. Jandrue, at the request of Mr. Sumner Sewell, District Manager of The Colonial Air Transport Co. It will be a pair of red wings on either side of a circle, within the circle will be C. A. M. #1, this will be applied within a blue rectangular cancel of the Fair, thus giving us the first bi-colored cancel; red, white and blue. The dater will be changed daily so it will take seven covers to the set.

(Courtesy of Mr. Chas. E. Jandrue.)

HEROES OF THE AIR.

Commander Byrd says that he deliberately chose to fly to Europe when weather conditions were most unfavorable in order that the science of aviation might be advanced. It may be that as a result of his most gallant flight some improvements may be made in the instruments upon which aviators depend to reach their goal. But one of the things he most surely demonstrated is that when an airplane is to alight in a fog the crew has about one chance in a hundred of surviving the experience. Byrd and the brave fellows with him were forced to take the chance, and the whole world rejoices that it was a lucky one. Had they not been able to pick out the lighthouse they could not have guided themselves toward the sea and to-day we should be sorrowing for their untimely end.

But we are unaware that there has been any progress in the battle to counteract fog commensurate with the progress in the science of flying. Aviation is a new thing; fog is a very old thing, and annually in Europe alone causes losses amounting to many millions of dollars as well as deaths. Even should a deep belt of fog be encountered midway in the journey it might well prove disastrous. Airplanes cannot ride at anchor. They have to keep speeding at a rate of a

hundred miles an hour or crash, and in a fog how are they to know whither they are speeding when their navigating instruments are subject to disorder?

Commander Byrd by flying across the North Pole achieved sufficient fame for any airman, but it seems only bad luck prevented him from crossing the Atlantic before Col. Lindbergh, and his last feat comes at a time when it will be impossible for the general public to greet it with the applause it deserves. The public is almost emptied of emotion, its great torrent of enthusiasm having been spent upon Lindbergh. The exploits of Chamberlin, Maitland and Byrd, each of them requiring not less courage, and some of them even greater navigating skill, find it exhausted and unable to respond to their fresh stimuli. Col. Lindbergh made an appeal to the hero-worshipping public that had hardly been made in a generation. His youth, his modesty, his bravery and skill, above all the fact that he flew alone, and landed at precisely the point he set out for, all combined to rouse the enthusiasm of the American people as it had not been roused since the end of the war.

But against these one might set the nerve of the elderly millionaire Levine, who rushed into the Bellance in his street clothes and minus even an aviator's helmet, to take his place beside Chamberlin and fly to Europe. The army fliers who flew across the desolate wastes of the Pacific to strike the Hawaiian Islands, mere dots in the expanse, might have aroused some such feelings as Lindbergh evoked if they had been first. There is nothing finer in the exploits of aviation than the spirit of comradeship among the men who flew with Byrd. They have given not only their fellow-countrymen, but humanity, something to be proud and grateful for.

OCEAN AIRMAN DID FLYING IN MANITOBA, CANADA.

Lieut. Bernt Balchen who accompanied Commander Byrd on his trans-Atlantic flight numbers many friends in the Canadian West. He was one of the airmen in the service of Western Canada Airways who performed the contract of transporting men and supplies from the end of steel to Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay.

Thic contract was carried out in March and April last when in 23 days of flying the planes transported workmen and many tons of material under conditions which Balchen himself said at the time were "worse than those encountered in the Arctic."

Lieut. Balchen, who was an officer in the Norwegian Air Force, came to Western Canada Airways almost as a "guest artist" from the Atlantic Aircraft Company of Hasbrook Heights, New Jersey.

It was his first visit to Canada, he having been brought by Commander Byrd from Spitzbergen to Juneau, Alaska. Leave was then obtained for him to participate in the Byrd operations and in the Atlantic Aircraft mail services. From the latter company he came to Canada.

On the completion of the Fort Churchill contract on April 30th, Lieut. Belchen returned to Winnipeg and from there went to New York to complete arrangements for accompanying Commander Byrd on the voyage which ended in the sea off the coast of Normandy.

LINDBERGH DAY AT BOSTON AND DETROIT.

Through the kindness of Mr. Heyerman I received a Special Detroit Cover

mailed on the day that Col. Lindbergh was in that city. This has been well described elsewhere and no doubt many of our readers have this interesting souvenir. From Mr. Arthur Barger has been received a Cover used on July 22nd from Boston. The special cancellation shown consists of a large double-circled cachet, within are the words "Boston Lindbergh Day, July 22nd, 1927." Within the circle are these words, "I am proud to have done it for America. My reward will be your continued use of the Air Mail Service," Col. Chas. Lindbergh. The work was done in the airmail room of the General P. O. in Boston, and can be called a semi-official cachet. No one knew that this was coming off, and as a result, very few were mailed. On the 21st, neither the P. O. or the chamber of Commerce knew about any special markings for mail carried this day.

ABILITY AND MODESTY.

Three things stand out in the flight of Charles Lindbergh across the Atlantic. First was the deliberate and self-confident way in which he prepared for the exploit. Then followed the cool courage of his thirty-three hours in his monoplane crossing land and sea to France. Third, and in some ways most remarkable of all, has been his modesty in the hour of triumph. The guest of kings and queens, feted by heads of governments, receiving decorations and fabulous offers of contracters, there has been no boasting, but a dignified humility that has won unbounded admiration both in Europe and America.

COLD LAKE—CORMORANT LAKE FLIGHT, WESTERN CANADA.

All letters on this great flight are cancelled at Winnipeg, Man., on August 13th at 12.30 P. M. with the Postal slogan "Help Prevent Forest Fires." 100 letters were carried to Cormorant Lake, 200 to Cold Lake. The air mail stamps of the Western Canada Airways are all cancelled with a rubber stamp "Cancelled" two wavy lines at top also same underneath. At Cormorant Lake the cancellation reads "Western Canada Airways Ltd. Aerial mail. Aug. 14th, 1927. Cormorant Lake, Manitoba." This was applied to all covers either on the front or back. Cold Lake cancellation is the same as Cormorant except for the worlding "Cold Lake" and the date, Aug. 15th, 1927. Purple ink was used in all cases.

The above company, although using three machines this year, have placed orders for two more which will be in operation shortly. All machines are ordered to be in Hudson, Ont. on Sept. 1st to meet two special trains carrying the delegates of the Mining Congress across Canada. 32 members of the party will fly from there to the Mining District of Northern Manitoba.

(Courtesy of W. R. Patton.)

MEDALS TO AIRMEN FOR FEATURE FLIGHTS.

Commander Francesco de Pinedo has been awarded the gold medal by the International Aeronautic Federation for the greatest air achievement of 1925. De Pinedo's flight from Rome to Tokio won him the honor. Sir Alan Cobham, noted British flier, was awarded the 1926 medal for his round trip air voyage from London to Melbourne. The transatlantic flights of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh and Commander Richard E. Byrd, and the San Francisco-Honolulu flight of

Lieut. Lester Maitland were given special mention as air achievements of 1927. Medals for 1927, however, will not be awarded until 1928.

AN OFFICIAL FLIGHT WITH A VENGEANCE.

The much heralded London, Ont. to London, England Air Flight is by this time a matter of history. Full details have been given to the Canadian papers which perhaps would not be quite so interesting reading to the majority of Collectors in the U. S. A. At time of writing this the aviators are either over or in the Atlantic (the first, I do hope is the case). When this adventurous attempt is complete it will be a good time to collect all the available information together and then give a resume of the whole.

But what I want to emphasize was the fact that it was an absolutely official flight, in the sense that only the very highest State Dignitaries and those in high position had any letters carried. It seems that the stamps were printed and distributed from Ottawa and were given out under exceptionally rigid conditions. No ordinary person "had a ghost of a chance" to have a letter carried and if any person can secure an envelope they will certainly have a valuable memento.

From information received from Mr. L. A. Davenport it would appear that only about 100 stamps have so far been issued. Let those carping critics who have pointed the finger of scorn at so called made-to-order covers consider this arrangement as a contrast to what they have previously opposed; and see whether or not the interests of the average collector are not better served by easy-to-get covers.

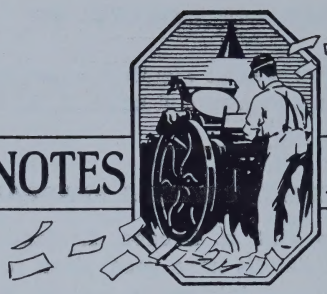
I have been personally informed that no regular mail was carried on the Windsor, Ont. to Windsor, England, Flight.

THRILLS OF PHILATELY **By DALY**

Meeting the Famous!

PRETTY LUCKY— HUH?
HE CERTAINLY IS—GOSH!
DOC — I WANTCHA TA MEET MR. GINNER, A FRIEND OF MINE— ABIE GINNER — etc.
GEE! THE KID'S BEING PERSONALLY INTRODUCED TO 'DOC' HASEMALL— THE FAMOUS BRITISH COLLECTOR!
JACK DALY J9138

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE



By WM. C. KENNETT, JR., and the EDITOR.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which wil lbe promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALGERIA. From Whitfield King & Co. we have several values of the new series, the low values being typographed and bearing a crude portrayal of a walled and minareted city but the high values in attractive Moorish design make up for the poor appearance of the low values. 65c dark brown, 90c red, 1 Fr. cerise, 1 Fr. 50c blue, 10 Fr. brown & lake, and 20 Franc violet green & mauve.

BELGIAN CONGO. On August 25th there were issued three additional values to the pictorial series which have been shown us by both Rene Boon and H. Hooreman. 35c green, 1 Franc red and 1fr75c blue, all also being overprinted for use in Ruandi Urundi.

BRAZIL. Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. show us the 100 Rs., Type A. 75 in a new color, orange instead of rose red. This stamp is for Airmail use.

COSTA RICA. Three new pictorials are to hand from Whitfield King which are handsome examples of the work of Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of London. The first, a 6c chocolate with a view of the Asilo Chapel at San Jose, then a 30c red orange showing new High School Building and a 45c slate showing the ancient Ruins at Ujarras.

FRANCE. From R. Roberts we have three additional surcharge provisionals on the Sower type, 50c on 60c lilac, 50c on 65c pink and 50c on 1 Franc 05c vermillion. The overprint is in black and original value cancelled by three horizontal bars. The 2 Fr. dark blue & yellow and the 5 Fr. vermillion and blue of the current series have been overprinted for airmail use "Poste Aerienne" and an aeroplane in black.

The American Legion stamps issued to celebrate the Congress in Paris have not yet come to hand but we understand that they are very attractive and were on sale from the middle of September to October first. They bear portraits of George Washington and Lafayette. The values are stated to be a 90c red and a 1 Fc. 50c in blue.

GERMANY. Several members have kindly forwarded us copies of the 8 pfennig dark green with portrait of the composer Ludwig Von Beethoven. A charity stamp with the portrait of Hindenberg is said to be in prospect.

GREECE. From Prof. Jason A. M. Paulson of Athens we have another beautiful commemorative stamp that was issued August 1st and which will be on sale until Dec. 31st. The stamp is in long horizontal format and shows a por-

trait of General Fabvier (pronounced Favie(r)), a philhellene who came from France and fought for the Greek Independence (1821) and with the help of Greek patriots retook the Acropolis from the Turks. The Parthenon and the Acropolis are shown in the background of the stamp as they were in those days and there is also shown a lofty tower or "minaret" of the Turks which has since been destroyed. The set is composed of three stamps, a 1d red, 3d blue and 6d green, perf. 12, and engraved and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. of London. The inscription at top "Greek Republic" appears for the first time since 1923. The dates 1826-1926 indicate the centenary of the War for Independence.

LATVIA. R. Roberts reports three provisionals, 15 santimi on 40k mauve, 15 santimi on 50k violet and 1 lat on 3r green and deep brown. Other provisionals on the old stamps are reported in several journals. Too bad.

NETHERLANDS. Whitfield King show us a 7½c blue in the current type, portrait of Queen, watermarked circles.

PALESTINE. Further values of the new set previously listed are shown us by The Economist Stamp Co., there is only one more value to appear. To date there has been issued:—

2m blue green (Rachels tomb)
4m pink (Dome of the Rock)
5m orange (Citadel of Jerusalem)
6m dark green (Dome of the Rock)
7m red (Citadel of Jerusalem)
8m chocolate (Dome of the Rock)
10m grey (Rachels tomb)
20m olive (Citadel of Jerusalem)
50m red purple (Lake Tiberias)
90m bistre (Lake Tiberias)
100m blue (Lake Tiberias)
200m deep purple (Lake Tiberias)

RUSSIA. Another commemorative in two colors and odd design. This stamp commemorating the 40th anniversary of the origin of "Esperanto" and bears the portrait of the Dr. I. Zamonhof who first floated this World language. The background pictures the usual Star, a big derrick and some factory buildings. 14 Kopeck dark brown and green. Shown us by Whitfield King who also reports two new airmail stamps, 10k blue and sepia and 15k red and sage green that feature a map of the world with an aeroplane crossing the Atlantic. As the plane is flying East to West it must be carrying some Russian and not Lindbergh.

SURINAME. Three charity stamps in three designs, all featuring a large green cross have been shown us by Whitfield King & Co. The stamps are quite attractive though of a simple design. Will be on sale until January first, 1928. 2c+2c grey black & green, 5c+3c purple & green and 10c+3c red & green.

Whitfield King & Co.'s New Issue Service

is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. **Mr. Arthur Hind** subscribes to our service and **Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr.** writes us that both **Mr. Hind** and himself consider our **New Issue Service** to be the **Best in the World.** Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND.** Estab. 1869.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, 401 Oak St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Well, our Society Convention at St. Louis was a success and nothing else but! A fine percentage of members present, a wonderfully harmonious spirit prevailed, some really constructive work accomplished, and a set of officers for 1928 that would be a credit to any society. What more could be asked?

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. Walton I. Mitchell; First V. P., E. J. Newcomer; Second V. P., A. F. Gamber; Third V. P., D. D. Berlozheimer; Fourth V. P., Art Bledso; Secretary, Honest John Spaulding; Directors, N. R. Hoover, J. L. Parker and F. W. Allen.

Space is lacking here to discuss all the work done, but one or two things might be mentioned: The Precancel Gazette was put on a flat subscription basis of $1 per year, juniors half price, thus giving its editor and business manager something definite to go on. It will remain a quarterly until the financial clouds have more of a silver lining than at present. The Stamp Collectors Magazine won the contest for official organ. Francis Greeley, 15 John Street, New York, will act as editor of the Society's department in that periodical. Judging by his past record as a hustler and precancel booster, the department is in safe hands.

Steps were taken to formulate a procedure whereby the Society, if requested, may dispose of deceased members' collections, thus insuring the best possible returns for them.

The invitation of the Chicago Precancel Club was accepted unanimously, and the 1928 Convention will be held in the Windy City. Chicago has the livest precancel club in the world, bar none, and we may expect a wonderful time and a big attendance.

Mr. A. W. Draves of Milwaukee comes forward with more information on the precancelled postcard which was reproduced in the last number. He sends two cards, one with printed date Feb 23rd 1881, and one March 2, 1881. The card was sent out by one Linton Groff to postmasters of third and fourth-class offices, offering an assortment of postmasters' supplies for one dollar. Among these supplies were certain rubber stamps, "Dead Letters", "Illegible", etc., a calendar for the year 1881, blotters, note-heads and the like. He styled himself L. J. Groff, Publisher of Postmasters' Helps, but refused to accept anything but hard cash for his supplies. This certainly is a precancel, as the wards were press printed and not handcancelled. Thanks, Mr. Draves.

Albert L. Jones of Wabash, Indiana called our attention to the article reproduced on another page, taken from the old American Journal of Philately. Jones has quite a bit of this old literature, and we are obliged to him for calling our attention to this early article. If other readers of this periodical ever come across such notes, we would be glad to have them for reproduction.

The following was taken from the Portland Oregonian about the middle of July, and points its own moral. The precancel hobby is cleaner with this scavenger where he belongs.

PRE-CANCELLATION OF STAMPS LANDS MAN BEHIND BARS.

Radford Thayer Goode was sentenced to six months in the county jail today by Federal Judge McNary for selling precancelled postage stamps.

Precancelled postage stamps are sold by the postal department to large firms that have extensive mailing. They are stamped with the name of the city where sold at the time of the sale. The firms save time for themselves and the postal employes by using them because they do not have to be cancelled again.

Goode had manufactured rubber stamps with the names of the cities of Salem, Nampa, Idaho, Modesto, Cal., and Longview, Wash., and cancelled stamps himself. He then advertised in stamp collector magazines and sold these stamps to collectors, who were ready customers because these stamps he offered were not available anywhere else.

FURTHER NOTES ON PLATE RECONSTRUCTION.

By W. C. RUSSELL.

In the last issue of the A. P. I gave a brief introduction to the matter of reconstruction of precancel types. I purposely avoided going into details. Yet there are a few considerations which, I think, merit being brought to your attention at the present time.

I may have given the impression that the characteristic differences in the subjects of precancel plates are very small and can be distingushed only by meticulous study. Very frequently such is not the case. Below are listed a few out of many hundreds of types in which variations may be detected at a glance. Chicago, Type VII; Fort Wayne, II; Girard, I; Baltimore, II; Boston, VII; Brocton—Campello Sta., I; Holyoke, II; Bay City, VIII; Lincoln, III; Newark, IV; Akron, X; Dayton, II and III; Westgrove, II, III and IV; Nashville, II.

About the worst place to look for variations and errors would be on the Bureau Prints. The best ones to watch are the rollers, handstamps and typeset. The electros are much less apt to vary. The "earlies" and particularly the "dateds" were mostly typeset and for that reason present a very attractive field.

Now comes the question of what to look for. The name of the state usually occurs directly under that of the city. But the initial letter of the state's name may come under one letter or it may come under another. Sometimes it falls in between. The other letters may vary in relative position. In one type, I believe, "Vermont" assumes 25 distinct positions under "Randolph". One may find the letters out of alignment, letters of different shapes and sizes, letters partly or wholly lacking serifs. Commas or colons may replace periods or vice versa, or again, punctuation may be entirely missing. The screws that hold the plate may stand out and take ink. The type may vary in height or length. The same is

true of the bars. In some cases the bars or lines bear different relative positions to the type. You may have observed the St. Johnsbury, Vt. freak in which the lines run thru the type. This was accomplished by two separate printings and is not collectable for our purposes.

Deep scratches, breaks and nets will not take ink and thus serve readily to identify the ubject. These can, however, be imitated artificially or by accident. A thread, a hair, a punched-out perforation or any foreign substance on the stamp at the time of printing will leave a blank portion which gives the subject the appearance of being damaged. We must continually be on our guard against this.

In the system I have adopted the subjects are named or numbered as follows:

A1	B1	C1	D1	E1	
A2	B2	C2	D2	E2	
A3	B3	C3	D3	E3	
A4	B4	C4	D4	E4	
A5	B5	C5	D5	E5	etc.

For the sake of those interested I shall describe a very irregular type.

NORTHAMPTON MASS. TYPE XIV.

	NORTHAMPTON mm. long	Shape of dot after MASS	Line of left edge of M—
A1	18.8	Round	cuts between R and T
A2	18.9	Round	cuts between R and T
A3	18.9	Round	edges R on right
A4	19.	Oval	edges R on right
A5	18.75	Rectangular	edges R on right
B1	18.6	Rectangular	cuts between R and T
B2	18.7	Round	cuts between R and T
B3	18.75	Rectangular	cuts between R and T
B4	18.6	Comma	edges R on right
B5	18.75	Rectangular	edges R on right
C1	18.7	Round	cuts between R and T
C2	18.6	Round	edges T on right
C3	18.6	Rectangular	cuts between R and T
C4	18.5	Rectangular	cuts between R and T
C5	18.5	Rectangular	edges R on right
D1	18.7	Round	cuts T center
D2	18.6	Round	edges T on left
D3	18.4	Rectangular	edges T on left
D4	18.4	Round	edges R on right
D5	18.4	Round	edges R on right
E1	18.5	Rectangular	edges T on left
E2	18.6	Round	cuts between R and T
E3	18.6	Round	cuts between R and T
E4	18.6	Rectangular	cuts between R and T
E5	18.4	Round	cuts between R and T

I have not thought it worth while to bother you with any more details. The above merely shows that it is possible to rebuild a type. Try it, you who are specialists, and see if it is not great fun.

THE OLDEST PRE-CANCELLED STAMPS.

By JOHN N. LUFF.

There is nothing new under the sun. Of late we have read much in the stamp magazines about pre-cancelled stamps and most of us suppose them to be very new things. That is where most of us are mistaken.

I think I need not say that pre-cancelled stamps are stamps which have been cancelled in sheets before use. This work is done either by the Post Office Department or under its sanction. These stamps are used by firms and individuals who send out large quantities of circulars or other mail matter. The object of their use is, of course, the saving of labor in the mailing division of the post office. The cancellation is usually the name of the city in which the stamps are to be used but sometimes it is merely one or more bars.

As the majority of these cancellations are found on the stamps of the current issue and have only attracted general notice during the past year, we have usually regarded them as a very modern affair. However, the Youth's Companion of Boston used the one cent stamp of the 1890 issue in this manner. But the latest discovery in this line is so old that it has been forgotten for a generation and now comes forward as something entirely new. Mr. H. B. Phillips—good philatelist and indefatigable delver after neglected and forgotten things and ideas—sends me two pre-cancelled three cent stamps of the 1851 issue. These stamps were used on letters carried by Adams' and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s expresses. To-day the Government requires a letter carried by an express company to be enclosed in an envelope having an embossed stamp. But in years gone by it was allowable to affix an adhesive stamp. Of course, the sender paid a fee to the express company in addition to the Government postage.

The stamps used by Adams' express were cancelled in sheets by ruling a line in black ink across each vertical and horizontal row, thus making a cross on each stamp. When a stamp is on the original cover, the fact that the penmarks do not extend beyond its edges shows it to have been cancelled before it was affixed. The pre-cancellation used by Wells, Fargo & Co. was the letters "W. F. & CO." handstamped in blue ink.

The stamps which Mr. Phillips sends me are on the original covers and carried letters from Sacramento to San Francisco. They bear the franks of the companies by which they were forwarded but unfortunately, neither of them has the date of use, they must, however, have been used prior to 1857.—American Journal of Philately, December 1900.

BUREAU PRINT CHRONICLE.

By DR W. I. MITCHELL.

New items ordered from the Bureau during July are Garden City, N. Y. and Waco, Texas 1½c coils and Worcester, Mass. 1½c ordinary.

SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY—The 451st Meeting was called to order with Vice President Hamilton in the Chair, members present being: Messrs. Blackwell, Lazarus, Harris, Wilhelm, Norton, Rose, De Selm, O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Fischer, Corini, Hamilton and Marcus.

The resignations of Mr. Lawton and Mr. Hirschfelder were accepted with regret.

After considerable discussion the plans for the Sacramento trip were made tentatively and left in the hands of H. C. Marcus, Secretary, trip to be made Saturday, July 23rd.

It was regularly moved by Mr. Wilhelm that our Society join the Stamp Exhibits, Inc. Seconded by Dr. Fischer, unanimously carried. The Secretary was instructed to notify Stamp Exhibits, Inc. to this effect.

After the usual exhibit the meeting was adjourned.

The 452nd Meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held in conjunction with our Sacramento collectors and consisted of a dinner and exhibit by the members of the Pacific Philatelic Society.

There being no regular business the regular meeting date was postponed until August 17th.

Members and guests making the pilgrimage to Sacramento were as follows: Dr. and Mrs. Fisher, Miss Dorothie L. Thomas and Mr. Will Falley. Dr. Fischer brought with him part of his wonderful collection of cut squares.

Mr. Willcox traveled with Mr. and Mrs. H. Doscher. Mr. Lazarus also traveled with Mr. Doscher, and brought with him three volumes consisting of the stamps of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands and Colonies. Mr. Doscher brought a highly specialized collection of Match and Medicines.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm, together with Mr. Blackwell, Mr. Loeb and Mr. De Selm, occupied a machine. Mr. Wilhelm showed his superb collection of U. S. blocks, and Mr. Blackwell two volumes consisting of Great Britain and Colonies. Mr. Loeb brought with him a wonderful collection of Confederate States.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris arrived from Santa Cruz bringing a volume of Leeward Islands, consisting of Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis and Virgin Islands, together with one of his famous little books of old United States.

Mr. Marcus brought four volumes and a catalog illustrating a specialized collection of Danish West Indies stamps.

At 8 o'clock a get-together dinner of forty odd members was held at the Hotel, allowing our members to become acquainted with the Sacramento boys. After a hearty meal we adjourned to the Stamp Exhibit room, which was left by

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

some of us around two or three o'clock in the wee small hours of the morning. The enthusiasm of our hosts and their appreciation of the trip makes it advisable that our Society make at least one pilgrimage of this kind a year, as philately will be the gainer of these get-together meetings.

At various times Sunday morning and afternoon the automobile parties returned to San Francisco well satisfied with the wonderful pilgrimage to our interior country.—HENRY C. MARCUS, Secretary.

Report of the Sales Manager.

FOR AUGUST 1927.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents, American Philatelic Society:

Here we are back on the job again after our trip to St. Louis, with a firm determination to pass even this past year in service to our members, both buyers and sellers.

We have already started off by exceeding by over $1000. in sales for August 1927, over those made in August 1926. Our goal this year is set at $65,000.00 for a minimum and around $70,000.00 as a maximum.

Due to our absence from the city the total books retired during August do not equal the receipts of new books, but we think those retired in September will exceed those received by a large margin, as we are going thru now our regular annual housecleaning, retiring all books that have been in sufficiently long to effect sales if it is possible to do so.

Book Account for August.

On hand 8-1-27	9097 Books	Original Net Value..	$304,626.98
Received during August	628 Books	Original Net Value..	15,317.27
	9725		$319,944.25
Retired during August	486 Books	Original Net Value..	$ 12,337.64
Leaving on hand 8-31	9239 Books	Original Net Value..	$307,606.61

Retirement Account.

486 Books (Value $12,337.64)	Sales	$3,537.01
Disbursed as follows:		
Remitted to owners	$2,906.37	
Insurance to Treasurer	161.13	
Commission to Manager	442.39	
Postage to owners	25.87	
Fines for Counterfeits etc.	1.25	$3,537.01

Prospects for the coming year are very bright and now that we operate the sales department as a business enterprise, maintaining a downtown office, fully equipped, and with the necessary clerical help, we trust that results will be consistent with our efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

September 1, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9391.66	
Admissions	112.00	$9503.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$8610.00	
New Memberships	270.00	$8880.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance		$9247.60

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 280.83	
Dues paid in advance		40.50	
		$ 321.33	
Transferred to General Fund	$ 209.33		
Transferred to American Philatelist account	84.50	$ 293.83	$ 27.50

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts—Dues		$1121.59	
Dues transferred from Suspense		209.33	
Reinstatements		8.00	
Collection fee		2.00	
		$1340.92	
Debit Balance		817.30	$ 523.62

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Receipts—Subscriptions		$ 813.91	
Subscriptions transferred from Suspense		84.50	
		$ 898.41	
Debit Balance		$ 375.20	$ 523.21
			$28705.59
Cash on hand and at Bank		$8088.39	
Bond Investments		20617.20	$28705.59

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 1. **September 1, 1927.**

Applications Pending.

Borodin, D. N.
Dhaum, Babu Lal
Belletynee, C. B. I. B.
Eid, Albert
Hagan, L. H.
Mathur, P. N.
Montilla, Juan
Millin, E. D.
Russell, Frank
Soler, A. R.
Sprano, Robert
White, L. B. Jr.
Baughman, Robt. W.
Blackmer, L. E.
Brook, Geo. W.
Clark, Philip M.
Crowley, Geo. C.
Duckwall, Mrs. G. W.
Eichelsdoerfer, A. F.
Jones, J. H. Jr.
Jones, Mrs. P. S.
North, Mrs. Roger
Price, Walter H.
Rathbun, P. W.
Reid, Alice Hunt
Schafer, Anna M.
Steininger, Henry
Tyler, Geo. A.
Wadsworth, Miss Mattie
Wilbur, Fowler W.

Reinstatements Pending.

158 Alvord, Hallock C.
3202 Mann, Percy McG.

Applications Posted.

Bates, Henry A., Edificio Banco Boston 419, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Age legal; Reference requested. Proposed by Eugene Klein.

Bork, Albert W., 111 S. Mt. Vernon St., Prescott, Ariz. 21; Postoffice Clerk; B. Tilton, 119 Cortez St., Prescott, Ariz. By F. W. Shuster.

Brady, S. Proctor, 100 W. University Parkway, Baltimore, Md. 49; Corp. Pres.; J. Harold Wheeler, 233 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md. By Mrs. W. Irvine Keyser.

Cohen, Alex. A., Box 1326, San Jose, Costa Rica. 30; U. S. Govt. Employee; Economist Stamp Co., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Fladger, Louis, S. S. Pres. Monroe, care Dollar Steamship Line, San Francisco, Calif. 33; Purser; Economist Stamp Co., New York. By William Bloss.

Gader, Joseph, 6317 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill. 46; Mech. Engnr.; Thos. C. E. Hunter, 515 Barwell Ave., Akron, O. By B. L. Voorhees.

Ginther, Paul H., New Holland, Ill. 27; School Teacher; J. E. Sheary, New Holland, Ill. By A. H. Wilhelm.

Glines, Dr. Walter A., Box 820, San Juan, Porto Rico. 46; Surgeon; Vahan Mozian, New York. By H. A. Davis.

Johnson, Jacob, 618 W. 52nd Place, Los Angeles, Calif. 53; Contractor; Riverside Portland Cement Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By N. J. Petersen.

Lamprey, Wm. B., 206 W. Squantum St., Atlantic, Mass. 24; Accountant; G. D. Frost, 1 Federal St., Boston, Mass. By Roger Shaw.

Landreth, Maj. Earl, 4 Summer Place, Fort Leavenworth, Kans. 34; Maj. U. S. Army; Roseter Cotton, 803 S. El Paso St., El Paso, Tex. By A. P. Myers.

Langsford, Lt. R. B., 1718 Upas St., San Diego, Calif. 42; Lt. U. S. Navy; Lee Lasswell, Waxahachie, Tex. By P. A. Coppard.

Lawrence, Ray L., 300 Booth St., Anamosa, Ia. 23; Student; Rotnem Stamp Co., Minneapolis, Minn. By John D. McCullough.

Link, Dr. Goethe, 608 Ind. Pythion Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. 48; Surgeon; The Sponn Co., Indianapolis, Ind. By Anna May Johnson.

Metzger, Dr. E. S., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Redondo Beach, Calif. 45; Dentist; Los Angeles Dental Supply Co. By William Bloss.

Muravioff, Arcade, Bouly. Rainis 15, 4, Riga, Latvia. 42; Merchant; F. H. Boland, Union League Club, San Francisco, Calif. By V. G. Dachnovitsch.

Palmer, Thos. A., 8221 Linwood Ave., Detroit, Mich. 43; Merchant; J. H. D. Reynolds, 2010 Kentuck St., Flint, Mich. By H. A. Davis.

Steinike, Louis A., 828 Nowita Place, Venice, Calif. 32; Accountant; E. O. Harris, 2209 Harcourt Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. By Harry Fox.

Tulleken, Maj. John V. H., Plymbridge Rd., York Mills, Ont., Canada. 54; Artist-Designer; Vahan Mozian, 298 5th Ave., New York. By Geo. B. Sloane.

Weidner, Mrs. Earl G., Spring Grove, Richmond, Ind. Legal; Richmond Candy Co., Richmond, Ind. By Ed N. Wilson.

Winslow, Anthony E., 5 Choate St., Waterville, Me. 42; Hyd. Engnr.; Hollingsworth & Whitney Co., Waterville, Me. By Abbott B. Cragin.

Zenkevitsch, Lucomir, Tallinna Maantee 32 k 3, Narva, Esthonia. 37; Clerk; W. A. Reimers, 949 Natonia St., San Francisco, Calif. By J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement.

2845 King, C. Whitfield, Lacey St., Ipswich, England. 72; Stamp Dealer; Wm. C. Kennett, Hazelwood, O. By Adolph D. Fennel.

7441 Reuter, H. A., Box 92, Fullerton, Calif. 39; Newspaperman; M. Ohlman, New York. By Carl Schoeneberg.

7312 Warren, Mrs. H. W., 3716 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo. Legal; C. S. Davis, 508 Kemper Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

9566 Bakewell, William, 372 W. Franklin St., Tucson, Ariz.
9567 Ball, Henry B., 5 rue de Chaillot, Paris, France.
9568 Barber, John J., 800 Stockton St., Flint, Mich.
9569 Benge Ee, Teo, 20 Siam Road, Penang, Straits Settlements.
9570 Bikhor, Naim H., 55/115 Takia St., Bagdad, Iraq.
J9571 Blank, Joseph, 72 Cedar Ave., Newark, N. J.
9572 Dony, Paul, Reconquista 250, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
9573 Hale, Earl N., care Y. M. C. A., Tiffin, Ohio.
9574 Hukill, O. V., 260 W. Broadway, New York City.
9575 Jackman, Charles L., Box 174, Concord, N. H.
9576 Jeter, Maurice, 54 Penn. Ave., Salem, Va.
9577 Kiusalas, Augustus H., Montfern, Sharon, Mass.
9578 Lee, Geo. T., 3525 St. Johns Drive, Dallas, Tex.
9579 Montenegro, Fernando, Box 1766, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
9580 Redmond, Harry, Parkview Hotel, Okmulgee, Okla.
9581 Rose, Herbert A., 916 Lancaster Bldg., Calgary, Alb., Canada.
9582 Rozin, Arthur E., 1313 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
9583 Schlesinger, M. A., 549 E. Maryland St., St. Paul, Minn.
9584 Taft, Walbridge S., 40 Wall St., New York City.
9585 Uaggiar, Victor S., Hotel Arcata, Arcata, Calif.

Reinstated.

7290 Harentz, Avdo, 354 Wadsworth Ave., New York City.

Replaced on Roll.

7061 Cassinis, Gaspare, Box 819, Alexandria, Egypt.
7628 Dallmann, Rev. J. S., 2028 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Resignations Accepted.

6713 Richardson, O. J., Eden, N. Y.
7877 Terry, J. E. Jr., The Tracy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Deceased.

3578 Taussig, N. W., 111 Wall St., New York City.

Resignations Pending.

6719 Almar, J.
4310 Beans, G. H.
7098 Bode, August
8504 Callery, J. S.
6460 Corbett, Julian
7627 Creek, Chas.
7847 Crofts, A. A.
6257 Curtis, D. S.
8211 Dodds, George
2634 Feuchtinger, John
6436 Lawrence, A. L.
8013 McCann, Carrie L.
8069 Neifert, Wm. W.
8326 Reeve, A. E.
5902 Schiller, A. A.
7085 Schultz, E. A.
8328 Speiser, H.
6984 Stanton, John
8108 Steinberg, A.
8083 Strickland, A. C.
5184 Swinton, A. C.
2135 Thompson, J. L.
8112 Whipple, H. A.
6562 Wilson, L. W.

Resignations Received.

8340 Beaupre, R. O , 14 Hickok Pl., Burlington, Vt.
8177 Bolton, W. W., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
9235 Bringhurst, H. M., Massillion Steel Joist Co., Canton, Ohio.
4471 Chapman, Geo. S., Box 277, San Juan, P. R.
3481 Conway, Chas. C., 2111 5th Ave , Los Angeles, Calif.
7477 Fell, Harvey L., care Cent. of Ga. R. R. Co., Savannah, Ga.
J9149 Forman, Jas. H., 2329 Divisadero St., San Francisco, Calif.
9067 Grant, Wm. J., 6317 18th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
7481 Guhle, C. W. M., 570 Harriet St., Flint, Mich.
7237 Hogarth, G. W., 848 Monroe St., Denver, Colo.
7905 Kenna, Mrs. J. R., 175 Santa Rosa Ave., Oakland, Calif.
4611 Lehr, John, 8705 Willard Ave., Cleveland, O.
8541 Nyseth, Nells, 837 E. Boulder St., Colo. Springs, Colo.
7602 Osterhout, F. W., Concordia, Kans.
8129 Peterson, P. H., 1811 26th Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
1567 Pick, D., Box 44, Sta. J, New York City.
8166 Roth, Peter S., 25 Maple St., Bloomfield, N. J.
8826 Schlesinger, Alvin R., Pier 28, East River, New York City.
3945 Sprague, Wm. B., 43 Cedar St., New York City.
6944 Voss, Reuben T., 10060 Irvington St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y.
9032 Wilson, F. B., 181 2nd Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn.
4388 Wood, Archibald, Apt. G., 1411 Grand Concourse, New York City.

New Life Members.

405—6254 Buser, Ed. A., 422 Second Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.
406—7123 Leas, Robt. A., Carribean Pet Co . Marcaibo, Venezuela, S. A.
407—7058 Barrett, Sidney F., 2747 Seagwick Ave., New York City.
408—2286 Beattie, Dr. Jos. H., 10 Belden Ave., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

409—6683 Buchanan, Bradie, Box 657, East Liverpool, Ohio.
410—6686 Davis, A. M., Box 304, Williamsport, Pa.
411—7538 Hayes, Stanley W., Box 294, Richmond, Ind.
412—8797 Ludin, Charles, 433 W. McMicken Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
413—9218 Swan, Charles E., 3 Ivy Court, Trenton, N. J.
414—8969 Henry E. Triede, 107 Hopkins Pl., Baltimore, Md.
415—8685 West, William, 1511 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following last known address:

6381 Cerqua, A. E., 6 James St., Montclair, N. J.
6181 Hon, Jos. C., Box 1867, Panama, Rep. Panama.
9198 Perry, Walter L., 4314 New York Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Change of Address.

7057 Anderson, V. M. from New York to 79 Crescent Pl., Sherwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y.
3996 Gregg, E. J. from Ypsilanti to 129 Chestnut St., Wayne, Mich.
7777 Hawksett, Arthur from Chicago, Ill. to 20 S. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8117 Davis, Harry A. to 2690 Ellendale Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
1688 Jungmann, Alfred to 568 51st Ave., West Allis, Wis.
5278 Plate, F. C. to Metropolitan Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
9564 Wiley, G. H. from Cleveland Heights to 3807 E. 114 St., Cleveland, Ohio.
2847 Branes, Frank S. to 1718 Fulford St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
9419 Bayntun, R. S. to 300 Neville St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
2526 Bergman, G. G. to 2a Merida 43, Dept. 1, Mexico City, Mex.
8705 Bauer, Rev. Jos. T., from Mt. Vernon, Ind., to St. Vnicent's Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.
9474 Burgess, H. D. R. from Scarsdale, N. Y. to 3202 Kossuth Ave., New York City.
9541 Fenton, C. Walter from Cleveland, O. to 1112 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
5160 Frederick, Harold to Rm. 300, 109 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.
7852 Fry, R. B., from Guthrie to 1225 W. 8th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
5170 Helmer, Jas. B. to 6 Mendota Ave., Rye, N. Y.
8441 Kibbe, Chas. G. from Huntington Park, Calif. to 3620 5th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
4969 Mainhart, Theodore to 310 Leila St., Southmont, Johnstown, Pa.
9402 Mosier, U. G. Jr., to 705 E. Speer Blvd., Denver, Colo.
6189 Park, Ernest S. to 441 Washington St., Brookline, Mass.
6795 Parker, W. R. from Lodi, Calif. to 1026 Montgomery St., Oroville, Calif.
6451 Wheat, G. Neville from Chicago to 385 Eggleston Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.
8111 Wheeler, Rodney from Bridgeport to 243 King St., Stratford, Conn.
9289 White, Thos. S., to 111 Broadway, New York City.
9393 York, H. L. Jr. from Bainbridge, N. Y. to 2 Fowler Ave., Johnson City, N. Y.

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Membership August 1, 1927		4143
New Members		20
Reinstated		1
Replaced on Roll		2
		4166
Resignations accepted	2	
Deceased	1	
Expelled by Bd. Directors	5	8
Total Membership September 1, 1927		4158

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

THE J. E. GUEST PRIZES.

Attention is called to the prizes offered by our Sales Manager Mr. J. E. Guest, for new members. See Sales Dept. News in this issue.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Inquiries come to the Secretary from time to time for information as to Insurance Companies who insure stamp and coin collections against loss by fire. The Secretary and inquiring members will appreciate any information sent in by our members who know of such concerns who take care of this kind of insurance. Please address the Secretary.

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

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W. B. HOOVER, Bus. Mgr.,
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Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 5. Whole No. 41.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Sales still climbing. The total sales effected by the Department for fiscal year starting Sept. 1st, 1926 and ending July 30th, 1927, 11 months, amounted to $61,954.28 as against $55,267.59 made last year. A steady increase has been made since your Sales manager took the position in 1920 as is shown below.

	Sales
1920-21	$19,262.97
1921-22	29,050.15
1922-23	39,258.81
1923-24	22,567.83
1924-25	50,167.20
1925-26	55,267.59
1926-27 (this year)	61,954.28

Think of it an increase of $43,691.23 over our first year's administration and a total of $299,528.82 in seven years, an average of $42,789.83 per year. This was the first year of our five year term appointment—you can look for a total of $80,000 or over for the year ending July 30th, 1931, the end of our term.

We are glad you are not all like this. In order to help out our foreign members in maintaining their membership we sent cards to some last spring stating that if they would enter some stamps for sale we would see that their dues were paid (the by-laws cover this anyhow). A number responded and were kept in our membership. One of these members sent in a few books, when the first one arrived we wrote him that his net prices were higher than the American market for Portuguese Colonials, he replied that his prices were right and sent a few more books, now these books were placed in circulation and sales have been practically nil. However he later had us purchase him a Scotts catalog also to be paid for from sales. The minute his books were entered in the Department of course they became protected by the Insurance Fund and were liable to pay the 1% of their net value to that fund. He now demands his books back and when he is advised that as yet sales have not been sufficient to take care of the debit items, dues, catalog, insurance and retirement fees he gets rather abusive and says that he will publish the fact that he cannot get his books back in a European

paper and thus injure the department. Think of this threat. We immediately advised him what it would take in cash to get his books back to date, figuring all debits, insurance etc. If he does not send this then we have no other alternative than to keep the books in circulation until sales are effected to a certain amount. But if he publishes the fact as he states he will then he surely puts himself into a class where he is an undesirable member for our society. We are glad this is the only case of this kind in all of our experience. Ordinarily we find our foreign members mighty fine folks to deal with (with of course one exception).

Want $10.00, here you are. We understand that there are a lot of lady philatelists in the country, we have mighty few among our members. All right, to the member proposing for membership the largest number of lady philatelists between October 1st and July 1st, 1927 we will give a prize of $10.00, minimum necessary to win prize, five proposals. Now get busy and earn this ten spot.

And here is another chance. The following States have less than ten members in our Society: Arkansas, Canal Zone, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Philippines, Porto Rico, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. We put these in a group and will give a $10.00 Gold Piece to the member proposing the greatest number of new members from these States and territories combined, from October 1st, 1927 to July 1st, 1928. Minimum number to win 15 members. Now comb these States for names of collectors that are deserving and you can easily find at least one in each State that you can secure for our lists.

Canadian members your opportunity. Is a $10 U. S. Gold Piece attractive to you? Well here is your chance. Last year we had a total of 145 members in Canada. We should have 500. Your fellow collectors will enjoy being members of the Society. Canadian members are liberal patrons of the sales department. Your Sales Manager is a Canadian by birth. I offer $10 to the Canadian member proposing the most members from Canada between the period starting October 1st, 1927 and ending July 1st, 1928. Minimum to win 15 applicants.

AND THE GRAND PRIZE FOR ALL. $25.00 in gold to the member proposing for membership the greatest number of applications for the period starting October 1st and ending July 1st, 1927. No restrictions as to territory and you are eligible to win also the above mentioned three $10 prizes if you qualify on them also. Officers both elective and appointed not to be considered in any of the contests. Minimum to win 25 applicants.

We need more buyers. Sellers are getting such good results that they have been swamping us with books lately, so we must have more buyers. If you are not buying from the sales department then you are missing an opportunity that others are profiting from. We do not compel you to purchase any certain amount, we merely show you what we have and you can buy little or much. However if you are in a position to spend $10 to $25 at a time, of the stamps sent we

would suggest that you let us send a large special circuit direct to you with plenty of time to go over them and return direct to us. We have many large collectors who are filling spaces with these large general or special circuits. Why not try one?

U. S. Stamps always needed. There is a demand for U. S. booklets all the time, more than we can get hold of. Of course condition and price must be fair if any are entered as members are looking for good condition copies at fair market prices.

Substitutions. We regret to state that this practice has again started up. Of course it's hard to detect but we hope this time to be able to determine who the guilty party is and have them expelled publicly. Isn't it strange that a man will so far forget himself to change a stamp in a book which is sent him on his honor, especially as in many cases the stamps are priced under 50c. Think of it, a member of this great American Society so far forgetting himself as to steal 35c, as was the case recently. We must weed these undesirable from our midst. Keep your eyes open and report any discrepancy you might see in the booklets you look over.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Vol. 41. NOVEMBER, 1927. No. 2.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

Chapter I.—Historical and Geographical.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the five republics of Central America, is the most populous but is territorially slightly smaller than Nicaragua. Its total area is estimated at 48,300 square miles and its population numbers well in excess of two millions. The republic borders on both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, though its coast line on the latter is not very considerable. It lies between Mexico, British Honduras, Honduras and Salvador and most of its area is mountainous. From west to east it is traversed by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits, which in parts attains a height of 13,000 feet above sea level. One of the volcanoes in this chain is remarkable from the fact that it erupts large quantities of water when active. As may be imagined earthquakes are by no means infrequent.

In the valleys and low lying coastal regions the soil is very fertile consequently agriculture is one of the chief occupations of the Guatemalans. Coffee, tobacco, sugar, bananas, cocoa, wheat, corn, beans and india-rubber are all produced—the first named being quite an important article of export. Timber-felling and cattle raising also occupy many of the inhabitants.

About 60% of the people of Guatemala are of pure Indian race being descendants of the Maya and kindred tribes. The official and prevailing language is Spanish, while Roman Catholicism is the religion of most of the people. All other creeds are tolerated, however, for there is complete freedom in religious matters. Education is free and supposed to be compulsory but it is said that the vast majority of the people have received no education of any sort.

The discovery of Guatemala (the name of the country is a Spanish softening of the Indian **Quauhtemalan,** meaning "Rotten tree") is associated with the mem-

orable expedition of Fernando Cortes, who from 1519 to 1521 penetrated the country now known as Mexico, and overthrew the ancient empire of the Aztecs. After this followed his astonishing march through North Guatemala while at the same time his lieutenant, Pedro de Alvarado, at the head of a small army overran the western portion of Guatemala.

In the two decades that followed the overthrow of the Aztec power the restless Spanish pioneers surveyed the whole of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards of Central America. All the provinces of the ancient empire, as well as the other contiguous civilized states, were reduced and grouped together in one political system which received the proud name of "New Spain". This magnificent colonial empire, which must have had an area of more than 2,000,000 square miles lasted exactly three centuries for the War of Independence, resulting in the overthrow of the Spanish yoke, was brought to a successful conclusion in 1821. Then the greater part of New Spain became Mexico.

During the Spanish regime the whole of the Isthmian region between Mexico and Panama was comprised in a single administrative division known as the Captain Generalship of Guatemala, or, as it was more popularly called the "Kingdom of Guatemala". This was under separate rule from the rest of New Spain, its administration being responsible to the home government direct.

After the Spanish power was overthrown a central provisional government was formed, which in 1824 was constituted a federal republic under the title of "The Confederation of Central America". This consisted of the five states of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, i. e. the entire region with the exception of the colony of British Honduras which had been acquired by Great Britain in 1797.

This arrangement lasted until 1838 when the partnership was dissolved and since then, in spite of numerous attempts to revive a confederation, the five federal states have existed as five independent republics. One attempt made to federate the republics led to the decisive defeat of Honduras, Nicaragua and Salvador by Guatemala in 1851 at La Arada and from that date until 1865 Carrera was virtually dictator of Guatemala. During that time he waged successful war against Salvador (1863).

In 1871 a more liberal regime was begun, the Jesuits being banished and the power of the clericals crippled. Further efforts for Central American federation led to an unsuccessful war with Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador in 1885. The last attempt in this direction, the "Republica Mayor de Centro-America" created in 1896-7, although it left complete internal autonomy to the separate states, came to an end after a brief life in 1898 and since then the various Central American republics have agreed that separate existence suits them best.

The legislative power of Guatemala is vested in a National Assembly chosen by universal suffrage, while the executive is vested in a President elected for a term of six years.

The capital of the republic is Guatemala la Nueva and has a population in excess of 100,000 most of them of European origin. It is situated in the basin of the Motagua on the northern flank of the volcanic coast cordillera. Its chief buildings are government houses, the cathedral and a university. It is the largest city of Central America and is connected by rail with San Jose, the chief port on the Pacific coast.

The capital has shifted positions more than once. Iximche,the chief Cachiquel settlement, was originally chosen as the seat of government in 1524 by Alvarado, but shortly afterwards he moved to Almonga and founded here the first city of Guatemala. After a tremendous avalanche from the Water Volcano in 1541,

which completely ruined the place, another move was made to a safer position and in 1542 Alvarado founded a third capital and named it New Guatemala. This site was destroyed by an earthquake in 1773 and a move made to the present location. As the capital on its present site is New Guatemala the portion of the town left on the old capital site was renamed the "Old" i. e. Guatemala Antigua.

II.—Its Philatelic Story.

Guatemala was the last of the five Central American republics to issue postage stamps. First steps in this direction were made in 1866 when a decision to issue stamps was arrived at and M. Hulot, the manufacturer of the contemporary French stamps was asked to submit essays. Towards the end of 1867 M. Hulot furnished the samples asked for but it was not until 1871 that stamps were actually ready and placed in circulation. The set consisted of but four modest denominations with values expressed in centavos. In 1873 two new stamps of higher facial value were issued these being in the old currency of reales and pesos which was reverted to about that time. While no immediate change was made in the stamps already in use the 1 centavo was withdrawn and the others were sold and used as ½, 1 and 2 reales respectively.

In 1875 four low values of entirely new design with values in reales were issued. This issue had but a short life for when stocks began to run low in 1877 an order for new stamps was sent to Paris. The chief feature of the design was a portrait of a native Indian, and though typical of the country the stamps failed to please with the consequence that when new ¼r and 1r stamps were needed in 1879 they were ordered from the American Bank Note Company of New York. These are handsome stamps, printed in two colors, showing the national bird, the Quetzal, on an Ionic column.

About this time the advantages of decimal currency became apparent to all the Central Americans and Guatemala, like its neighbors, decided to adopt decimal coinage. This led to the issue of several provisional stamps, made by surcharging new values in centavos on some of the then current stamps, pending the receipt of the new series with values in the newly adopted currency which had been ordered from New York. For the new stamps the striking Quetzal design was retained and all were printed in two colors.

In 1886 an engineer employed by the Guatemalan government suggested the advisability of having postage stamps of a higher denomination than 20c and the suggestion was immediately adopted as a good idea. In order to have higher value stamps without undue delay a quantity of the so-called one peso Railway stamps were overprinted and used provisionally. In the meantime this engineer, Mr. Charles Parker, had made arrangement with the Government somewhat similar to that which Seebeck made with other governments, viz., he agreed to furnish an entirely new series of stamps at his own expense provided he were allowed to have the remainders of the 1881 set and all the surcharged stamps unsold by the time the new stamps were delivered. This new set comprised eleven different denominations produced in New York by the lithographic process and they were placed on sale on July 1st, 1886. As the quantity of 1c supplied was small in comparison with postal needs the entire stock of this value was soon exhausted and recourse was again had to the printing press to meet the deficiency. A quantity of the 2c stamps were surcharged "un centavo" and at the same time new supplied were ordered. It was stipulated that the new stamps should be engraved instead of lithographed, consequently we have an entirely new set started in 1887 and issued piecemeal at various times between that date and 1894.

During 1894-5 numerous provisionals were made as supplies of certain val-

ues ran out, the issue of these being due more to mismanagement than to any desire to pander to a philatelic demand. In 1897 a Central American Exposition was held at the capital and the opportunity was taken to issue a series of no less than fourteen different denominations to fittingly mark the event. These were demonetized on Jan. 1st, 1898 and when the old issue came into use again there was a constant shortage of supplies of various denominations with the result that the year 1898 was responsible for an alarming flood of provisional issues.

Evidently the government could not learn to requisition adequate supplies of 1 centavo stamps for in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1902 it became necessary to issue provisional stamps of this value. During this same period, too, provisional 2c and 6c stamps were issued as well as a series of the regular design in new colors.

In September 1902 an entirely new series of ten stamps of artistic appearance was issued, these being engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd. of London. Even this set did not end the deluge of provisionals for in 1903 it was found that there was a need for 15c stamps and again the printing press was used to create the necessary temporary stamps. Nothing new was added until 1907 when a 12½c stamp enriched the pictorial set, but in the two following years several provisional stamps were issued.

In 1910 a 6c stamp of new design showing the portrait of Granados was issued and in 1911 two further denominations—25c and $5—were added to the existing series. In the latter year another outbreak of surchargitis commenced and this continued with unabated fury until 1917. In that year a new 25c stamp appeared followed a year later by a stamp of 1p50c value. In 1919 a 12½c stamp of new design was issued together with four new denominations. The four following years saw another deluge of provisionals—by this time using the printing press on the slightest provocation had become a chronic disease on the part of the Guatemalan government—and the issue of numerous entirely new stamps and with these the philatelic history of Guatemala rests for the time being.

III.—The First Issue.

Although postage stamps for Guatemala were first mooted in 1866 the delay in their actual issue resulted in a bogus stamp being foisted on collectors of that period. This was described in the "Stamp-Collector's Magazine" for May 1st, 1867 as follows:—

"We have been favoured with proofs of the dies prepared for the first stamps to be issued for this republic, and hasten to give our readers a description of the design, which appears to our taste most elegant and singularly effective. The stamp is upright rectangular, the size large, and the ornamental portion of the design is in a plain circle inscribed in the centre of the stamps; above the upper edge of the circle is GUATEMALA, below the lower edge CORREOS CINCO CENT, in white letters on a plain band concentric with the circle. The angles are filled in with plain horizontal lines as a shading, and in each corner is a simple white spot with converging rays. This last detail seems unfinished and defective, and somewhat detracts from the general appearance of the whole.

The beauty of the design, however, is in the landscape enclosed by the circle. An inland sea or lake, shut in at the back by a bold line of

mountains, a rock promontary in front next the spectator, and points of land covered with shrubs and trees to the water's edge right and left. Towards the beholder, and pointed slightly to the left, a large, high-sterned, three-masted ship is at anchor in the centre; her sails are flapping idly, and from each side small boats are pulling off to her. The high stern and low-cut bow, the round build, and latteen righ remind one of pictures of vessels in which the buccaneers of old used to make their names so well-known and so much feared, but the aspect of this landscape is altogether peaceful, and we are inclined to think that the scene must be intended to represent the entry of the first Europeans into Guatemala and their reception by the aborigines.

When the issue is to take place we know not. The engraving is, we think, due to American talent, and if we guess that the same designer as produced the Nicaragua stamps is entitled to the credit of this, we think we shall not be very wide of the mark. The proofs we have seen are on plain, highly-glazed paper, and are printed in black, sepia, brown, and green."

A month later the magazine referred to showed an illustration of the impostor and after another month had passed doubts as to its authenticity arose as witness the following interesting extract:

"Whether the design, of which an engraving appeared in the last number of this magazine, be really the one adopted for this republic or not remains to be seen. M. Mahe asserts, on official authority, that the real Guatemala stamps are being fabricated in the Hotel des Monnaies at Paris, and that the device which has been noticed is of no value. We do not accept this statement as final, but its effect certainly is to throw great doubt on the genuineness of the design already known. The evidence in its favor rests almost entirely on the presumption that it is the work of the American Bank Note Company—a company not likely to go to the trouble of preparing a design without orders, and as a mere speculation. And, indeed, it seems, at first sight, probable that in preference to sending to Paris for their stamps the government of Guatemala would order them of the company which has produced such chefs-doeuvre for the neighbouring republics. The arms of Guatemala are a pyramid bearing a sun with rays, above a chain of snow-capped peaks; the whole resting on the sea. These find no place in the design to which we refer, but this, assuming that it is the work of the New York company, is but slight evidence against its authenticity, as in their design for the Costa Rican, Nicaraguan, Newfoundland and other stamps, they do not adhere to the armorial bearings, but seek, on the contrary, to indicate, by the device chosen, some important fact in the history, geography, or commerce of the country. Should it indeed turn out, as we fear it may, that these exquisitely beautiful impressions are but essays, it will be interesting to learn the history of their birth. If they prove to be shams, they will, at any rate, be the handsomest of the genus, and worthy to be real stamps."

Shortly afterwards it was ascertained beyond a doubt that thesse handsome "essays" were entirely unofficial and were but another of the many fabrications of a notorious Boston faker.

The first notice of the design actually adopted for the first Guatemalan

stamps appears in the "Stamp-Collector's Magazine" for Dec. 1st, 1867 and after the deception of the bogus stamp the editor did not commit himself as vouching for this. Again I make a somewhat lengthy but interesting excerpt:

> "When in Paris, in October, Mon. de La Plante obligingly showed us a sheet of essays of Guatemala, a description of one of which is as follows:—Upright rectangle, containing an oval band inscribed: CORREOS DE GUATEMALA, UN CENTAVO; figure 1 in each of the lower angles, and the respt of the space and the upper corners filled up with an ornamental pattern. In the oval a shield of arms of the country, surmounted by a rising sun in his glory, and supported by branches of palm and oak on either side, printed in light blue, not perforated, nor ahdesive.
>
> The sheet we saw contained a hundred stamps, and after a minute examination with a manufacturer of stamps and practical printer it was agreed that they were typographed, and had been printed some time. To suppose them to be an **'essay' on credulity** we are strongly averse, for no person would, if he meditated such a deception, incur the great cost, not only of engraving the die, but of the manifold reproducing it, so as to print whole sheets like that we saw; and further, he would scarcely omit the apparent aids of perforation and gum to his design. Besides which, the appearance and evident age of the impression were strongly in its favour as a genuine production. We are without any information as to this essay, and know not whether it was an official design or not, but are inclined to put it on a very much higher rank as to authenticity than many much more pretentious-looking affairs."

Finally, in June 1871, our much quoted contemporary of by-gone days was satisfied that the essay referred to above was really the adopted design of the first stamps for Guatemala for, we are told, "the designs here represented was drawn in 1867 by M. Hulot, the celebrated Parisian engraver; and the annexed illustration appeared in our number for January, 1868. It now appears that after a delay of more than three years, the Guatemalan government has employed the type and issued four values."

According to Mr. W. Percy Barnsdall in an article written for "Gibbons Stamp Weekly" for May 8th, 1909, "the decree authorizing the first issue states that the Arms of the Republic are represented on the stamps, but the design is probably incorrectly drawn, as it is quite different from that appearing on later issues. The drawing seems to be an adaptation of the Arms of the Federal Republic of Central America, the chief characteristics of which are a sun and five volcanoes, whereas the Arms of Guatemala as portrayed later show a **quetzal,** the national bird of the country, seated on a scroll bearing the words 'Libertad 15 de Setiembre 1821'. The latter refers to the date when Guatemala, as the seat of government of the revolting Central American States, published a declaration of independence from Spain."

The stamps of this issue were engraved and printed by M. Hulot at the Hotel de la Monnaie (i. e. the Mint), the French Government Printing works in Paris, and the values are expressed in centavos of a peso. At this time an attempt was made to introduce decimal currency in Guatemala and the other Central American republics and the peso of 100 centavos was equivalent to about 75c U. S. In the older Spanish currency the peso was divided into eight reales.

The set is a modest one of only four denominations—1c, 5c, 10c and 20c. The design is the same for all and an adequate description will be found in the

extract from the "Stamp Collector's Magazine" given previously. It is evident that one die served for all four denominations and from this four secondary dies were made on which the requisite numerals and words of value were inscribed. It is perhaps of small interest to note that the upper and lower inscriptions on the oval band are divided by circular dots on the 10c and 20c values and by small floriate ornaments on the 1c and 5c.

In the description of the proof sheet or essay of the 1c in blue described in 1867 it is stated positively that this sheet consisted of 100 stamps but the issued stamps were in sheets of 150 arranged in fifteen horizontal rows of ten each. There are margins on all four sides of the sheets and the only marks found on the margins are well described by Mr. Charles S. Langstroth, the well-known specialist in the stamps of Guatemala, in "Mekeel's Weekly Stmap News" for May 25th, 1925 as follows: "These margins contain no engraver's imprint, nor any other marking except two little crosses printed thereon for centering the sheet when perforating it, one just above the fifth stamp in the top row and the other just below the fifth stamp in the bottom row. Each mark reaches to within about an eighth of an inch of the stamps. * * * Another mark to be found on the sheet margins of this issue, generally at the top near the right side, although I have seen it inverted on the bottom margin near the left side, is a small oval (about three-quarters of an inch by three-eighths) containing in two lines 'Controle T. P.' This mark is on blue ink and was doubtless applied with a rubber stamp when the sheet was inspected and counted at the printers. This issue was printed at the French Government printing works in Paris and the blue control mark is the same as that found on the French stamps of that period."

Unfortunately, though Mr. Barnsdall and other writers make reference to an official decree authorizing these stamps, I have been unable to find a copy of this decree in any of the works in my library or any official notification that refers to the actual date of issue of this set. They are referred to in the "S. C. M.", as shown in a paragraph quoted above, as having been seen in England in June 1871 so they were probably placed on sale in April or May of that year.

The stamps are all perforated 14x13½ this being the work of a comb-machine. All values are known imperforate—the 1c being quite plentiful in this state—but whether these were actually issued at the time the stamps were current or are unfinished remainders I cannot say. The 1c imperf is also known printed on both sides.

In each sheet of 150 of the 5 centavos value two stamps were inverted thus forming **tête-bêche** pairs. Owing to the comparative scarcity of this item in large blocks the actual position of these two stamps in the sheet was undecided until recently. Writing in the "Adhesive" for November, 1903, Mr. R. R. Thiele stated that the inverted stamps were No. 10 in the top row and No. 3 in the eleventh, but gave no proof in support of the assertion. Later writers, specializing in the stamps of Guatemala, agreed about the position of the first named but owing to lack of material had to theorize as to the place occupied by the second inverted stamp. The mystery was finally unravelled by Mr. Langstroth who gave the result of his findings in "M. W. S. N." for March 16th, 1925 as follows:

> "For the last twelve years I have conducted a search for this stamp in pairs, strips and blocks, taking or at least examining, all that I could turn up. Having acquired a total of 372, most of them in large blocks of from 28 to 40 each, I was able finally to cover all but twelve of the spaces that could have been occupied by the inverted stamp. Then my search seemed to reach a deadlock, and for a year or more I was unable to cover another blank. No more large blocks could be found, and small

ones were included in what I had covered already, when suddenly I found the solution in my hand. I was in Brussels at the time, and having entered a modest shop, my question in poor French brought out what I had never really hoped to find, a block with sheet margins still attached to identify exactly its position in the sheet, and showing the inverted stamp. I saw instantly what a find it was, and concealed my impatience while the old gentleman slowly figured out the price of a **tête-bêche** pair plus 38 singles all at half catalogue. I never did understand his explanation of the calculation, for the price he named in Belgian francs cost me exactly $6.54, not extortionate for what I believe to be a unique piece. The block is from the lower left corner of the sheet, five horizontal rows of eight, with the inverted stamp the third in the top row of the block, i. e. the eleventh row of a sheet, thus confirming Mr. Thiele's statement."

This tête-bêche variety is also known imperforate.

The 20c of this issue is known printed in blue instead of carmine, that is, in the color of the 10c, but whether this is a legitimate error of color or merely a color trial I cannot say positively. The variety is of some rarity and I do not recollect ever having seen a used copy. It seems to have been unknown until the early part of 1896 when several sheets appeared on the market quite mysteriously from several sources.

In 1871 President Cerna and the Conservative party were overthrown, and in 1873 J. Rufino Barrios, the leader of the Liberals, was elected to the Presidency. Shortly afterwards it was announced that a new issue of stamps would be made with the dual object of commemorating the successful revolution and marking the abandonment of the decimal currency, with which the illiterate natives were were more or less unfamiliar. But previous to this the old currency had apparently already been introduced, for the 1 centavo stamp had been suppressed and the 5c, 10c and 20c were being sold as ½, 1 and 2 real stamps respectively.

Many small flaws are found in these stamps, particularly in the case of the 5c, but these are of minor interest.

Check List.

1871. Designed by M. Hulot, and printed at the French Government Mint in Paris. No wmk. Perf. 14x13½.

1c bistre
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Imperforate; printed on both sides

5c brown
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Tête-bêche
- (c) Imperforate and tête-bêche

10c blue
- (a) Imperforate.

20c carmine
- (a) Imperforate.
- (b) Error in color, printed in blue

(To be continued.)

STAMPS AND THE MAN.

By DOUGLASS D. SWEETSER.

Thomas Carlyle says "That great men taken up in any way are profitable company. We cannot look, however imperfectly, upon a great man without gaining something by him."

Can we, who are stamp collectors, do better than to look upon the great men depicted on our treasures? And if, amongst the great, there should be a few, who by the world's yardstick are not great, are we any losers? They are the makers of history, these men of our albums—from times before the Christian Era up to tomorrow.

We have been told and had the story repeated "ad nauseum" of the "educational" value of stamp collecting—how it teaches us, willy-nilly, history, geography, etc. But does it? Does the average collector receive any mental benefit from filling some long vacant space? Is he not so preoccupied with completing sets that he fails to derive from his stamps that greater enjoyment which some knowledge of stamps as "pictures" would give? We all like to parade ourselves before friends under that swagger name "Philatelists," but many really cannot qualify. What is the difference? It is quite simple: the merely acquisitive lover of stamps is a Stamp Collector, while the truly inquisitive is a Philatelist.

Probably all of us have at times wondered at the who, the what, or the why of our stamp designs, and usually we have been content to take it out in "wondering"; but we miss much. Today many are finding their chief stamp collecting delight in answering these questions. I am venturing a few words on my own pet interest which happens to be "the who".

Portraits. In a word, that is my collection. I no longer collect countries or issues, but Personalities; and there are some rare ones on our postage stamps. May I introduce to you a few of my friends. Perhaps with some you already have nodding acquaintances.

Let us start in with a Saint, for in an album the most ungodly mingle with them in perfect harmony, and why should not we? It seems a far cry from a Roman Legionary to a place on the Calendar of Saints, but that is the story of St. Martin of Tours. He, it is, whom you see pictured wraithlike on the Belgian charity stamps of 1910-11. In the early part of the fourth century young Martin, the son of a Roman military tribune was enrolled, as was required by law, in the Roman army. A Roman military camp in Gaul would seem one of the most unlikely places in which to seek a future Saint, but it was under such surroundings that the young lad became imbued with the spirit of Christ. With his regiment, he was sent to Amiens, and this town became the scene of the celebrated legend of the cloak which is depicted on the stamp. It happened one day, that Martin passing through the city gate came upon a half naked beggar shivering in the cold. Moved by compassion, he divided his cloak into two parts and gave one to the beggar. Thus his picture is particularly appropriate on an issue of charity stamps.

It is rather an abrupt turn from Saints to Bolsheviks, but perhaps the latter will gain by the proximity of the former. At any rate, here we have Georgy Dozsa. You will remember that Hungary under the Bela Kun regime issued a set of five stamps popularly called the Bolshevik portrait gallery. Take the 75 filler denomination perhaps in appearance the most piratical member of that hideous quintet, Georgy Dozsa. Move him back four centuries and he doesn't seem nearly so formidable. Glean a bit from his story, and we can almost pity him, anarchist though he was. We will not go into his life story—you have seen it repeated in Russia within the past ten years—but his ghastly finis is worth relating. After a stormy career he was finally captured and condemned to death by torture. More specifically: to sit on a red hot iron throne with crown and scepter of the same material. According to reliable records this sentence was actually carried out. However, let us waste no tears on Georgy, as he probably richly deserved all he received.

Another interesting personage is that benign bewigged gentleman who we see on the 1899 issue of Mauritius. Probably he is not so widely recognized for Mauritius with its plethora of surcharged issues is one of the least popular of British Colonies. One wonders if it would be more popular under its former and more poetic name "The Isle of France". Anyway, Bertrand Francois Mahe de Labourdonnais, to give him full credit, is worthy of a wider friendship. How is it that a person with such an indisputably French name comes to be found on a British stamp? It is an interesting commentary on the greatness of the man and the English spirit of sportsmanship which sees virtues even in a successful opponent. For Labourdonnais, two hundred years ago decisively defeated the British Fleet in Indian waters and captured many possessions. He was at one time Governor-general of the Isle of France under French rule. The stamp commemorates his 200th birthday.

All of you who read your stamps must have wondered at the appearance of the Hibernian name O'Higgins on various stamps of Chile. He is found on the current ten centavo value as well as in other issues. Bernardo O'Higgins was Chilean born, but the son of an Irishman. One suspects that his maternal parent is responsible for the "Bernardo". Be that as it may, his deeds recall the land of the shillalah, and we find him prominent in the revolution against the Spanish and in promulgating the Chilean Declaration of Independence. O'Higgins has been called the George Washington of Chile.

While in Chile, let us make the acquaintance of Lord Cochrane, a really alien personage. Here was a man! Rear Admiral in the British Navy, member of Parliament, Organizer and leader of the Chilean Navy, Commander in chief of

the Brazilian Navy against the Portuguese, in supreme command of the Greek Navy, and again an Admiral in the Royal Navy. Some people have all the fun! Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald, had a most varied career. While holding high rank in the British Navy, he was implicated in a speculative transaction involving the political moves of Napoleon and for this expelled from his command and from Parliament. Going to Chile, he was there and also in Peru instrumental in defeating the Spanish on the sea. Fate guided his path to Brazil and later to Greece. Time proved the charges brought against him in England to be false, and returning, he was reinstated with honor in the confidence of the government and died at the ripe old age of 85 on his country estates.

From priests to soldiers: would not a soldier-priest be a fitting addition to our group? Such might be termed Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, he whose portrait appears on many of the Mexican stamps from the earliest issues up to date. Hidalgo was a Catholic priest in the village of Dolores, Mexico. He was a practical man as Catholic Priests in poor communities must be. He cared more for the practice of Christianity than for the forms of his Church. The plight of the peons became his first care, and he took all measures at his command to alleviate their burdens and suffering. But what could a poor lone Priest do against wealthy mine owners and the inborn inertia of the peons themselves? He had made but little headway until one day two Spanish army officers, Aldama and Allende, (both of whom we meet on Mexico's stamps) who had become disgusted with the brutality and injustice of Spain's rule, joined forces with him and talked of open revolution. Only after much talk and deliberation did they persuade Hidalgo that the time had come for decisive action and the revolution was started. Hidalgo would countenance no unnecessary bloodshed, and for some weeks they carried on a bloodless, but withal successful, revolution. At last the rebels reached Mexico City which was stoutly defended, but their now very sizable army prevailed over the garrison and captured the city. For some reason, perhaps fearing excesses by his soldiers, Hidalgo refused to occupy the city, and from then on his star sank. His army met with serious reverses and he was obliged to flee for his life. When almost on the verge of escape, he was captured and executed. There died a true patriot, who, although himself unsuccessful in carrying through his project, drove the first wedge in Mexico's struggle for independence.

While they owe their position in stamp collector's albums largely to the fact that they were soldiers, we nevertheless, cannot overlook the literary side of the characters of Maurus Jokai and Lord Byron. Probably Jokai is an unfamiliar name as he is a comparative newcomer to the stamp world, but no educated Hungarian would be unable to tell you his story. He has been called the Dickens of Hungary and another authority described him as a combination in equal parts of Sir Walter Scott, William Beckford, Dumas, Pere, and Charles Dickens, with the native originality of an ardent Magyir added. A number of his books have been translated into English, among them an autobiographical novel entitled, "Eyes Like the Sea". Many American readers would find this a fascinating story. In 1925, the centenary of his birth, Hungary honored him with an issue of three handsome stamps.

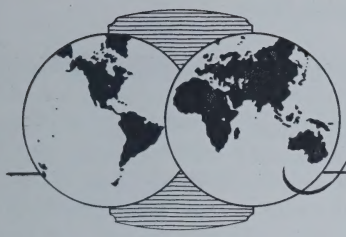
Perhaps some of the "literati" will object to my coupling the almost unknown Jokai with Lord Byron, but there is a similarity of spirit, and I am sure they will prove congenial comrades. Jokai fought for liberty in the revolution of 1848, and Byron lent his efforts to the Greek insurgents in 1823. Lord Byron in his private character has been a much maligned person, and perhaps not unjustifiably so. Unlike the proverbial sailor with a sweetheart in every port, Byron, apparently, did not limit himself to the seaports. But in spite of his liasons with the fair, he had many admirable characteristics. One of them is perpetuated by the issue of Greece in 1923 picturing his landing at Missoulongi where he commanded the Greek lovers of liberty.

To mention Byron and fail to present Ivan Mazeppa would be a sad omission. Those who know their Byron will need no introduction to the Ukrainian hero of the poem by that name. He is pictured on the 15gr stamp of the 1920 issue. One of the high lights in his mad career, that of which the poem deals, has to do with an intrigue with the wife of a Polish nobleman. Unfortunately for Ivan, he was discovered with the lady in a most compromising situation, and her husband deeming sudden death too good for him, bound him naked to the back of a wild Ukrainian pony and turned the animal loose on the prairies. In the ordinary course of events, Mazeppa's fate would seem to have been sealed, but the devil takes care of his own, and our gay Lothario escaped death and rose to be a Hetman of Cossacks and a favorite of Peter the Great. After years of influence and honors under the Czar, Mazeppa betrayed his trust and joined forces with Charles the Twelfth of Sweden who was invading Russia with what looked like ultimate success in sight. The signs failed, however, and so did Charles, leaving Mazeppa a fugitive traitor. He fled to Turkey where he died a suicide. One is concerned to know why such a character should be portrayed on Ukraine's stamps.

These are but a few, not the greatest, nor the best, nor the most interesting. Indeed it would be difficult to say which of the six or seven hundred men and women on our stamps would head the list. We will not attempt it. But these few will serve to show the wealth of human interest which lies within our albums if we but dig a bit and bring it to the light.

This Will Be The Last

issue of the A. P. that will be mailed you if you have not paid your dues. Don't miss the good articles that are to feature coming numbers. Keep on the roll! Dues are only $3.00.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Here, There and Everywhere.

Our long looked for trip to the great open spaces, where men are men and women are glad of it, has arrived. In exactly seven hours, we step on the starter and cajol our leaping Chevrolets to get going for Yosemite.

So if we think of any stamp now, it will be a wonder.

* * * * * *

At The Philatelic Club to-night, the boys had a hot time with a contest we sprung on them. We clipped ten watermark illustrations from an old catalog, pasted them on ten slips, and passed them around. Then the boys wrote on slips the names of the countries where the watermarks were used. Sounds easy, but try it on your own club.

The winner had eight right out of ten, second man five. Yet these pictures are all in the catalog, and every collector ought to be familiar with them.

These little contests and questions are a slick way of learning about your stamps. Even the U. S. specialists got a wallop out of it, and went home with the knowledge that Cochin issued stamps watermarked with an umbrella. So it did some good after all.

* * * * * *

Had a good visit with a man from New York who specializes in French Colonies, a field that is attracting attention of many collectors these days.

For too many years the French Colonials have been greatly underpriced and neglected in this country. Many collectors have the idea that, because these stamps are to be had in Paris, and are mostly picture stamps, that they are "junk" and made only to sell to collectors.

While collectors probably buy more of some values than the native sons do, the fact remains that the stamps are used, and most of them are not impossible to obtain in used condition.

Now the fact also appears that not nearly as many of these French have been sold in Paris or otherwise as collectors would imagine. Conditions have not been normal. Most of the present sets were originally issued in 1913, with various new values added and colors changed later.

The war came to France in 1914 and lasted until 1918. During the war, it is safe to state that few French dealers had funds or time to stock these stamps. Owing to mail conditions, it was difficult to transact much business with France

at that time, so merchants the world over failed to stock these stamps. Hence many are beginning to be real rarities.

The falling franc and increased postal rates caused the new color changes and new values. Many of these had very short lives, and were changed without notice, hence again dealers were caught short. If you don't think they are good, look at the little 10c Middle Congo, with a face of about a cent, issued in 1920 in green, and cataloguing last year at 75c and this year at $1.25. Not a bad return on a penny investment, what?

The demand for French colonies has been strong in the last two years. Collectors are quick to see which way the wind blows, and when one turns to a new field, others follow. Hence the supplies have been absorbed to such an extent that the scarce ones have made more spectacular rises in the past two years than U. S., British Colonies or any particular field. Of course, there have been equally great rises on some of the other countries new issues, but all in all, the French Colonies have shown some big jumps. The wise boys say that the end is not yet.

2600 years ago, Aesop said "A word to the wise is unnecessary." Get out the album and make that list of French Colonies wants, and get them now.

* * * * * *

Recent issues in general seem to be claiming most of the attention of the general collector these days. 19th Century has its old friends of course, and always will have. The old stamps are classics, beauties and worth having. But Alice and Aleck, most of them are now beyond our pocketbooks.

The new stamps haven't done their stuff as yet. Some of them have taken rises bigger than they probably should, but most of them will go up and up each year.

If you are neglecting the new issues, and have a general collection get wise to yourself. The first and second rises in a stamp are usually the most profitable. The second is usually better than the first. Why? Because as soon as a stamp takes a good jump, attention is called to it and collectors go after it, hence the second jump.

The old stamps have had their jumps. The new stamps, many worth a few cents, will prove to be rarities and in the dollar class in due time. The man who gets them now for a few cents has them later when they are worth dollars, and he has the laugh on the brother who waits.

* * * * * *

Neurope—whatever that word means—is probably surprising the scoffers about as much as anything ever did. When the flood of new stamps came from Europe after the war, everybody forecasted that they would prove nothing but trash. Many collectors refused to touch them, and stopped their collections then and there, contenting themselves with picking up the older issues. O. K. We can't all collect the same things.

Others went after the new stamps, because they proved the means of making a big, showy collection for little money. A stamp is a stamp for all that, and a new Europe occupies just as much—the Russian charities more—space as a Post Office Mauritius, and if it was actually issued and used for postal purposes, has just as much right in a collection.

Now it develops that many of the trashy Neuropes are proving to be scarcer than the dear public, God bless 'em, imagined, and some of these new countries are doing their tricks in noble fashion.

Collectors are turning more to these new countries every day. Many of the issues have little merit. Some are well worth having. The good ones are good. Memel, Latvia, Lithuania, Danzig, Esthonia are all good countries for the man who has limited means and wants a kick out of making a collection. He will get it, and if he just hangs off a couple of years longer, he will get a big wallop—in the checkbook.

* * * * * *

Two cats are practicing their vocal talents on our back fence as I write this. This makes me wonder why the noble Thomas cat has never appeared on a stamp. His big brothers and sisters, the tigers, leopards, and such, have burst into the philatelic limelight, but the poor old Tabby has never made the grade. How come?

* * * * * *

In a recent issue of The National Geographic Magazine, an interesting account is given concerning the adventures of a party of Americans who traveled across Central Asia for scientific work, and had difficulty in entering Mongolia, undergoing considerable torture at the hands of the natives of that little known land.

Mongolia is a new stamp issuing country. For many years Chinese and, in some parts I believe, Russian stamps have served this territory, but recent conditions in China have resulted in the establishment of a "republic" in Mongolia.

Postage stamps, in attractive and unique designs and color schemes have been issued. Few white men are in Mongolia, and indeed correspondence is decidedly limited at best. Most of the natives are illiterate. Hence, Mongolia is a good field for the collector, for the stamps are hard to pick up, have shown some big increases and apparently several will be great rarities.

According to a recent very descriptive article in The Stamp Lover, the stamps are actually produced for postal needs. Certainly it would be a difficult feat to import any unused, and my Chinese correspondent tells me that even in China, where many of the used ones go, the stamps are scarce.

The man who starts now to study and collect this country will have a job on his hands, but it will be interesting, and we prophesy, very remunerative.

* * * * * *

Tannou Touva—sounds like a patent medicine—is another new country for the collector. Translated, this is Northern Mongolia, and apparently is a harder nut to crack than Mongolia itself. The unused stamps have real face value, the unit of currency being higher than the U. S. dollar. A new set is forecasted, and is said to be of pictorial nature, showing inhabitants and scenes in the country. This means the first set will hop up, and that used copies will be better than gold.

* * * * * *

Don't overlook the British Colonial color changes. Some of the jumps in the 2½d orange and 3d ultramarines prove that collectors are still buying the good B. C's and that many of these short-lived little low values will prove good property.

There are still many of the old watermark high values in use. No great quantities of these are sold to collectors, and the man with a little money to in-

vest would do well to pick these up while they are current. A few extra copies wouldn't come amiss of some of them.

* * * * * *

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

This apparently being a "new issue" number, it might just as well conclude with some tips on the better items of recent issues.

The 15c blue Mauritius in arms type went to $1.50 this year. It had a very short life, so do your buying now. In fact, this whole set of new arms stamps is worth picking up.

Speaking of 15c stamps, how many used 15c airmail U. S. have you salted down? We pick this for a good one in days to come.

A new type-set Special Delivery stamp for Santander, Colombian Republic, is listed. It looks like a good one. We have never met it.

The 55 on 60c French recently issued, precancelled only, is a hard one, and is much sought for in France. Lists $5.00 this year and will probably go higher.

Monaco 1 franc postage due surcharged on 50c is very slow in coming out, and ought to be a good number.

Morocco 5c airmail orange, listed at 10c, is missing from many sets. Since there cannot be much need for an airmail stamp of such small denomination, it may prove a good buy.

Now for a few old ones, just so we won't neglect the man who likes 19th century.

Dutch Indies #20—the 5c green numeral of 1883-8 seems to be missing from too many collections, and when found is usually thin.

Norway #33 the 1Kr50c is not turning up as frequently as it used to.

Argentine 82 the 60c 1890 at present quotations is worth having.

Italy #57 the 5 lire green and claret is listed low unused, which indicates a stock is available somewhere. It seems to be too well held, for unused copies are much scarcer than price indicates.

* * * * * *

All aboard for the big vacation!

Insurance to Cover Collections of Stamps.

By HERBERT H. GERE.

As one's stamp collection grows, and more and more money is invested in it from time to time, and as collections become more specialized, and the values of the same increase yearly, the collectors thoughts naturally turn to securing himself again possible loss from damage by fire, water or from burglary and theft. In most cases he has no fire proof cabinet or safe or adequate means of storing his collection in his own home, and does not wish to deprive himself of its companionship and usefulness to him by keeping it in a safe deposit box or vault. Such a cabinet in the house is not likely to be a sightly piece of furniture at the best, and is something that the good wife probably would not care to have around, where it would be convenient for the owner of the collection. Therefore, he turns to the insurance agent for advice and protection. The agent applies to the companies, and finds that a number of them will fight shy of the risk, for the reason of the large concentration of the value in a very small spot, and in case of fire the serious damage resulting from flames, intense heat or water.

Another feature is, that in a valuable collection where single specimens may be valued as high at $100.00 to a $1,000 or more, there is always more or less variation in value owing to the perfection of the copies in an individual collection. It is for this reason frequently difficult to arrive at a satisfactory value to be used as the basis of adjusting a loss.

In Ohio, at the present time, a collection is covered or rather say, is not excluded under the Standard Household Goods form, and takes the same rate as the household goods. I quote from the Standard Ohio form, covering household goods:

> $..... On household and personal effects of every description (printed books, musical instruments, pictures, paintings, engravings, including their frames, statuary and sculpture to be valued at not exceeding cost) belonging to insured and all members of the insured's family, usual or incidental to the occupancy of the premises by the insured, excluding bills of exchange, accounts, bills, currency, deeds, evidences of debt, money, notes or securities.

Under the clause "and personal effects of every description" the assured would be covered as to his stamp collection.

However, where I have insured such property I have always called the attention of the Companies interested to the fact that a postage stamp collection is covered under the insurance by having the words "stamp collection" included in the form, so that they may make inquiry, if they so desire as to the moral hazard involved, the probable value of the collection, and how it is protected against damage from the hazard of fire.

I advise this so that in case of a claim there can be no opportunity for the company to deny liability or quibble as to an adjustment.

Regarding the burglary and theft insurance the matter presents even greater difficulties, inasmuch, as I know of no liability company that would care to issue a policy on a stamp collection, in excess of the usual limit of liability of $50.00 specified on stamp and coin collections. The company would probably extend the coverage to any reasonable amount of insurance for an additional premium. For any amount in excess of $100.00 liability on a stamp collection, they would undoubtedly demand an appraisal by competent appraisers, and the stamps be listed individually as to value, and would restrict the coverage to the actual cost of the stamps to the assured. The objection to this is that very few collectors would care to have their collections appraised in this manner, as it necessarily means considerable expense, also the rate of the insurance would be quite heavy.

New Newfoundland Stamps.

According to R. Roberts the new pictorial issue is to be on sale January first, the designs as prepared by Messrs. Whitehead, Morris & Co. having been approved. The stamps are to be larger than the current issue but not as large as the "Caribou" issue. Colors have not yet been approved for three values. The designs are as follows: 1c green, Map of Newfoundland; 2c red, S. S. Caribou Steamer between Newfoundland & Sydney; 3c brown, Portraits of Their Majesties, the King & Queen; 4c purple, Most recent portrait of H. R. H. Prince of Wales; 5c grey, S. S. Sylvia Steamer St. Johns to New York; 6c blue, S. S. Newfoundland Steamer St. Johns to Liverpool; 8c lavender, View of Hearts Content, where first submarine cable was laid; 9c dk. green, Cabot Tower, First transatlantic wireless signal station; 10c dk. purple, War Memorial; 12c maroon, Picture of G. P. O. St. Johns; 15c (brn.?), Picture of first Airplane to cross Atlantic; 20c (greenish blue?), Parliament House St. Johns; 30c (Royal blue?), Grand Falls, Labrador.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS — THERE'S MANY A REASON

EDITOR'S COLUMN

ONE EVIL AND ONE NUISANCE persistently infect the body philatelic and though years of preventive measures have reduced these diseases to a minimum a constant vigil must be maintained to keep them under control. As there are indications of an increase in both these diseases at the present time a brief discussion may promote a group co-operation towards their elimination.

The evil we refer to, a true case of mental disease, is termed "Substitution" and though it is good to know that it exists in a much lessened degree than in former years it is also distressing to learn that it exists at all in an organization like the A. P. S. The new Board of Vice Presidents, naively or justly, as you will, has been amazed to have had two cases of substitution called to their attention in the past few weeks and hopes, with your aid, to rid the Society of the perpetrators in short order.

THE SUBSTITUTOR, the smallest, meanest and lowest of all petty larceny thieves has a way of enhancing the value of his stamp collection by taking good stamps from approval or sales department books and covering up his theft by

substituting stamps of lesser value in their stead. He is not beneath exchanging a ten cent stamp for one valued at five cents and cases are known of the exchange of stamps of equal catalogue value simply to improve condition. The petty thief that does this is not stealing bread to live on but something that is part of an avocation, part of his Life's entertainment and mental relaxation. He doesn't take a gun and with some show of courage take by force that which he desires but sneakingly and furtively steals from books loaned him on his honor. The most rigorous New England conscience yields, albeit reluctantly, some admiration for the chap that openly dares for some illegal great prize but who doesn't despise the sneak that barters his character for a few pennies? Without a minimum of decency or self respect the stamp substitutor is certain to arrive at that most terrible phase of human suffering when he learns to despise himself. We can't be so Spartan as not to feel a bit sorry for him as he is so low in the human scale that a sympathy, such as we have for the leprous, unconsciously fill our heart. Nevertheless such despicable characters must not be permitted to mingle with the clean, sane and self respecting men and women that go to form an organization like the A. P. S. We can safely say that at present there are but one or two of these filthy thieves in the organization and that every day they remain in is just one day too many. Every member can help in smoking them out promptly and in addition to carefully watching the sales circuits and reporting substitutions at once we suggest that you advise the Board, in confidence, anything you may know that may assist them in their duty.

THE NUISANCE we refer to is the habit, almost extinct, that a few dealers have in sending out unsolicited approvals. This is a violation of U. S. trade ethics and an absolute rule of the Society. Some attempt at justification is made by sending return postage with the unsolicited selection of stamps but this does not lessen the offense except in degree. Sending out unsolicited approvals is a deliberate attempt to wreck organized philately and to steal the trade of the decent dealers who have enough brains to realize that if persisted in that it spells the ruination of the hobby. How many men would join a National Society and permit their names to be publicly listed as collectors if as a result every dealer would send them a lot of stamps? How long would anyone collect stamps if every mail brought a deluge of stamp selections from all sections of the country? No one can blame a collector who confines his collecting to say U. S. only or British Colonials for bitter complaint on receiving a lot of Armenians and other stamps of the Far East that he didn't ask for, particularly in the case, as actually happened recently, he had to walk two miles to register them back or as happened to a traveling man recently, have to trace them all over the route he had just traveled. Fair warning to all dealers—if you value your A. P. S. membership—desist, cease, STOP sending out unsolicited approvals.

A PHILATELIC EXHIBITION of major proportions is scheduled to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 21-26, 1928 under the sponsorship of The Garfield-Perry Stamp Club and associated clubs in Ohio, Western New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan. A corporation titled "The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co." has been formed to handle the show and the capital stock of $10,000. divided into 1000 shares of $10 each will be sold to collectors to finance the show. W. W. MacLaren, the well known "Stamp Hunter," is President of the Exhibition Company with an able directorate of prominent Cleveland collectors. Mr. MacLaren

is confident that the show will not alone be a philatelic success and second only to the Exhibition that was held in New York in 1926 but also a financial success and that when the Exhibition Company is liquidated following the show that there will be a substantial distribution to the stockholders. The Show will be held in the Hotel Cleveland and about 9000 square feet of space has been engaged. This is centrally located, strictly fireproof and easily accessible to all car lines and depots. The lighting will be supplied by the General Electric Laboratories and promises to be superior to any heretofore offered at a stamp exhibition. There will be two hundred frames holding twelve album sheets each and the display is expected to be unusually high grade. The Exhibition will undoubtedly give the hobby a great impetus in the Middle West and the co-operation of dealers and collectors in that section should be in immediate evidence. If you want some shares of stock or will exhibit your stamps you should immediately write for the prospectus that is to be had from the Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition Co., 616 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION to be held at Monaco in February, 1928 is being cleverly advertised by a large poster patterned after a postage stamp and having as its main feature a beautiful four color picture of the Rock of Monaco as seen from neighboring hills. Copies of this handsome poster may be obtained from Theodore Champion, well known dealer of Paris, France, who is on the Committee sponsoring this big event. Many American collectors are planning to attend this show which offers other attractions besides stamps and which are not openly available in these United States.

DURBAN, NATAL, South Africa will stage its big International Philatelic Exhibition July, 1928 under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal in cooperation with seven other stamp clubs of South Africa. The Patron in Chief is His Majesty, King George V and the Union of South Africa will be represented by The Right Hon., The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of the Union. Special arrangements have been made with Thos. Cook & Son, world wide travel agency to facilitate the journey of the exhibitors and visitors and as the Exhibition is being held at the height of the Durban Winter Season it is expected that there will be a large inflow of foreign visitors. Arrangements have been made for South African side trips and anyone fortunate enough to be able to make this long journey from the United States is assured of an unusual entertainment by our far distant fellow hobbyists. Details may be obtained by writing the Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 588, Durban, Natal, South Africa.

AIRMAIL PLANS of extensive proportions are being laid by the Argentine Government which include the inauguration this year of a Trans-Atlantic service between Toulouse, France and Buenos Aires. According to our correspondent in the Argentine, Mr. A. H. Davis, an agreement has been entered into between the governments of Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina to form a new company to be known as "Aerposta Argentina, SA." with an initial capital of five million pesos for the exploitation of airmail routes in the Argentine and surrounding countries. This company will also combine with the Latecoere Company in its trans-atlantic service. Our South American friends are flying high and their enterprise is certain to lead to a greater progress and wider commerce with a consequent better

understanding between nations. Looks like it would be a smart move for the U. S. to inaugurate a South American Air service to connect up with the Argentine service.

STAMP HAWKS is the title given to an amusing true narrative sent us by one of our correspondents concerning the doings of two notorious light fingered collectors who needless to say are NOT members of the A. P. S. It seems that these two chaps whom we will call Jack & Joe are so well known as outlaws that collectors close their albums and run at the sight of them and as a consequence, having no other collectors to associate with, they became quite friendly with each other. One night not long ago Joe was showing his collection to Jack and forgetting his usual caution left the room for a moment. When Jack left however he gave his collection a careful checking over and found, not with any great surprise, that some $200 worth of stamps were missing. He said nothing but shortly after arrived to have a view of Joes collection and in due time a caller arrived for Joe as had been arranged by Jack and he was forced to leave the room for a few minutes. Then Jack got back his own stamps and about $100 worth of Joe's! This delightful friendship is now at an end and according to Joe, Jack is a crook, but for that matter, according to Jack, so is Joe!

A NEW "TOWN AND COUNTY" post mark is shown us by Robert F. Hale that reads "Moira, Franklin County, N. Y." and is dated August 14th, 1880 and used in connection with an outlined Maltese Cross canceller. Though the item shown us is on a post card it will undoubtedly be found on stamps of the period.

ARTHUR BARGER & COMPANY, air-mail specialists of Boston, Mass., remembered us with an unusually attractive air mail cover that was used in connection with the Boston Radio-Aero Show that was opened Sept. 26th, and for which two special handstamps were prepared. One is for the air mail station that was established for the show and the other the special show cachet in a large double ringed circle featuring a plane in flight with radio waves ascending from a transmitting station.

NAVY MAIL SERVICE is supplied on 218 ships and 27 submarines according to figures given in the 1926 Postal Guide. This is called to our attention by Everett Erle in connection with Dr. Evan's statement in the article on "Battleship Cancells" that only sixty-five vessels have mail clerks. Dr. Evans is nevertheless correct as not every ship that receives mail has a specially designated mail clerk to receive and dispatch mail as this service is necessary as a general rule only on the larger vesels.

THE SECRETARIAL UNIT being organized by C. S. Ernst of Seattle is making rather slow progress and every local organization should make it a special point of order to have its Secretary at least learn the particulars from Mr. Ernst. A great deal of good could be effected for the smaller branches if the various Secretaries would form a unit to exchange ideas, exhibits and talks and many of the near dead meetings would become lively ones.

THAT A BIG STAMP SHOW COSTS CONSIDERABLE money is shown by the Treasurers report of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions that staked the New York Exhibition in 1926. The total disbursements were $74,230.88 and Mr. Theodore E. Steinway, who acted as Treasurer, had no small task on his hands in handling the financial details. The report shows a cash balance of about $1,500 which we hope to see grow a hundred fold that a still bigger show can be held in 1936 and in the meantime some support be given to the annual shows proposed to be held in connection with the A. P. S. conventions.

AND SPEAKING OF STAMP EXHIBITIONS don't forget that Toronto, Ontario, Canada is staging a real stamp show this coming August as a feature of the A. P. S. Convention. The Toronto Convention we are informed by prophets like Harry Konwiser is going to be the greatest A. P. S. convention ever held with an attendance of over 500 members. Better lay your plans right now to both attend and exhibit some stamps. The exact date and details will be forthcoming shortly.

LINCOLN'S HOME PHILATELIC SOCIETY was organized by Springfield, Illinois collectors during October with Dr. Homer P. Macnamara as President and William A. Striger, 1101 Converse avenue as Secretary. While this is a small organization is expects to have real active and fully attended meetings and visiting A. P. S. members to Springfield are promised a lively time if they will get in touch with the Secretary.

THE BUFFALO STAMP CLUB at its recent annual election chose the following new officers for the year: President, James Storer, Vice Pres. F. J. Sleght, Treasurer, Harry Flierl and Secretary J. Russell Lowell, 77 Remoleno street, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. R. C. Fisher who acts as Publicity Manager extends a cordial invitation to all A. P. S. members visiting Buffalo, bridal tour or business, to attend the Club meetings.

WE ARE INDEBTED to several members for the correct address of Frederic S. Eaton which is 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn. and not Hartford as previously listed. The members that wrote us concerning the "Covers before Stamps" unit that was proposed by Mr. Eaton can reach him at the address given.

WE NEED SOME STAMP ARTICLES, particularly short studies of single stamps and historical and biographical stories based on stamp designs. Won't someone tackle the subject of "Philatelic Masonry" or "Ships that Pass in our Sight" or perhaps a series titled "The Thousand and One Tales of Philatelic Entertainment"? We will give Twenty Five dollars catalogue value in good stamps to the best article submitted on any of the foregoing or analagous subjects that reach us by January 15th, 1928. Why not try your hand at this?

THE TREMENDOUS TORNADO that swept the 1927 A. P. S. Convention city shortly following the Convention damaged the homes of more than one collector,

among them that of Walter H. Rauert who was one of the members of the Entertainment Committee during the Convention. Mr. Rauert facetiously reports that the wind "slightly disarranged" his belongings and that he has moved what the wind had not already moved to a new location. His present address is 5195 Cates Ave., St. Louis, where his friends may find him busily remounting his stamps with extra heavy or "wind proof" hinges as an insurance against another twister.

EL PAIS, one of the leading afternoon papers of Havana, Cuba, illustrates in its issue of September 24th, an enlarged photograph of the new airplane stamp that is to be used for the airmail service between Havana and Key West. According to "El Pais", a copy of which was kindly forwarded us by E. M. Ash, A. P. S. #6864, the plates for the new stamp are to be made by The Security Bank Note Co. of Philadelphia from a design furnished by the Cuban artist, Sr. Oscar Fonte Acosta and the stamps to be printed by the National Graphic Arts Company of Havana. The design illustrated by El Pais is of a five centavos value and bears the inscription "Republica de Cuba" "Servicio Aero" with a very fine aerial view of Havana Harbor flanked by two panels decorated with palm trees. An airplane is in the foreground flying above the harbor. The article about the stamps and the illustration appears on the first page of the newspaper and rather pointedly demonstrate the publicity lost in the U. S. for stamp collecting account the ridiculous provisions of the present illustration law.

THE VERITABLE DELUGE of mail that reaches the editors office is a source of considerable gratification in that it displays a live interest in the monthly journal but it is also the cause of no little worry as the stress of trying to make a living interferes with the prompt replies that are due every correspondent. Will our friends kindly make allowance for us, particularly those who ask for back numbers of the journal? Such as we have of the latter are stored in the editors cellar and it is rather difficult to go back any length of time (they are at the bottom) and until better arrangements can be made we have to wait a favorable opportunity to search these out. Sooner or later all these requests will have proper attention. In the meantime, have a heart!

THE CULEBRA, CANAL ZONE, POSTOFFICE, was discontinued on September 30, 1927. We were favored with a "Last Day" cover from our old friend and early A. P. S. member, Emil J. Rall, who will be remembered by many members who met him at the New York Convention and who made the longest trip of any member to attend that event.

REVIEWS.

LES OBLITERATIONS DES BEAUX de POSTE DES COLONIES FRANCAISES, by M. Langlois and V. Bourselet. (Published by Yvert & Cie, Amiens, France. Price 17.50 Francs, post free.)

A most creditable compilation and indispensable to collectors of French colonial stamps. Each colony is treated separately, historically and geographically, a detailed map for each and some 431 illustrations of the cancellations used. This

study, while incomplete in parts and the subject of considerable more research, is ably handled and prepared in a style that must make for considerably more popularity for used colonials. The low price of this book (about 55c) makes it a real book bargain and it should be acquired by every collector making the slightest pretense of collecting French colonials.

PHILATELIC SMOKE (Official publication of The Fellows of The Hot Stove League, 51 West 48th Street, New York City. Price 25c Post Free.)

The merry gentlemen who comprise the Order of The Heated Stove and whose doings are a sort of philatelic Inquisition, have, to be candid, gyped the boys who subscribed the required two bits for this publication over a year ago. Not that the present effort of a Camel taxed brain is not fully worth the money but because it in nowise lives up to the representations that were made at the time the funds were solicited. There was a definite promise made that the smoke screen shrouding the mysteries of "inside philately" would be lifted and the horrors and atrocities of Nassau street fully exposed. We begin to suspect that the Club motto of "Where theres smoke theres fire" is based on the weakling blaze at the end of a three for five cheroot for the official publication is more like a "College Humor" or a "Bawl street Journal" than the fiery, flaming story we were led to expect. Still this issue is not without merit as one-tenth of it is devoted to one of the most remarkable studies of philatelic noses that we have ever seen. We also find some erudite remarks on the 1864-72 issues of Peru giving a plausible explanation of the holes to be found in the 1 dinero value. The report of the Treasurer, a classic in high finance, is alone worth the price of admission and we hope that this edition will be heavily over subscribed so that without sacrificing all the profits on another Baby Grand that the Treasurer will be able to rake up the funds for another issue that will be in keeping with the promise of "hot stuff" from The Hot Stove League.

GUIDE TO PHILATELIC LITERATURE by F. Hugh Vallancey (Published at the offices of "Stamp Collecting," 89 Farringdon St., London, E. C. 4, England). A list in three sections of Handbooks and articles covering (1) Great Britain, (2) British Empire, (3) Foreign Countries which may be obtained from the publishers book department. While not offered as a complete guide to philatelic literature it is considerably more than a mere trade list and is representative of most of the standard works and useful articles published up to June 1927. We believe this list is offered free to collectors of philatelic literature.

STAMP COLLECTORS ANNUAL for 1928 (Published by "The Philatelic Magazine," 112 Strand, London, W. C. 2, England. Price 3 sh. 6d. net). An unusually interesting number of this yearly review of the year containing several good specialized stamp articles in addition to the usual stamp statistics, philatelic literature review, directory of stamp papers, a list of philatelic honors and awards and a directory of the numerous British philatelic societies.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF HEJAZ, JEDDAH AND NEJD by D. F. Warin. (Published by D. Field, 7 Vigo street, Regent St., London, W. 1, England. Price 21 shillings, post free.)

A very finely prepared hand book of 130 pages with thirty-eight half tone

illustrations, one hundred and fifty-two drawings, two key plates in nine colors and a large map in four colors. The text covers the philatelic story of these picturesque stamps in a highly specialized manner and with the beautiful illustrations prepared by J. Calcott Gaskin the book is a gem artistically as well as a first rate philatelic study. With this work the beautiful "Persian rugs," as the stamps are often nicknamed in this country, become intelligible and doubly interesting and offer a tempting field for specialization. We understand the present edition is limited to 350 copies.

SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE OF THE GENERAL ISSUES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, by Charles J. Phillips. (Published by the author, 10 West 86th St., New York City. Price $1.00, post free.)

Mr. Phillips has for a number of years back openly expressed his belief in the soundness of the stamps of the Confederate States as an investment and has backed this view with extensive purchases which included the famous collections formed by Mr. Gerald Curtis and that of the Hon. E. R. Ackerman. On the basis of the extensive stock acquired he has prepared this specialized catalogue which is frankly a tentative effort and subject to considerable amplification and revision. Collectors will however find it a source of considerable information and as a first effort remarkably free from error. The pricing, while based on the Phillips stock, very closely approximates the current auction market and in nowise can be said to be too high. A well worth while publication that we hope will be an annual affair and with the co-operation of specialists expand so as to include the difficult subject of the provisional issues.

STUDIEN UBER DIE POSTSTEMPEL DES KIRCHENSTAATES by Fernando Ceccarelli. (Published by "Die Postmarke", Koling St., 2, Vienna, Austria. Price 4 schilling, post free.)

A revision, in hand book form, of the extensive article by the author that appeared in the journal "Die Postmarke" last year. Four hundred cancellations that appear on the stamps of the Roman States are illustrated by half tones made from actual covers and the text explains the use of these, giving the official decrees whenever possible. Though written in German this book will be found useful to those with no knowledge of the language as the real value lies in the excellent and comprehensive illustrations.

WAR TAX STAMPS OF MOZAMBIQUE by E. Tamsen (Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City.)

A small pamphlet by an able philatelist on a rather unpopular subject but which turns out to be fairly interesting reading. The stamps, in intricate allegorical design, were compulsory on all mail, parcels and telegrams during the war period and according to the list of Mr. Tamsen abound in philatelic varieties. In addition to the War Tax stamps the article further explains their provisional use as postage and as postage dues by overprinting with a list of the errors.

YVERT-TELLIER-CHAMPION CATALOGUE, 38th Edition. (Published by Yvert & Cie, 37 Rue Jacobin, Amiens, France. Price 44 French Francs, Postfree.)

This catalogue, an international favorite, is too well known to require a de-

tailed introduction here. Its simplicity of arrangement and accuracy in pricing has brought it a well deserved popularity in all parts of the World and for the general collector has few equals. The 1928 edition, French text, while containing no innovations or changes in arrangement does show considerable revision in pricing but with a very slight tendency upwards. The increases are with a few exceptions, not great and are well balanced with reductions in price and as a whole reflect the stability that has come to the French franc during the past year and a not too active stamp market. We can highly recommend this list as an unusually accurate price list as it is based on one of the largest stocks and stamp dealings in the world and is particularly valuable on the cheaper or so called "wholesale" stamps as the pricing in "centimes" permits the indication of variations of one-sixth of a cent.

ZUMSTEIN BRIEFMARKEN CATALOGUE, 11th Edition. (Published by Zumstein & Cie, Martgasse 50, Bern, Switzerland. Price 6 Francs, Swiss, postfree.)

The 1928 edition of this popular Swiss work is the first of the European lists to come to hand. In a bright yellow cover with the usual enlarged reproduction of the "Basle Dove" it has a snappy exterior that comports well with the concise listing inside. Treating only the stamps of Europe and with a bi-lingual text, both French and German, this list has a wide following on the Continent and priced in a stable currency is an excellent reflection of the mid continental market provided the usual trade discount, such as exists in America, is borne in mind. Typographically and in arrangement the catalogue is well prepared and the listings of the modern and great war issues particularly good. As a comparative guide on European issues and for the many instructive notes it is well worth acquiring by American collectors at the reasonable price asked.

HENRY LOOK

Henry Look, A. P. S. #3300, one of the best known collectors in the middle West and for many years a staunch and loyal supporter of the Society, died at his home, 1142 Vinewood ave., Detroit, Michigan on October 18th, 1927 after a brief illness. He was born and educated in Detroit and studied law in the offices of former Judge William Look and was admitted to the bar in 1893. In later years he became active in real estate affairs and was a member of the Detroit Real Estate Board and The National Real Estate Association. Mr. Look was a former President of The Detroit Philatelic Society and specialized in United States Revenue stamps. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and three sons to whom the sympathy of many hundreds of A. P. S. members who knew the deceased is extended.

Emergency Postal Service.

By M. D. CHOW.

With the recognition of China's postal autonomy by the Washington Conference, all foreign post offices in China have disappeared. However in view of the recent disturbances, with the frequent strikes affecting the Chinese postal administration and causing considerable inconvenience to the people, it was feared that foreign post offices might come to life again.

That this fear was not altogether baseless was proved by the fact that on March 25th, the Shanghai Municipal Council, in view of the prolonged strike of the Chinese post office staff, actually opened an emergency postal service in its Loans and Banking Office. The following notice was issued by the Shanghai Municipal Council:

Emergency Postal Service

Notice is hereby given that arrangements have been made for the despatch of letters to all parts of the world except China. Letters must not exceed one ounce in weight, must be addressed in the English language and must be stamped with a 2½d. stamp.

Stamps will be on sale from 9.30 a. m. TO-DAY, March 25, at the Loans and Banking Office, S. M. C. Hankow Road at the following rates:

8 stamps of the value of 2½d. for $1 big money.

4 stamps of the value of 2½d. for a 50-cent note.

The first mail via America will close at 4.30 p. m. TO-DAY, Friday, March 25.

The office hours of the Emergency Postal Service will be from 9.30 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 2.30 p. m. to 4.30 p. m.

E. F. GOODALE,
Controller of Voluntary Services.

This emergency postal service existed only for one day and a half, for it closed down at 12 noon on March 26th, as may be seen from the following notice:

Office of The Controller of Voluntary Services Emergency Postal Service.

Notice is hereby given that the Emergency Postal Service was closed as from 12 noon on Saturday, March 26, owing to the re-opening of the Chinese Post Office.

The Emergency Postal Service will be again available should the Chinese Post Office close its doors at any time.

E. F. GOODALE.

It is not easy to buy British stamps in China nowadays. The quantity of British stamps brought by the British Expeditionary Force this time is estimated to be sufficient to supply the requirements of Shanghai for a long time. British troops here have their own postal service which is known as the Field Post Office whose mail does not go through the Chinese post office. The Postmark used by the Field Post Office is shown in the accompanying figure. It bears a date without the place of origin.

A similar postmark was used for the Emergency Postal Service. No special

postmark was made, possibly because it was thought desirable to avoid the appearance of an encroachment upon China's postal rights. However, we can not deny the fact that the establishment of a post office within our territory and the acceptance of mail from the public for transmission constitute a virtual revival of foreign postal service in China. When the future historian writes China's postal history, it is hoped that he will not forget this short-lived post office of one day and a half.

My friend, Mr. R. E. Scatchard, informs me that the numbers 1, 2 and 3, in the postmark represent the places of origin. No. 1 represents Kalee Hotel P. O. Shanghai; No. 2 represents Hongkong, and No. 3 represents the Avenue Haig P. O. in Shanghai. Hongkong is included because there is also an expeditionary force in that part.

(Reprinted from the Bulletin of The Chinese Philatelic Society.)

REPORT OF SALES MANAGER.

Dallas, Texas, Oct. 6th, 1927.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents American Philatelic Society:

Herewith my report for the month of September, 1927.

This past month we have had a regular house cleaning and returned a lot of books that although quite high in value would for some reason or other not sell, so this has reduced the amount total net in circulation.

However sales have been above last year, for the first two months this year sales have been, August $5422.58; September $5127.51; so we ought to reach a grand total for the fiscal year of around $70,000.00.

BOOK ACCOUNT

Books on hand 9-1-27	9239	Net Value	$307,606.61
Received during September 1927	1232	Net Value	16,549.12
	10471		$324,155.73
Retired during September	915		$ 27,511.97
Leaving in circulation	9556		$296,643.76

RETIREMENT REPORT.

915 Books (Value $27,511.97)	Sales		$7,226.34
	Remitted to Owners	$5893.87	
	Insurance to Treasurer	348.57	
	Commission to Manager	902.71	
	Postage to Owners	54.07	
	Fines for Cfts etc.	27.12	$7,226.34

The percentage of sales is low due to the fact that we retired a lot of books regardless of sales.

Prospects for a banner year look better than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The passing of the MCA paper goes on apace, and there remain but few of these old papers, all of which should be gathered in before the scripts are issued.

Among the more important recent changes to script are, the 2 & 2/6 Antigua, Nyasaland 4/, and the St. Kitts 2/6.

The high values of Ceylon are to be changed to the Nyasaland design, this change affecting the 1, 2, 5, 10 & 20 rupee stamps.

The current So. West Africa pictorials are to be overprinted S. W. A. as soon as stocks of the current provisionals are exhausted. This will make the current pictorials short lived.

The long delayed high values of Irish pictorials are about to be placed on sale, and this bit of news makes me wish to point out the fact that the stamps of Ireland are the most staple in the Empire. This is due to the fact than an actual market for Irish exists with wholesale bids within 20% of offers.

A special commemorative series is under consideration to mark the fiftieth anniversary fo the British administration in Cyprus. Ten values up to the pound illustrating noted people of the island will feature the series.

Ascension Is. has issued a new value, a 5d, present type, and St. Helena has also added the same value to its current issues.

It has been reported that the 4 & 6d Ascension Is. and the 4d and 15/ St. Helena remainders have been officially destroyed. This report is rather hard to understand, as it is difficult to figure out any reason why these values should be discontinued.

A very important development is pending in Colonials, that every collector of these popular stamps will be interested to know. The King George head type is slated to disappear. This radical change is expected to come quicker than many may anticipate. Several Colonies are about to issue new pictorial sets, or a combination of pictorial design with the King's head incorporated as found in the current Gambia stamps. The several Colonies are going to express their individuality by issuing stamps that will depict local characters or points of historical interest. The result of this trend will be more colorful material to mount in the album.

Some critics of British Colonials have stressed the point that a certain monotony was experienced in the George head design, and this shaft was not without its sting. Now with this all to be changed British Colonial collectors can look forward to plenty of action with the several Colonies trying to outdo one another in offering sets of historic appeal.

Turks Is. is one of the latest Colonies to order a new Postage and Revenue set to replace the existing Postage set.

Best stamps of the month.

St. Kitts 2/6 MCA. It was always hard to get centered.

Montserrat 5d script. Will probably not be as good as the 5d Virgin Is. script, but worth gathering in.

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch. 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

HEROES AND HERO WORSHIP.

Occasionally there appears, occupying the center of this world's stage, a man, upon whom the bright spotlight of universal attention is concentrated, if only for awhile. For instance,—in Literature, Wells; in Music, Caruso; in Finance, Morgan; in Politics, Roosevelt, an, in Aerial Exploits, Colonel Lindbergh.

Granted that there have been others who have adventured their lives in a similar manner, and have risked their all in an endeavor to achieve the almost impossible yet,—because of his youthfulness, his naturalness and his naive "average-man-ness," Lindbergh has captured, to a greater degree than any of his contemporaries, the admiration and respect of countless millions. It is with a desire to give to our readers, what I consider to be the highest tribute to this heroic character which has come to my notice, that the following article is presented this month. Just as a suggestion,—why not cut and mount it as a beginning to a collection of the recent Lindbergh Special Flights?

LINDBERGH'S TRIUMPH

Its Scope and Significance.

By H. W. BARRETT, M. A.

It is said that the colored people of the South voted for Henry Clay for years after he was dead. It is only a politician who could tell us how this could be done. It proves to us, however, the tendency in the direction of hero worship, and is an evidence of how sincerely the world admires a real patriot and hero.

This characteristic of human nature explains all the admiration, enthusiasm and acclaim that have greeted Charles A. Lindbergh on his wonderful feat in flying from New York to Paris.

The feat is not considered to be of great commercial or economic value to the world, although it would seem as if something very practical should result from the fact that, by a single bound, the Old and New World had been spanned in thirty-three hours and a half.

It is rather the tremendous difficulties and dangers which are associated with a feat of this kind which makes it significant and outstanding. We have within us something of the spirit of the Viking, which causes us to admire a thrilling adventure. It is the man who can do the impossible who receives our cheers. It is the spirit of Lindbergh, rather than his deed, that has brought a deluge of congratulations to him. The triumph is really one of personality.

1. Lindberg's triumph is a victory for youth. Youth is the time for courage and adventure. The deeds that call for daring and prowess must be done by our

young men. Flying through sleet and fog for a thousand miles is no old man's job.

Lindbergh was known by all his associates to be a brave young man. Those who knew him best declare that he never counted on failure in whatever he undertook. He was brave as a mail pilot between Chicago and St. Louis, and if he hadn't been, he never could have conquered the Atlantic. The world's prizes most coveted are not to be won by idle dreaming, but by fearless souls who are willing to face tempestuous seas and turn their prows in directions where men have never gone before.

2. It is a triumph for abstemious living. The man who piloted "The Spirit of St. Louis" never could have won his triumph had he not been possessed of a vigorous, well developed physique.

According to the physician who examined him just before his trans-Atlantic hop, his chest expansion was five and three-quarters inches, which is an inch and three-quarters greater than that of some noted pugilists. His vision was found to be 25-15 in both eyes, normal perfect vision being rated at 15-15. He neither drinks nor smokes. It must have been a matter of great surprise to the self-indulgent Parisians when he declined their champagne and cigarettes. Even coffee, it would seem, did not find a place in his outfit. He made the trip on his nerve, and what need had such a man of stimulants? The will-to-conquer is always the biggest part of a victory.

3. It was a triumph for noble character. Nobody knows a man's real character better than his Mother. Lindbergh's Mother paid the highest tributes to her son's nobleness of character. He was always a loving, filial lad, although not a "goody goody." He possessed strong convictions with which she did not attempt to interfere. His character is seen in what he did immediately following his landing in Paris. His first public act was to lay a boquet of flowers on the grave of the Unknown Soldier, and his first visit was to the home of Mrs. Nungesser, the mother of the ill-fated aviator who attempted to fly from Paris to America. It is said that he wept while expressing his sympathy with her, and ventured to utter a hope that her son might still be alive.

4. Throughout his scintillating experiences, nothing shines out more prominently than his modesty and humility. He rarely said "I" except when a personal opinion was to be expressed. He invariably used the word "We" when speaking of his exploits, thus sharing up the honors with the plane which did its part so splendidly. Another phase of his modesty was manifest in his taking letters of introduction with him, as if he would require them after his non-stop flight over the Atlantic. He soon, however, realized that a man who had performed the feat which he had accomplished, required no letters of introduction to anyone. His triumph had, over night, made him the world's most noted man. His request made to the New York Times to send to his mother any clippings which the papers might contain referring to his venture, sounds absolutely amusing. Many people are wondering whether or not he may not have his head turned by the plaudits he is receiving, but his friends say that this is not likely to happen. He has worked hard to win a great name, and now it will be up to him to sacrifice something in order to maintain it.

5. His adventure is also a triumph for naturalness and simplicity. There isn't much romance about a man starting out on a three thousand, six hundred mile trip, with one suit of clothes, a tooth-brush, a razor, a few sandwiches, a bottle of water and some hot chocolate. Nor can there be said to be much romance about taking a trip of that kind all alone. Little preparation was made for the event and no flare of advertisement heralded it. The fact that the young aviator had to borrow a suit of pajamas on his arrival in Paris, and that the badge of the

Legion of Honor had to be pinned on a coat which had been loaned to him, reads like a comedy.

The naturalness on the part of Lindbergh has made for him thousands of friends and admirers. We each have a personality, and we are at our best when we act naturally and strive to avoid cant and masquerade. Thousands of congratulations were sent to the young aviator from people representing various stations in life, but of these none seemed more expressive and appropriate than that sent by Premier Mussolini of Italy to the Italian Ambassador in Paris. It read as follows: "Please accept the shouts of enthusiastic admiration which at the moment ring from the hearts of all the people of Italy, exulting over the superb oceanic flight by Lindbergh."

A superhuman will took by assault space, and subjugated it. Matter once more bowed to mind and the wizard, so that Lindbergh's feat will remain forever in the memory of men, to the glory of himself and of his people.

RADIO AERO SHOW, BOSTON, MASS.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Barger and Mr. Jandrue I received information and also a cover sent from Boston on September 30th. "The powers that be" were certainly very generous in the way of postal markings. The regular machine cancellation covers the stamp, then there is a special circular stamp 1½ inches in diameter giving name, date, title and also an "Air Mail Station" and to crown all there is a really immense cachet about two inches across depicting a receiving station with two tall masts while in the air is a monoplane of relatively large size sending radio messages down; indicated by three realistic lightning "zigzags." The front of these covers is unusually good, in fact I have one with no less than four markings; but for some unknown reason New York did not back stamp them except in one instance. I wonder why?

COMMENT.

Some of our members have been very helpful in sending news and also first day covers from various places. Besides the two gentlemen mentioned above Dr. H. A. Davis, our genial secretary, Mr. W. Williams of Utica, New York and Mr. Heyerman of Detroit have been of help in keeping me posted. In addition there have been others whose names I have not just now before me but to whom I want to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for their assistance. Keep up the good work so that we all can make this an outstanding feature of our worthy magazine.

HUNGARY.

A very attractive machine cancellation was applied to the special mail carried to Gyor. This commemorates the Philatelic Day at Budapest. Ordinary Hungarian postage stamps to the value of 28 filler were used, and special commemorative vignettes of various types, all of which were overprinted with an aeroplane and a suitable inscription in black, were also used. At Budapest, a special marone cachet, similar to that used on the international airmail service, was also applied. According to Mr. Orvos, the postal authorities officially stated that the total mail consisted only of 677 cards, of which only about 200 are on the market.

Forty special cards were issued by the Hungarian Philatelic Society, and 650 pairs of commemorative vignettes were surcharged for the event. The mail was delivered at Gyor by means of parachutes which were thrown from the aeroplane undertaking the commercial flight to Vienna. To commemorate the opening of the summer services, an air meeting was held at Matyasfold on April 17th and 18th, when a mail of special commemorative cards not exceeding 1,000 in number was carried. Ordinary franking stamps were applied as well as the special cachet.

INDIA.

The first aerial mail from Rangoon to Tavoy and Mergui, a distance of 245 miles, was carried on April 1st by a pilot engaged on aerial survey. Normally there is only one service a week, and a delivery takes 48 hours at least, but this was reduced to little over 3½ hours by the special aerial despatch.

SPAIN.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary of H. M. King Alphonso, the Red Cross series of stamps were overprinted, some with new denominations and all with suitable inscriptions. The following is a list of the air post stamps so overprinted or surcharged, with quantities issued:

5c (overprinted red) 99,500; 10c (red); 15c (red-brown) 79,000; 20c (blue) 81,700; 25c (blue) 70,000; 30c (red) 77,600; 40c (red-brown) 74,400; 50c (blue) 70,000; 75c on 5c (red) 50,000; 75c on 50c (blue) 9,820; 75c on 50c (blue) 8,700; 1pta. (red) 39,000; 4pts. (blue) 18,420. We are indebted to Miguel Galvez for these particulars.

TUNIS.

A special overprint has appeared on four values of the current 1925-26 stamps of Tunis for the airpost, the quantities of which were as follows:

1Fr. blue and ultramarine, 300,000.
1Fr. 75c on 75c vermillion, 300,000.
1Fr. 75c on 5Fr. violet and green, 75,000.
2Fr. green and red on rose, 100,000.

Two shades exist of the 1Fr., the scarcer being that of light blue. Continental speculation in the last two values listed has been rife, and prices have soared to proportionately high figures, though there appears now to be a tendency for them to become stabilized.

UGANDA.

Only 36 covers are believed to have been flown from Uganda on the same experimental flight that carried the mail from Kenya. Instead of ordinary postmarks, a special cachet was used to obliterate the franking stamps, and all covers appear to have been back-stamped at Kisumu on February 12th, and also a cachet was applied at the back in red. The Uganda-Sudan cachet has also been seen on a cover with a violet overprint inscription "Owing to temporary failure airmail

service forwarded normal route." In connection with the arrangement with the British Post Office for the acceptance of mail for this service on March 10th which was abandoned through an accident to the hydroplane, about 30 covers exist postmarked in London on that date and bearing Uganda and Kenya reception postmarks as well as the red cachet without the word "first," and dated March 31st.—(Courtesy of "The Aero Field.")

CHILE.

"The Aerial post was inaugurated on the 3rd May, but only brought official mail the first day. On the 4th May it was opened to the public. So far the Post Office will not sell the aerial stamps to the public, but adheres the stamp to the letter in the presence of interested party and then cancels them."

FIJI PIGEON POST.

With regard to a previous note on Pigeon Posts in the Fiji Islands, there is a reference to these in a book entitled "The Royal Mail" kindly lent by Mr. Godwin. The post appears to have been established in 1884 for the purpose of informing planters as to the movement of steamers arriving from Australia and New Zealand at Fiji in order to allow them to despatch schooners and cutters containing fruit, especially bananas, which require cutting freshly in time to meet these steamers. Previously, in many instances, without this knowledge the small craft arrived too late to meet the steamers and the whole produce being perishable had to be thrown overboard.

The Polynesian Gazette of June 1884 gave an example of one message carried by pigeon from Suva to Levuka, about 40 miles. The enterprise was a private one, and apparently had no special cancellations or franking, nor is it known when it ceased.

EXPERIMENTAL MAIL FLIGHTS IN NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Flights have been carried out by the N. E. I. Naval Air Service to demonstrate the saving of time that would be realized by conveying mails by air between Sabang and Sourabaya in connection with the fast motor ships running on the Holland-East India route, which make a call at Sabang. The tests were successful, 15 bags of mail being carried in each direction over the route Sabang—Samboe-Tandjong Prick-Sourabaya, with a saving amounting to 44 days in the case of Sourabaya.—(Courtesy of "London Aero Bulletin.")

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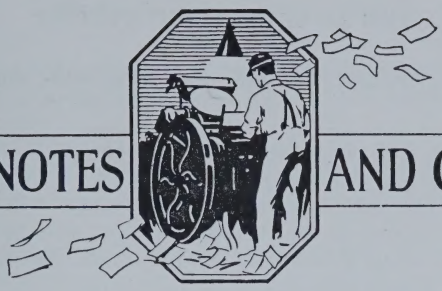

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SYDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ALGERIA. Another surcharged value of this inconsequential country, issue of 1926, 1f.05 brown surcharged 1f.10.

BRAZIL. Having nothing else to issue a commemorative set for, the 100th anniversary of the founding of certain law courses has been chosen and two cheap lithographs are the result thereof, medium sized, horizontal oblongs, cluttered up with inscription and allegorical figure and map respectively, 100R blue, 3,000,000 issued, 200R red, 5,000,000 issued.

CANAL ZONE. The current 2c carmine has now appeared with the new rotary press, perf. 11x10½.

DENMARK. The new 5Kr. violet and brown has been issued on paper watermarked Multiple Crosses, similar design to previous issue.

FRANCE. The old type of 1900 is apparently still satisfactory, so to make a new stamp, the colors have been altered. We now have a 3fr. in bright violet and red violet.

Another boon to the stamp collector in the issuance of the Berthelot commemorative, 90c carmine with portrait of the famous chemist, Marcelin Berthelot, used as an excuse for this issue.

To celebrate the convention of the American Legion in Paris, a 90c red and a 1f.50 blue were issued, large sized, horizontal oblong, with portrait of Lafayette and Washington at left and right respectively, central background, statue of Liberty, ocean liner and aeroplane inscribed "Legion Americaine, Sept. 1927."

FRENCH INDIA. In order to save money and still make new issues for collectors, they have used the old design, 1914, but changed the colors, surcharging 20 caches on 45c green and red and 1 fanon 16 caches on 75c red and green.

FRENCH OCEANICA. Another useless high value, same type as 1913-15 issue with colors changed for variety's sake, making 20fr. on 5fr. orange and violet.

FRENCH COLONIES. Seven different colonies have all decided that they need an additional stamp of either a new color scheme or value. The list is as follows: Cameroons, 75c red brown and violet, Dahomey, 20c red violet and slate, French Guinea 15c brown violet and red violet, Madagascar, 15c green, Middle Congo, 20c chocolate brown and red violet overprinted AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE

FRANCAISE in black, Senegal, 20c gray and light blue, Somali Coast, 75c violet and dark brown.

GERMANY. The 5Pf. with portrait of Friedrich V. Schiller has now been issued in a decidedly brighter green than heretofore.

Commemorating the 80th anniversary of President Von Hindenburg, a four value portrait set was issued on September 26th and will be on sale until January 31st, 1928. The 8Pf. dark green sold at 15Pf., the 15Pf. vermilion and 25Pf. bright blue and 50Pf. brown sold at double face value.

ITALY. As the value of the lira advances so the letter rate decreases, hence two new values of the current issue, Lira 1.75 brown, Lira 2.55 carmine, thus making obsolete the Lira 1.85 black and Lira 2.65 violet.

Addition value, Volta commemorative has just appeared, 50c black. For the same reason as mentioned above, two airmail stamps have been reduced in value by provisionally surcharging 50c on 60c slate and 80c on 1 Lira blue.

JAPAN. The 50th anniversary of Japan joining the Universal Postal Union is the excuse for this year's commemorative issue, ½ sen dull violet, 3 sen gray green, both with portrait of Baron Mitsu Maejima, first postmaster general, 6 sen rose, 10 sen blue, map of the world with flying dove carrying a letter. The 10 sen is as usual a very limited issue and destined to become as scarce as its predecessors.

LEBANON. Wonders will never cease. This country or district is now, by courtesy of France, a republic, hence 22 different values of the latest set have been overprinted in black or red, Republique Limanaise. Regular postage, op10 dark violet, o p. 50 yellow green, 1p. magenta, 1p.50 rose red, 2pi. dark brown, 3p. orange brown, 5p violet, 10p violet brown, 25p blue, 4p. on o p. 25 olive black, 4p. 50 on o p. 75 brown orange, 7p.50 on 2p.50 greenish blue, 15p on 25p blue. Airmail stamps, 2p. dark brown, 3p. orange brown, 5p violet, 10p violet brown. Postage Due stamps, o p. 50 brown on yellow, 1p violet on rose, 2p black on blue, 3p black on red orange, 5p black on blue green.

LUXEMBURG. For the double purpose of advertising the Philatelic Exhibition on September 4th to 8th inclusive and also the 75th anniversary of the first Luxemburg postage stamps, a finely engraved, double portrait set was issued. The stamps were so well distributed that quantity supplies are almost unobtainable. 70,000 sets were printed and sold exclusively at the Exhibition postoffice where a 3fr. ticket had to be purchased with each set. 25c red violet, 50c green, 75c carmine, 1fr. gray black, 1½fr. blue. Portraits are those of the Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix at left and right respectively. Mr. Rene Boon of Brussels has kindly forwarded us a set of these stamps.

MAURITIUS. The 4c value in pale olive green and carmine has just arrived on script watermarked paper with portrait of King George.

MEXICO. Two new official values on paper watermarked Mexico Correos and perforated 12, 40c violet, black overprint, 50c olive brown, red overprint.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. The large sized 10sh. red on emerald green is just out on script watermarked paper.

NETHERLAND. The 25c olive bistre has just been issued on paper watermarked Circles.

NORWAY. It has been officially announced that all postage due stamps will be withdrawn from circulation on October 1st and the stocks on hand will be destroyed.

POLAND. H. Berowicz shows us copies of the last Polish commemoratives and sends the following summary of these which contains some data not included in our former listings:

20 Gr. with the portrait of Josef Pilsudski, issued on his birthday, March 19, 1927. Pilsudski is the faither of the Polish Legions and now Prime Minister.

40 Gr. Frederic Chopin, issued at the occasion of the unveiling of the monument of the famous Polish pianist composer (1809-1849).

20 Gr., Ignacy Moscicki, the third Polish President, issued on May 1, 1927.

10+5 Gr., 20+5 Gr. Charity stamp issued on May 3, the great Polish National-Government holiday, in behalf of the education and culture committee.

10, 25, 40 Gr., Commemorative stamps, issued on June 1, 1927, at the occasion of the IV. International Military Medizin & Pharmazie Congress, which took place in Warsaw, in memory of General Dr. Karl Kaczkowski, chief physician of the Polish Army 1831.

20 Gr. Juljusz Slowacki, the great Polish Poet and Patriot who died in France and now his ashes have been transported to Poland with great honors and were buried in the Kings Tombs "Wawel" at Krakow, issued on June 28, 1927.

PARAGUAY. A new design showing a shaded map of this country with adjacent countries outlined has just been issued, 1.50p brown.

RUSSIA. The 10th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution is the occasion of a new commemorative issue of three stamps. 3 Kop. red with three profiles depicting workman, peasant and soldier, 10K. blue and red, map of Asia and Africa showing Sovet Russia in red with the letters "CCCP", meaning Union Socialistic Soviet Republics, 28 Kop. brown, three portraits representing Russian workman and nations of the East.

TANNOU TOUVA. Owing to the tremendous demand for postage stamps (from collectors) four high values of the 1926 set have been provisionally surcharged in red or black, 8 Kop. on 50K. gray black, 14K on 1R blue green, 18 Kop. on 3R red brown, 28K. on 5R dark ultramarine.

A handsome (?) new pictorial set is out, 14 values with as many different designs in five different sizes, pictorial designs of local scenery, animals and natives, 1 Kop. black brown and red, 2K. violet brown and green, 3K. black, green and yellow, 4K purple brown, 5K orange, black and blue, small size upright rectangle, 8K. gray brown, red brown and blue, 10K. green, black and red brown, 14K ultramarine and orange, narrow, horizontal, oblong, 18K blue & violet brown, 28K. green and dark brown, large triangular, 40K. carmine and green, 50K. green black and red brown, 70K. red brown and bistre, large size horizontal rectangle, 1R yellow brown and violet, large size lozenge.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, 401 Oak St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

THE STABILIZATION PLAN OF THE 1928 CATALOG.

Probably the worst handicap with which the precancel hobby has had to contend is the unethical and illegal activity of those who have certain stamps precancelled as a favor for themselves, or who take certain items or mail them, to offices, with the request that the postmaster precancel them. This activity reached its peak when the black Harding was in use, in fact so active did some favor seekers become that for a short time there was actually the danger that the Postoffice Department would make the possession of precancels by any others than permit holders a Federal offense. This would have killed the whole hobby at one sweep. At that juncture friends of the hobby cast about for some means to curb this business of importing stamps, as it is termed by precancel collectors. In the spring of 1926 Roy Curran of Spring Valley, Illinois outlined to the Board of Catalog Editors a proposal which since then has been perfected into what is termed the Stabilization Plan. The process of perfection has come about through the deliberations of the Precancel Stamp Society Convention at New York last October, and through the hard work and cooperation of a few sterling friends of the game. As operating at present, the plan consists of the following steps.

The first step in this plan calls for a circular letter to be sent to all postmasters using precancels, explaining the stand of the Precancel Stamp Society regarding imported precancels, and asking said postmasters to refuse to precancel stamps sent in for that purpose. The Editor of the Catalog has very kindly volunteered to bear the expense of mimeographing these letters, the Society to stand the postage bill.

The next step arises when Mr. E. J. Newcover of Yakima, Washington, First Vice President of the Society, is notified of the existence of some imported item, or of one which is suspected of having been imported. Mr. Newcomer writes the postmaster in question, asking if such and such a stamp was in stock at that office at the time mentioned. If the postmaster is unable or unwilling to reply, Mr. Newcomer will extend his investigation to that office's central accounting office which supplies it with stamps, and find out, or try to, in this manner. Should he find out by either one of these means that this particular stamp was not in stock, his next step is to write the postmaster in question, seeking his aid against a repetition of the act. This is at once followed by a letter to the person for whom the precancelling is said to have been done, telling him that he is known to have sought this favor, and asking him to sign a statement that he will not repeat the offense in the future. If such statement is secured, the person in question is regarded as on probation. If he does not resort to such practice again, nothing furthere is said about it. Meanwhile, all the correspondence in the case, or copies

of it, are put in the hands of the Catalog Editors, and the precancel in question is branded in the next catalog as an import. At the same time John Spaulding, Secretary of the Precancel Dealers Protective Association, is also notified, and he spreads the news regarding this stamp to all member dealers, so they may be on guard against it. The precancel departments of all papers are also notified, that due publicity may be given this item, and collectors may be warned against accepting it.

Going back once more to the party responsible for the import's existence: Should he repeat the offense, he is made to feel the displeasure of the fraternity of precancel collectors by being expelled from the Society if he be a member; by having his name published in all precancel departments, with all particulars of his doings. The postmaster, if the same one who aided him the first time, is reported to the Postoffice Department, along with all documents pertaining to the case.

In order that the whole matter may be well within the law, and to avoid any possibility of damage suits and like unpleasantness, Mr. Allan R. Brown, a lawyer of repute at the New York bar, has kindly consented to act as counsel for the Society in all such cases. All the forms used in carrying out these various steps have passed his careful scrutiny.

The objection has been raised that this plan leaves the average collector all at sea on what to collect and what not to collect. It is hard to find much ground for such objection. In the first place, the catalog absolutely will NOT brand ANY precancel an import which has not been definitely established as such after painstaking investigation and unshakable evidence. No stamp will be omitted from the catalog because it is an import without an accompanying note stating that fact plainly and giving the reason for such omission. In the second place, all precancel dealers worthy the name are either members of the Protective Association or readers of papers carrying precancel departments, and all have the latest precancel catalogs, hence they will all have been apprised of the imports and thus warned against receiving or offering them for sale or exchange.

No doubt as time goes on the various steps in this procedure may be modified, some of them no doubt will require some improvement or amendment. But taking it all in all, the machine is fairly watertight and foolproof, and is a tribute to the willingness of some Society members to work together for the good of the hobby. As W. B. Hoover said at St. Louis, the plan deserves the honest cooperation of every precancel collector, whether a Society member or not, for those who have borne the heat and burden of the day in building it have done so simply that our hobby may be more stable and attractive. The number of imports branded in the 1928 catalog is evidence that the plan will and does work, and the howls arising from the trodden toes is evidence that somebody's pocket nerve has been hit hard. With the machinery in its present improved condition and with the present efficient men behind it, we may expect more such evidence next year, and less of the favor seeker who takes the precancel collector for a sucker and plays him for such.

Let every precancel collector do his part in this work, it is small and costs but two cents. It is simply this: If you find a case of imports, or even suspect one, put your suspicions or information into the hands of Vice President Newcomer, then sit back and wait for the wheels to go 'round. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine, you know. The precancel hobby is too far advanced and too full of courageous, loyal collectors longer to tolerate such acts as it has suffered from in the past.

The anonymous conductor of the Bureau column has withdrawn in favor of Dr. Mitchell, who promises to be at bat twelve times a year henceforth. In spite of the many and varied reasons so far offered as to why the number of towns using Bureau would not increase to any great extent, the increase exists all the same, and the chances are pretty good that the next year will see as many more new towns ordering them. He who started to mount his Beaureaus in a bound book has reasons to regret it now, unless book was large.

Every precancel collector should be a constant reader of and subscriber to the Precancel Gazette. Originally started by Adolf Guneshch as the Windy City Precancel News, this magazine was taken over by the Society in the Spring of 1926, renamed The Precancelist, under which name John Spaulding edited it for two or three numbers, then officially adopted by the Precancel Stamp Society at the New York Convention, and given the name Precancel Gazette. This name was originally the property of Victor W. Rotnem, who disposed of it to Messrs. Nylander and Nordquist of Minneapolis, but these men with a fine spirit of cooperation and generosity gave the Society their title to it. Since last October the destinies of the magazine have been in the hands of the writer and W. B. Hoover of New York. The Gazette is the only all-precancel magazine in the world, and surely deserves the support of all those in whose interest it exists.

THE 1928 STANDARD PRECANCEL CATALOG.

N. R. Hoover.

The 1928 Standard Precancel Catalog will pass down into philatelic history as indicating several very important moves in the steadying of this increasingly popular branch of stamp collecting. Official recognition of the Stabilization Plan of the 1926 P. S. S. Convention is given in a page devoted to an explanation of the project. There is, also, a revised, improved list of State Editors plus the new idea of City Editors and the publication of the names of appointees which indicate a closer rapproachment between the Catalog and the P. S. S.

In the description of items in the Catalog, the Gates plan has been extended considerably. This is a condensed form of annotation which reduces description and pricing of varieties of a major item from several to one line. This scheme serves two purposes: (1) a space saver, its original need, and (2) discouragement of varieties in electros and hand-stamps in that but one price is shown; no premium on varieties is encouraged.

As to the size of the current book: It contains 609 pages of catalogued stamps. The 1926 book consistsd of 581 active pages. The wider use of the Gates system this year yields greater condensation than before. I suppose the owner of the Catalog doesn't himself know exactly how many different specimens are listed so I am safe in hazarding my guess based upon as careful an average as possible short of actual count. My estimate is 151,641 stamps including their minor varieties. My 1926 estimate was, as I recall now, about 115,000.

It isn't difficult to see what owner Rotnem has in mind in the matter of pricing. He recognizes the contention advanced by those deeply interested in the future of the hobby that until actual values are placed on the scarce stamps, men who have the rarities will not release them for others to acquire them. Nor will serious collectors of regular postage pay much attention to a branch of the game where rarities are held for a song.

The process of marking up prices on a catalog containing 150,000 items, one-fourth of which probably are absolute in every sense of the word, is a task stupendous in the extreme. The present owner has had the catalog since September 1923. Up to the present book he has been, in each edition, busy getting into type the thousands of new issues with their varieties. The 1928 book represents the first serious attempt at price revision.

It can be seen by a cursory examination what he has aimed at first. Two major ideas on prices in this book seem to have been before him: (1) adjusting upward where necessary everything needing it previous to 1902, and (2) adjusting downward current issues which received too much impetus in the 1926 book. Both reforms were much needed.

In moving 1899's and before, items above 2 cents got the largest boosts. And they were large! Some of them were almost unbelievable, such as Milwaukee, Wisc. No. 1 from $1.00 to $10.50, Boston, Mass. No. 5 from $2.00 to $10.00, Ashland, Ohio, No. 3 from $2.00 to $10.00, Chattanooga, Tenn. No. 3 from $1.50 to $10.00. There are hundreds of such sharp advances. I have heard these rocket jumps criticized but I agree with the publisher that if the prices reflect their relative scarcity, they should be so priced immediately and not arrived at gradually. The sooner they are so designated, the sooner will the idea of precancels become stabilized and the sooner outsiders will appreciate what is getting away from them in further neglect of this fascinating branch of philately.

There is another reason for getting action on these underpriced stamps: There are thousands of them that need it, many 1902s, 1908s, 1912s, and 1914s. The physical labor aside from any other consideration, is stupendous. Also to re-price everything in one year would involve printing expense in setting new lines of type that would swamp the publisher in costs. Each year has to bear its burden of maintenance. I doubt if owner Rotnem makes $100.00 a year from the book as it is. It's a labor of love and personal pride. To expect him to make everything over immediately is asking too much.

It's my guess that next year he will finish re-pricing the 1902s, 1908s and 1912s, perhaps the 1914s.

All of which means that the man who acquires as much as he can of these in the meantime is likely to reap the benefit in a comparatively short time.

Marking down current issues, bureau prints and certain commemoratives is quite the right thing. This decreases valuations on collections in which they predominate but who care so long as they are correct adjustments. To show how this operates I can cite my own experience. I mark up each catalog as it comes out, with those I own, keeping a running record of price changes. At this writing I have completed in the 1928 book up to page 145 and find that my catalog valuation has decreased $8.08! When completed my collection on the same ratio will probably catalog $35.00 less by the current book than it did by the 1926 book. All of which means little but is indicative of the fact that the publisher has been consistent in correcting prices down as well as up.

So far nothing has been said of the 1917 perf. 11s. These need plenty of moving upward and will probably get it in time.

There have been interesting move-ups on some Norse Americans. The 2 cent offsets were moved up. Chicago Type VI and Type IX, new series, are still too high. Chicago dated narrows were the only ones of these dateds advanced, which I think was a mistake; there are more than the narrows of this issue that are hard to locate. Glastonbury and Glen Allen got boosts, but not enough. Some 5-cent errors aren't high enough yet. Some aeroplanes and Hardings are still too high altho adjustments on some of the glaring cases were made. Pleasing improvements over old cuts were made in spots. Some of the Buffalo, Brooklyn and New

York types in electro, stagger and coarse hand stamps respectively, still require more intimate designations; they will come in time.

The 1928 Precancel Catalog is a remarkable improvement over anything yet published in that line. It is a stabilizing anchor to windward for the hobby. More than ever the precancel hobby digs in and implants itself in the interest and affection of its followers due to the invalable aid this chroncle of varieties gives to the hobby.

One of the earliest pre-cancels, "W. F. Co.", the story of which was given in the December number, is reported by R. W. Rex, A. P. S. #4636, as having been found in his collection on original cover and identified as a pre-cancel by our notes. The stamp is tied to the cover by the usual Wells Fargo cancellation and was carried from San Francisco, February 6th, 1855 to Sacramento, California. This is a mighty fine and really rare item and Mr. Rex may well be proud of it.

SOME UNKNOWN DATED PRECANCELS.

D. D. BEROLZHEIMER.

When the writer, many years ago, took up precancel collecting seriously, he found among his accumulation of foreign stamped envelopes and wrappers two manila wrappers from Austria, 3 heller value, with imprinted stamps similar to the adhesive (Scott's Austria A-25), and apparently precancelled. These wrappers had been received from the Deutsch und Oesterreichischer Alpen Verein (German and Austrian Alpine Club), and had been used to mail its Mitteilungen, or Bulletins, which were mail to members twice each month.

As far as the writer knows and has been able to ascertain, these wrappers exist in two denominations—2 heller for local use (Mercury head, like the newspaper stamp) and 3 heller (regular adhesive type) for foreign use. They were in use in 1910, 1911, and 1912. It is not known whether they were in use before 1910 or after 1912, at least none have ever been seen by the writer.

Some years ago, in a large lot of mixed assorted precancels purchased from an Austrian, a large number of the 2 heller cut squares were found, but none from before 1910 nor after 1912.

All these precancels are exactly alike except the date, which reads either

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

President—A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, California.
Bd. of Vice Presidents—William C. Kennett, Dr. L. Tedesche, Gustave Mosler, Recorder, Care Brighton Bank, Harrison & Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Sales Superintendent—J. Eustace Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Sales Book Examiner—T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor—A. D. Fennel, 807 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
International Secretary—G. C. Cuenod, 1624 Avenue K, Galveston, Texas.
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Official Expert—Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Regional Governors—Dr. E. G. Mason, 520 1st St., Calgary, Alta., Canada; Dr. Edward Hirstel, Selling Bldg., Portland, Oregon; A. W. Herr, 919 Texas Ave., Houston, Texas.

MITTE (middle) or ENDE (end), and the name of the month and the year of course change. The 10/1 next to WIEN and the 15/1 are alike on all the stamps, and probably refer to a postal district of the city from which they were mailed. Accordingly there are 24 of the 2 heller wrappers for each of three years, and likewise of the 3 heller wrappers, or a total of 144 for the three years mentioned. The writer has the 2 heller wrappers almost complete, but only two of those for the 3 heller.

50 East 41st Street, New York.

BUREAU PRECANCEL DEPARTMENT.

By DR. W. I. MITCHELL, Paonia, Colorado.

Since our last chronicle only two new perf. 10 have appeared, viz.: 4c Dallas, Texas and 5c Newark, N. J. Ouly a few of the perforated 10 items printed by the Bureau remain to be put in use, everything since the 28th of May that the Bureau has printed has been with the new 11x10½ perforation.

The following new Coils have appeared: Garden City, N. Y., Holyoke, Mass., Waco, Texas and Watseka, Ills. all 1½c denominations.

We have quite a flood of the new 11x10½ perforations, as follows:

Baytimore, Md. 3c, 9c and 10c.
Chicago, Ill. 5c and 10c.
Cleveland, O. 3c, 5c, and 9c.
Columbus, O. 5c.
Dallas, Tex. 10c.
Indianapolis, Ind. 6c and 10c.
Kansas City, Mo., 2c.
Louisville, Ky. 1½c.
Newark, N. J. 1½c.
New Orleans, La. 6c.
N. Tonawanda, N. Y. 1½c.
Oklahoma City, Okla. 1½c.
Omaha, Neb. 1½c.
Providence, R. I. 1½c.
Saginaw, Mich. 1½c.
San Francisco, Cal. 2c, 3c and 6c.
South Bend, Ind. 1½c.
Springfield, Mass. 1½c.
Toledo, O. 5c and 10c.

The Bureau orders for August comprise one new town, Hastings, Neb. 1½c coil; nad Elgin, Ill. and Oklahoma City, Okla. 1½c coils and Los Angeles, Cal. 4c coil; Worcester, Mass. 1, 6, 7 and 8c ordinary and Cincinnati 8c ordinary, of which only the last item has yet been seen.

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UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

H. R. HARMER

London, England—July 25, 1927.

	£	s.	d.
Denmark, 1875-85 3 ore, 4 ore, 8 ore, 12 ore, 16 ore, frames inverted..	0	18	0
Great Britain, Government Parcels 1891-1900, 1d lilac, error overprint inverted, S. G. 0.73, a vertical pair from bottom of sheet, unused in mint state, lover stamp slight crease, upper copy superb	18	0	0
Labuan, 1880, "6" in red on 16c blue, S. G. 12, unused and fine, rare. Cat. £18	10	10	0
— "8" twice in black on 12c carmine, both figures upright, S. G. 13a, of greatest rarity, only one other copy known, with "Royal" certificate.	25	0	0

Mesopotamia.

Mosul, 1919 8a on 10 par lake, var. sur. double, unused, mint	4	5	0
— — 8a on 10par lage, var. sur. inverted, unused, mint	2	5	0
— — error 8a on 1pi dull purple, unused, mint	10	10	0
Monaco, First issue 1fr black on yellow, unused, large part gum, a trifle off center, but fine. Cat. Frs. 850	1	6	0
— 1919, "5f+5f" rose-red, S. G. 48 (Yvert 33), unused, mint state, a little off center, fine, very scarce. Cat. Frs. 2500	5	5	0
— 1920, "2+3c" on 15+10c, a horizontal pair, unused, mint state, left hand stamp error second "c" inv., Yvert 34a. Cat. Frs. 2000.....	8	10	0
— — "2+3c" on 25+15c, horizontal pair, unused, mint, left hand stamp error as previous lot	8	10	0
— — "2+3c" on 50+50c, horizontal pair, unused, mint, error	8	8	0
— Postage Due 1905-9, 10c brown and 1910 30c bistre, Yvert 4, 10, former used, latter unused in mint state. Cat. Frs. 525	1	7	0
North Borneo, 1883, "8 Cents" on 2c red-brown, S. G. 2, unused and very fine, signed Turpin. Cat. £12	4	0	0
Rhodesia, 1909 overprinted "Rhodesia" 1d, a horizontal pair from bottom of sheet, var. imp. between, unused, mint, rare	5	0	0
— 1913-22, die III, perf. 15 10sh red and green, S. G. 253, unused in mint state, from bottom of sheet	5	0	0
— 1917 without hyphen ½d on 1d variety surcharge inverted and showing letters "n y" spaced, very fine, scarce	5	0	0
— 1922-24, die III, perf. 14 1sh, a horizontal strip of 3 from S. W. corner of sheet, right hand pair var. imperf. between	22	0	0
St. Kitts-Nevis, 1923 Tercentenary 10sh red on emerald, a block of 4 from S. E. corner of sheet with control, unused, mint, superb	15	10	0

SOCIETY ITEMS

THE MICHIGAN STAMP CLUB has not had many reports of its activities in the A. P. S. magazine during the past few months but it is nevertheless very much alive and steadily growing and one of the largest branches. Some 40 to 50 members attend every meeting with numerous visitors. The last meeting of the Club was held Sept. 17th and was a sort of Season opener with 50 members present and E. J. Gregg of Wayne, Mich., Messrs. Reynolds and Janke of Flint, Mich. and Fred Farnum of Chicago as visitors. The old guard that stuck through the summer months was augmented by all the chaps who had been absent on vacations and every one was eager to begin an active season of collecting. President Charles Brisley had just returned from a 3000 mile auto trip in which he covered the East and parts of Canada. He had many tales to tell as he looked up the A. P. S. members in most of the cities and towns he traveled through. Frank Hadley and Dick Telfer recently returned from a two months journey through Europe and having been to most of the great stamp centers gave us a most interesting talk on the foreign stamp market. They told us that conditions were much changed and that the old days of easy bargains no longer prevailed and that good material was very scarce. Fred Farnum, our visitor from Chicago was called upon for a talk and he dwelt upon the prices in the advance sheets of the new Scott Cat. He confirmed Mr. Hadleys report on European conditions and stated that as far as U. S. are concerned that they can generally be bought cheaper here than abroad. Politics then crept into the meeting as Col. H. Esselstyne, one of the many candidates for Mayor gave a talk on city affairs which was particularly interesting as he admitted that he formerly collected stamps and still had an album and catalogue which he highly prized.

It may be of general interest to A. P. S. members to know that Detroit now has three good stamp clubs with a combined membership of over 200 members and in addition there are numerous school organizations. Any stamp collector visiting Detroit should find plenty of philatelic entertainment and don't forget that the Michigan Stamp Club enjoys having visitors.—HERMAN BOERS, Publicity Manager.

GARFIELD-PERRY STAMP CLUB, Life Chapter No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, held five meetings during September with a good average attendance. At the second meeting of the month the attendance record was again broken. Forty-five members, applicants and guests being present, including one A. P. S. member who didn't know of the Club's existence until he read about it in the July American Philatelist.

Among the visitors attending were A. F. Gamber, Valley Forks, South Dak. and our old friend A. W. Filstrup, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Much time at each meeting was devoted to preliminary plans of the now assured exhibition the week of May 23, 1928, under the auspices of this Club. The name of the exhibition Company is The Midwestern Exhibition Company, and thirteen philatelic societies are associated therein. Guests welcome at meetings, held every Friday evening in Room 700, Prospect Fourth Building, 2077 East 4th St.—Publicity Committee.

SPRINGFIELD (MASS.) STAMP CLUB.—At the Eastern States Exposition held at Springfield, Mass., September 18-24, the Springfield Stamp Club occupied two booths with an exhibit composed of some two dozen large frames filled with a variety of exhibits such as United States and foreign commemoratives, covers from little and far away countries, card board proofs of U. S. stamps, blocks of the current issue, Springfield covers and stamped civil war checks, three frames of the clubs annual contest sheets, stamps of Asia, German republic, Soviet Russia, occupation stamps and covers bearing U. S. locals and Confederates. The Springfield A. P. S. convention pictures of 1902 and 1912 attracted much attention. Members of the club were in attendance at all times ready to show visitors around and to answer questions. The attendance at the exposition for the week exceeded 275,000 and the visitors to the booth must have reached several thousand.

George W. Angers had a double booth near the Stamp Club where he showed a large selection of his air mails including the Paris balloon covers for which he was awarded a gold medal at New York.

The exhibition was gotten up by the club at the request of the exposition authorities and was planned with the idea of interesting the general public rather than the philatelic specialist.

The Colonial Air Transport, Inc. had an exhibit on the grounds and large quantities of souvenir covers were sent out via the New York-Hartford-Boston contract air mail route.—WILLIAM C. STONE.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to gradual expansion of business we are compelled to move to larger and more central quarters. On and after September 15th we will be at 46 Cornhill, right in the heart of business Boston. This street is older than the United States, and at number 50 Paul Revere once made silver utensils. At number 44 was one of the first Post offices in Boston. To celebrate the event, a few specials are offered for quick disposal.

UNITED STATES FIRST DAY COVERS.

12c Cleveland, Boston, March 20, 1923. Philatelic Exhibition cancellation...$2.00
2c Sesqui, Boston, May 10, 1926 ..... .10
2c Sesqui envelope, Philadelphia, July 27, 1926 ..... .15
First Day of New York Int'l Philatelic Exhibition, on sequi envelope. Two special cancels in red and black ..... .15
2c White Plains, Oct. 18, 1926. N. Y. or White Plains ..... .15
2c Bennington and Burgoyne, Aug. 3, 1927. Complete set of 7 fine covers—one from each city. Dirt cheap at ..... .50

SOME GOOD STAMPS CHEAP.

Bulgaria, 1924, Nos. 182-189. Comp. set of 8 surcharges, Cat. 41c ..... .15
Danzig, 1924, Nos. 168-176, 182. Set of 10 to 1 gulden, Cat. $2.26. Bargain at .35
Germany, 1924 airmail set. Goldmark issue complete, Nos. 422-428 mint. This set is getting scarce 2.75
Lithuania, 1927, Nos. 219-222, Basanovicius Mourning set comp. 4 values... .25
Upper Silesia, 1921, Nos. 32-42 mint. Plebiscite issue, Cat. $6.10 ..... 2.00
Upper Silesia, 1921, Nos. 45-47, mint set, cat. 57c ..... .20

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 2. **October 1, 1927.**

Applications Pending.

Bates, Henry A.
Bork, Albert W.
Brady, S. Proctor
Cohen, Alex. A.
Fladger, Louis
Goder, Jos.
Ginther, Paul H.
Glines, Dr. W. A.
Johnson, Jacob
Lamprey, Wm. B.
Landreth, Maj. Earl
Langsford, Lt. R. B.
Lawrence, Ray L.
Link, Dr. Goethe
Metzger, Dr. E. S.
Muravioff, Arcady
Palmer, Thos. A.
Steinike, Louis A.
Tulleken, Maj. J. V. H.
Weidner, Mrs. Earl G.
Winslow, Anthony E.
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir
Dhaum, Babu Lal
Eid, Albert
Hagan, L. H.
Mathur, P. N.
Montilla, Juan
Mullin, E. D.
Russell, Frank
Soler, A. R.
White, L. B. Jr.
Wilbur, Fowler W.

Reinstatements Pending.

2845 King, C. Whitfield
7441 Reuter, H. A.
7312 Warren, Mrs. H. R.

Applications Posted.

Barthel, Leo, Box 124, Bellingham, Wash. 27; Bookkeeper; Richard Borek, Schile Bfach A78, Brunswick, Germany. By R. L. Hustis.

Berol, E. G., 414 Gregory Ave., Wilmette, Ill. 47; Trav. Salesman; Saxton Woolen Co., Norwichtown, Conn. By R. L. Hustis.

Britton, Jack C., Camp 72, S. C. E. Co., Big Creek, Calif. 26; Steel Sharpener; H. S. Haller, Big Creek, Calif. By Robin Lampson.

Burns, Ray A., 1673 R'y. Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 38; Div. Sales Mgr.; Laclede Christy Clay Products Co., St. Louis, Mo. By H. A. Davis.

Cates, Willis S., 330 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 32; Mfgr; The May Co., Los Angeles, Calif. By D. H. Berger.

Cohen, Mayer Robert, Box 483, Muskogee, Okla. 33; Mgr. Dept. Store; Tony Miller, Muskogee, Okla. By M. R. Bebb.

Davidson, Jos. E., 523 Delaware Ave., Norwood Station, Pa. 40; Salesman; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, Pa. By Eugene Klein.

Durfee, Clarence E., 431 Howard St., Detroit, Mich. 57; Compiler; Martin Roe, 431 Howard St., Detroit, Mich. By Seth E. Andrews.

Hall, Lindsley F., Met. Mus. of Art, New York City. 43; Archaeologist; W. K. Jealous, 91 Wall St., New York City. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.

Haycock, Winthrop Y., Steuben, Maine. 51; Farmer; Trimble Bros., Calais, Me. By Abbott B. Cragin.

Hersholt, Jean, 602 Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 40; Actor; Warren Colson, 184 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. By Max Marlinski.

Hussey, Miss Helen, 3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. Legal; Guy W. A. Camp, 25 W. 43 St., New York City. By A. H. Wilhelm.

Jagelski, Hugo, 16 i Hainweg, Eisenach, Germany. 35; Tax Gatherer; Karl Stanbesand, Apothecary, Buka, (Werra), Germany. By Gustave Hamel.

Johnson, A. W., 1101 N. I St., Tacoma, Wash. 46; Merchant; Bass-Heuter Co., Tacoma, Wash. By Clyde D. Brill.

Jones, Howard K., 2403 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 54; Architect; W. F. Trimble & Sons Co., 1719 Penn. Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. By E. M. Gearhart.

Mathews, Lt. Eugene G., Camp Meade, Maryland. 43; Army Officer; Brack & Nichols, Anadark, Okla. By Judge T. A. Edwards.

Maxworthy, Alvin W., 820 Pallister Ave., Detroit, Mich. 39; Public Acct.; Edwin P. Seebohm, 690 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. By Chas. S. Thompson.

McKay, David D., Le Roy, Ill. 35; Lawyer; J. H. Clarey, Le Roy, Ill. By R. L. Hustis.

Molnar, Chas. F., 357 Superior Arcade, Cleveland, O. Legal; Stamp & Coin Dealer. By W. D. Preston.

Olena, Alfred H. Jr., Caro Court, Red Bank, N. J. 37; Mfgr.; W. O. Staeb, 87 Ferona Way, Rutherford, N. J. By H. F. Christensen.

Philpott, Jay G. Jr., Box 161, Port Huron, Mich. 14; Student; Jos. Baker, 605 15th St., Port Huron, Mich. Guaranteed by J. G. Philpott Sr.; By D. C. Minick.

Quigley, Thos. Q., N. W. Bell Telephone Co., Duluth, Minn. 38; Elec. Engnr.; Graybar Electric Co., 320 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn. By R. L. Hustis.

Rueff, Jacques, 46 W. 46th St., New York City. 32; Tourist Agt.; Walter Tisne, 310 W. 88th St., New York. By W. C. Moroni.

Smith, Carlton W., 20 E. Dixon Ave., Dayton, O. 38; Env. Mfgr.; Wm. J. Aull, 48 Grafton Ave., Dayton, O. By Frank T. R. Minckler.

Thompson, Dr. Edw. T., Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. 28; Physician; E. M. Oleson, 211 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By R. L. Hustis.

Weiss, Harry, 2212 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 39; Mgr. Film Co.; Hudson Frampton Co., 3301 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. By Samuel Bennett.

Applications for Reinstatement.

4748 Hawley, A., 2425 North Park Blvd., Cleveland, O. 40; Publisher; H. C. Crowell, 1101 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, O. By W. H. Barnum.

4802 Holden, C. H., 1988 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif. 62; Stamp Dealer; H. F. Hartwell, 2325 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

9586 Baughman, Robt. W., 1325 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kans.
9587 Blackmer, Leonard E., 913 California Ave., Santa Monica, Calif.
9588 Borodin, D. N., 136 Liberty St., New York City.
9589 Brook, Geo. W., 459 Aikins St., Winnipeg, Canada.
9590 Clark, Philip M., 41 Hancock St., Lexington, Mass.
9591 Crowley, George C., R. F. D. # 2, Roscoe, N. Y.
9592 Duckwall, Mrs. Grace Watson, 1827 N. Talbott St., Indianapolis, Ind.
9593 Eichelsdoerfer, A. F., 4627 12th St., Rock Island, Ill.
9594 Jones, J. H. Jr., 5019 San Jacinto St., Dallas, Tex.
9595 Jones, Mrs. Pauline S., 45 Chapel St., Augusta, Maine.
9596 North, Mrs. Roger, 43 Grove St., Augusta, Maine.
9597 Price, Walter H., 2006 Higbee Ave., Memphis, Tenn.
9598 Rathbun, Padeu W., 473 Church St., Portland, Ore.
9599 Reid, Mrs. Alice Hunt, 51 Capitol St., Augusta, Maine.

9600 Schafer, Anna M., 259 S. Balch St., Akron, Ohio.
9601 Steininger, Henry, 127 Union Place, North Bergen, N. J.
9602 Tyler, George A., 611 Union Natl. Bank Bldg., Houston, Texas.
9603 Wadsworth, Miss Mattie, R. F. D. 8, Hallowell, Maine.

Reinstated.

158 Alvord, Hallock C., 24 First Ave., Gloversville, N. Y.

New Life Members.

422—5206 Cadbury, Benjamin, Box 1524, Philadelphia, Pa.
423—2812 Jackson, Stedman W., Tacuman 1443, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
424—7145 Swift, Harold I., Grand View Terrace, Tenafly, N. J.
425—7784 Lichtenstein, Oscar R., 49 Wall St., New York City.

Resignations Accepted.

6719 Almar, J.
4310 Benas, Geo. H.
7098 Bode, August
8504 Callery, Jos. S.
6460 Corbett, Julian
7627 Creek, Chas.
7847 Crofts, A. A.
6257 Curtis, Donald S.
8211 Dodds, George
2634 Feuchtinger, John
6436 Lawrence, A. L.
8013 McCann, Carrie L.
8069 Neifert, Wm. W.
8326 Reeve, A. E.
5902 Schiller, A. A.
7085 Schultz, E. A.
8328 Speiser, H.
6984 Stanton, John
8108 Steinberg, A.
8083 Strickland, A. C.
5184 Swinton, A. C.
2135 Thompson, J. L.
8112 Whipple, Harry A.
6562 Wilson, L. W.

Resignations Pending.

8340 Beaupre, R. O.
8177 Bolton, W. W.
9235 Bringhurst, H. M.
4471 Chapman, Geo. S.
3481 Conway, Chas. C.
7477 Fell, Harvey L.
J9149 Forman, Jas. H.
9067 Grant, Wm. J.
7481 Guhle, C. W. M.
7905 Kenna, Mrs. J. R.
4611 Lehr, John
8541 Nyseth, Nells
7602 Osterhout, F. W.
8129 Peterson, P. H.
1567 Pick, D.
8176 Roth, Peter S.
8826 Schlesinger, A. R.
3945 Sprague, Wm. B.
6944 Voss, Reuben T.
9032 Wilson, F. B.
4388 Wood, Archibald

Resignation Recalled.

7237 Hogarth, G. W., 848 Monroe St., Denver, Colo.

Resignations Received.

6904 Bishop, Wm. F., 29 Forbes Place, East Haven, Conn.
9066 Greenman, Harold P., 310 Magnolia Ave., Piedmont, Calif.
9146 Fisher, Philip A., 3333 Jackson St., San Francisco, Calif.
6267 Hilton, A. C., 27 Randolph St., Passaic, N. J.
8613 Jameson, M., 133 S. Eye St., Tulare, Calif.
8625 Leuenberger, J. A., 243 Miramier St., San Francisco, Calif.
7714 Meine, Franklin J., 1422 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
8827 Rufle, F. C., 614 Poplar St., Newton, Kans.
9220 Tenten, Peter, 1158 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif.
8172 Whiteside, James, 2841 S. 17th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8862 Wirt, Ralph H., Box 354, Cockeyville, Tenn.
8720 Buckland, Herbert, 13 Wallace Ave., Toronto 4, Canada.
6459 Campbell, F. D., Liquor Controll Bd., Victoria, B. C., Canada.
9516 Campbell, L. M., 2001 Jefferson Ave., Lincoln, Neb.
J8099 Lord, Chas. E., 375 10th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
7130 Niemeyer, Jno. J. H., 855 Fresh Pond Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
6793 O'Callaghan, T. A., 543 Prospect St., Maplewood, N. J.

8129 Peterson, Peter H., 1811 26th Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn.
8077 Pomeroy, C. S., Riverside, Calif.
5079 Tschudy, F., 3409 Ave. E, Ensley, Ala.

Deceased.

5199 Nuese, Robt. E., Short Hills, N. J. Aug. 30, 1927.
4075 Wichmann, Paul, 542 Phelan Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. Sep. 9, 1927.

Applications Returned.

Billenstein-Belletynes, Carl Bille Ifversen, Hotel Melbourne, Chicago, Ill.
Sprano, Robert, Box 567, Oakville, Conn.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

4078 Alexander, F. H., 503 River Ave., Winnipeg, Canada.
6181 Hon, Jos. C., Box 1867, Panama City, Panama.
324—5592 Milne, Kenneth R., Box 464, Arcade Sta., Los Angeles, Calif.
7865 Muir, Harry D., Hotel Harnack, Pontiac, Mich.

Honorary Life Members.

The following have been placed on the Roll of Honorary Life Members as per the Resolution of New York Convention, 41st Annual, Oct. 18, 1926:

421—146 Calman, H. L.
260—184 Cosby, Col. Spencer
149— 31 Davison, Alvah
417— 36 Deats, H. E.
420—129 Gurdji, Vincent
416— 13 MacCalla, W. A.
155— 18 Richards, C. F.
418— 47 Rothfuchs, C. F.
419— 49 Stone, Wm. C.
8— 38 Wolsieffer, P. M.

Correction.

September number A. P. under Applications Posted, Pg. 882, next to last name, "Wadsworth" should be Miss Mattie Wadsworth.

Change of Address.

9342 Armstrong, Harry H. from Spokane, Wash. to Chatcolet, Idaho.
7636 Barger, Arthur to Rm. 311, 46 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
6200 Bauer, A. to Philadelphia-Girard Natl. Bnk., Philadelphia, Pa.
8988 Bull, Wilfrid D. to 3137 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
8412 Clark, V. A. from Oakland, Calif. to 643 3rd St., Santa Rosa, Calif.
5779 Chase, P. H. to 129 Leveving Mill Rd., Bala, Cynwyd, Pa.
7411 Crawford, Lt. J. G. to U. S. S. V4, Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.
8733 Curhan, Edw. to 36 Main St., Gloucester, Mass.
7663 Dahlberg, Gordon A. from Denver, Colo. to Route 3, Box 328, Littleton, Colo.
6626 Deaver, G. G. to 5315 Drexal Ave., Chicago, Ill.
1686 Drew, Bertrand L., Room 803, 333 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
9480 Duncan, Wm. H. to 2425 E. Wood St., Decatur, Ill.
7702 Farage, R. to 68/178 Souk el-Ghazil, Mesopotamia.

7585 Fawcett, Thos. H. from Asheville, N. C. to Westtown, Pa.
8892 Federal, Harry S. to 33 Pine St., Granville, N. Y.
3732 Feldhaus, Wm. to 176 N. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
4929 Focke, Hermann, to 387 Clarendon Place, Orange, N. J.
8950 Goes, Rudolf E. to 412 Newberry Blvd., Milwaukee, Wis.
6394 Grant, F. W. to 1039 W. 11th St., Cleveland, O.
963 Harrington, C. C. from Corona, Calif. to 969 Cornell Rd., Pasadena, Calif.
8898 Hase, A. to 7 W. 42nd St., New York City.
6180 Haselton, Laurence H. from Bradenton, Fla. to 108 S. Melville Ave., Tampa, Fla.
8352 Haselton, Mary N. from Bradenton, Fla. to 108 S. Melrose Ave., Tampa, Fla.
8769 Hiatt, Geo. G. to 2109 7th Ave., New York City.
7672 Hodge, Chas. H. to 4636 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
8905 James, Henry from York, Pa. to Westover School, Middlebury, Conn.
3884 Jones, B. Gordon to 8 Parkside, Church End, Finchley, London N. 3, Eng.
9176 Kreitz, Carl to Friedrichstr. 181, Berlin W. 8, Germany.
2524 Lindquist, H. L. to 171 W. 79th St., New York City.
8645 McMinn, T. J. to 146 Carol Blvd., Highland Park, Upper Darby, Pa.
6792 Nickerson, R. H. to 1610 Collingwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
6587 Pollitz, O. F. F., from Reading, Mass. to 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
7368 Poor, W. F. to 5326 Granada St., Los Angeles, Calif.
7444 Rosenbaum, J. M. to 640 Broadway, New York City.
6358 Sargent, N. J. to 2273 B Geary St., San Francisco, Calif.
7719 Schoeneberg, Carl to 214 A E. 4th St., Santa Ana, Calif.
8927 Smoot, J. D. from Washington, D. C. to McLean, Va.
7147 Terrill, Chas. F. to 6190 Avery St., Detroit, Mich.
7311 Thuermann, Arthur O. to 1332 Achilles Place, Milwaukee, Wis.
8392 Traupmann, H. E. to 2415 Vienna Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
8559 Walker, Paul M. from Venice, Calif. to 838 W. 42 Place, Los Angeles, Calif.
6247 Wells, Clifford W. to 552 Park Ave., East Orange, N. J.
6738 Wright, Jos. A. from Vermillion, S. D. to 717 E. University St., Bloomington, Ind.
7390 Yates, R. R. to 318 Davison St., Joliet, Ill.
4341 Alkire, H. M. to 23 Congress St., Bradford, Pa.
5309 Ames, Theo. H. from Bradley Beach, N. J. to 124 Inwood Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
9342 Armstrong, Harry H. from Spokane, Wash. to Chatcolet, Idaho.
7571 Arnett, S. D. to 611 National Bldg., Pine Bluff, Ark.
6864 Ash, E. M. from Jatibonico Del Sur, Cuba to Termn. Supt., Cuba R. R., Antilla, Cuba.
7519 Berg, Th. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to High View, N. Y.
7658 Bolinger, Russell to 2105 E. Ocean Blvd., Long Beach, Calif.
146 Calman, Henry L. from New York City to 42-25 Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
6149 Cowan, Geo. J. to 1446 Touhy Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

6384 Cowing, Rufus B. Jr. to 74 Trinity Place, New York City.
5667 Devries, Arthur, to 284 Wall Ave., Paterson, N. J.
8301 Dwyer, T. J. from El Paso, Tex. to Box 386, Odessa, Tex.
4433 Fenster, M. J. from New York City to 1200 W. Water St., Elmira, N. Y.
6689 Fernstrom, H. to Route 5, Box 89C, Norfolk, Va.
7110 Grossman, Samuel to 102 W. 42 St., New York City.
4393 Harris, Albert H. to 112 Strand, London W. C. 2, England.
8216 Harris, H. C. M. from Madison, Neb. to Norfolk, Neb.
8264 Henneman, H. O. to 6610 Kimbark Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8191 Hoelze, Chas. H. to 222 E. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Mich.
7259 Hohberger, Roy A., to 330 Edgewood Rd., Redwood City, Calif.
9077 Humphreys, Maj. Thos. O. from Washington, D. C. to 7th C. A., Fort Hancock, N. J.
1578 Jeffries, B. Grant from Chicago, Ill. to Magnolia Springs, Ala.
6924 Ladson, Thos. A. to 604 Cleveland St., Tampa, Fla.
3920 Lincoln, L. B. to 18 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
7242 Loeb, Julius to 409 Syndicate Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
8176 Bendheim, Edmund McD. to 318 W. 126th St., New York City.
5766 Miller, B. K. from Wild Rose, Wis. to Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee, Wis.
5837 O'Donohue, John J. to Park Hotel, Plainfield, N. J.
2681 Oppenheimer, B. A. to 14 Cherryvale Ave., Springfield, Mass.
8652 Pavey, Frank H. to Stimson Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
5278 Plate, F. C. to 315 W. 5th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
9014 Reed, H. Clay to 140 W. Main St., Newark, Del.
8826 Rosell, Frank W. to Box 1063, Albany, N. Y.
9372 Rutherford Stamp Club, W. Hartman, Secy. from Union City, N. J. to 608 Palisade Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
5395 Schuette, A. O. from Philadelphia, Pa. to 416 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore, Md.
7053 Simpson, J. D., to Box 672, Raleigh, N. C.
9458 Storms, R. M. to 354 W. Wilson Ave., Glendale, Calif.
7146 Sykes, A. W. to Lock Box 178, Windsor Mills, P. Q., Canada.
5686 Tracy, Lt. Col. J. K. from Chicago, Ill. to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.
6598 Weaver, Carl C., to 3034 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
4985 Urff, Paul W. to 2112 Dorchester Rd., Brooklyn, N. Y.
8970 Van Kleeck, Arthur, 3536 Highland Ave., Berwyn, Ill. from Chicago, Ill.
7689 Vaughn, H. W. to 1167 Vermont St., San Francisco, Calif.
7878 Watt, Dr. W. G. from Deerfield, Mass. to 463 Applrton St., Holyoke, Mass.
8858 White, Bob, to 1905 Sheandoah Drive, Seattle, Wash.
7463 Zimmerman, A. J. to 324 Oldham Ave., Lexington, Ky.

BOSTON AUCTIONS

In 1896 I conducted the first Public Auction of Postage Stamps ever held in Boston. Since then I have conducted 338—with a three year period of abeyance from 1917-20. I make no promises other than a square deal, but I can offer you

LONG EXPERIENCE
LOWEST RATES LIBERAL ADVANCE
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

RESULTS depend upon what you have to sell and the conditions of the market.
MANY RECORDS have been made in my sales.
I am open for your business whether you BUY OR SELL.
Catalogues, free on request.

BERTRAND L. DREW

333 WASHINGTON ST., Room 803, BOSTON, MASS.

When in Boston, Come in and BROWSE AROUND.

Membership Summary.

Total Membership September 1, 1927		4158
New Members		18
Reinstated		1
		4177
Resignations Accepted	24	
Deceased	2	
Expelled	4	30
Total Membership October 1, 1927		4147

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

ORGANIZED.

The Board of Vice Presidents has organized as follows:

Wm. C. Kennett, Chairman.
Gustave M. Mosler, Recorder, c/o Brighton Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, O.

J. E. Guest Prizes for Recruiting.

Mr. Guest offers $55.00 in gold as prizes for recruiting. See page 49 of the October number for details.

FINAL NOTICE DUES PAYABLE.

Not more than half of our membership have paid dues for the current year. Our By-Laws state that delinquents must be suspended Nov. 1st, about the time you are reading this. Unfortunately the section covering this was overlooked when amending our By-Laws last year. This law was instituted when the Society consisted of only a few hundred members. Now we have over 4000 and it's impossible for the Treasurer to credit and report to the Secretary 4000 dues received in 60 days. But just as soon as all receipts in the Treasurer's hands are credited and reported to the Secretary, those who have not remitted will be suspended.

If you are one who has not remitted $3.00 to Treasurer Elliott and wish to retain your membership, please remit to him at once. A personal notice was sent to each member with the ballot and notice of dues payable has been published in my report for several months and yet fully 50% remain mute. Heretofore at least three notices have been sent to delinquents, the By-Laws do not demand this, but it has been done thru the courtesy of the Treasurer and Secretary. It is to be discontinued this year, if we loose half our membership. The Treasurer and Secretary have instructions from the Board to drop the delinquents, just as soon as the two officers can handle the remittances and the crediting and reporting caught up.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

REPORT of the TREASURER

October 1, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9503.66	
Admissions	38.00	$9541.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$8880.00	
New Memberships	120.00	$9000.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$9247.60	
Receipts	299.13	
	$9546.73	
Disbursements	$ 86.76	$9459.97

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 27.50	
Dues paid in advance	11.00	$ 38.50

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Receipts		$ .95

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$ 523.62	
Receipts—Dues	1107.00	
Reinstatements	2.00	
	$1632.62	
Disbursements	$ 612.83	$1019.79

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 523.21	
Receipts—Subscriptions	802.50	
	$1325.71	
Disbursements	$1039.77	$ 285.94
		$29346.81
Cash on hand and at Bank	$8729.61	
Bond Investments	20617.20	$29346.81

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr. The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 6. Whole No. 42.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Here Is What One Member Says: "I am very well pleased with this selection (which was one of our special circuits of 30 miscellaneous books). I added 250 stamps to my collection, bringing it up to 14,000 varieties." Now, just think what you could do to your collection with one of our large special circuits. Almost any classification but U. S. can be sent without delay, and you will be given plenty of time to go thru it.

Rumors again. It's funny how they all think there is something underhand being done. Here is what one member says. He lives across the waters and is quite a large contributor of U. S., but his stamps are not in the immaculate condition desired by most U. S. buyers. "I am informed by visiting Americans that a very large duplicate collection of U. S. stamps is being sent out to the best buyers". Now who these visiting Americans are we cannot guess but we will pay $500. reward to any member who can prove that we are sending out collections on approval in competition with U. S. books submitted. Who starts all these rumors anyhow? There must be some sort of a real reason for them. Maybe time will tell.

Precancel Collectors. Will do well to get one of our special large circuits of precancel books. We must have attractive offerings in the department books for collectors of this classification for our sales are increasing each year, and such leaders as Gamble, Gates etc. find some attractive items, rightly priced.

Watch Those Hinges. We find that many members in mounting sales books are careless with their hinges, they either only wet just a part of the gum, thereby causing the stamp to hardly stay at all, or they do not use new hinges. We are continually paying for stamps that drop out when handling. Here's what one member says: "Please stress to the members that they use a good grand hinge when mounting stamps, one that will not come off by itself. One book gave us trouble, the stamp in corner of page one fell off, and dropped on the floor unnoticed and was missing during our meeting, causing uneasy feelings. Next

morning it was found on the floor, unharmed. But it was a $10.75 scare." Please bear this in mind when mounting books.

Handling Branch Circuits. Branch sales managers or those who let others look over the sales books, while in their possession should at all times take receipts for any books so distributed. It is better to be safe than sorry and will save misunderstanding and embarrassment in event of loss. Branch circuits or those given local circulation should never be handed all the books to one person, but local circuits made up, several books each and so circulated. This distributes the hazard of loss to several locations rather than all bunched at one.

And We Do Sell Them to Suit Some. "My first book has been returned by you, I am more than pleased with the results obtained. The stamps were of medium value only and I consider the net results very satisfactory." So says one member, while on the other hand the next letter is from a member who entered some ordinary packet stamps priced at full 50% or over and after the book had been in several months demanded a settlement, he says: "I have heard much about these $61,000.00 sales, it must be a myth for sales from my book were hardly sufficient to pay the commission, postage and insurance, altho it has been out on six circuits, what is the matter with the members, have they quit buying?" And so it goes, but results obtained are in most cases entirely dependent on stamps submitted and prices you affix to them. We often write members when we get their books in that we doubt if their prices and stamps are satisfactory and are usually met with the remark that they know what their stamps are worth as they have sold lots at these prices, we feel we have the experience to know, they think we are trying to rob them, so we usually convince them when their books go back with but nominal sales that there must have been something in our first criticism. We are not running a stamp exhibition, we are running a sales department. Get some idea of the market value of your stamps and price them fairly.

The Canadian Attitude. We have some mightly loyal members and friends in Canada (the land of our birth) and therefore such remarks as are being printed in the reports of the Canadian Philatelic Society in the Stamp Herald we do not believe are the expressions of the Canadian philatelists at large. Especially in view of the fact that the A. P. S. on the invitation of Toronto collectors chose Toronto as their 1928 meeting place, appropriated the members there a sum for entertainment of the meeting and also voted to finance an exhibition. We deplore such unfair competition. Of course their correspondents have a right to express themselves but direct reference to any other particular society calling it by name etc. is not the right kind of expressions to promote that friendly feeling among philatelists regardless of race, or nationality, which should and does exist. We are pleased to say that Mr. Jos. Moert, Publisher of the Stamp Herald, in which these statements have appeared in the Society section does not assume the attitude therein expressed.

Our Attitude on Other Societies. We firmly believe in organization in philately. We recognize the right for any group of collectors to organize a society.

We do not envy them, we congratulate them, for each and every unit will be the means in bringing some collector into the fold. To us the fellowship of philately is wonderful, when we look back thru the past ten years and recall the many friends we have made thru the hobby, the many whom we have met personally at conventions and the hundreds we know only by correspondence. We are glad we are alive and being alive more glad that we are a philatelist and permitted to enjoy not only the hobby but the live and breathe the benefits and attractions of the hobby with others. Let's all do our bit in every possible way for our hobby uplift, but let's deter from insinuations or competitive remarks that tend to tear down rather than build up the work of others similarly interested. All together, let's be one big body of philatelists ever endeavoring to make our hobby known to those who do not now enjoy its benefits.

Are you in our contest? Turn back to our notes in last month's issue and see just how many gold ten dollar pieces you can contest for, then too you might win the grand prize also. You are helping the A. P. S. by getting desirable members as well as getting into a friendly contest that might bring a reward but at least will give you an opportunity to help the A. P. S. grow. Let's get those 1000 new members this year.

Quiet and peaceful. The convention was quiet, peaceful and orderly this time. No radical changes were proposed in the by-laws. Our services we infer must be satisfactory to the membership for no legislation was introduced to effect our office in any way.

Sales for this season $70,000.00. Maybe, we hope so. Starting off fine and the season not yet at its heighth. Last season in one month we sold $6700.00. We ought to have two or three $7000 months this winter. Try the circuits?

EXCEPTIONAL PRICES
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Prompt Report.
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Stamps Arranged
In albums to select from at liberal discounts.
Want Lists Solicited.
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AUCTION SALES
HELD REGULARLY
Catalogues Free to Interested Collectors or Dealers.
Terms for Selling on Application.
GEORGE B. SLOANE
51 West 48th St. (Collectors Club Bldg) N. Y. City
Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

Announcing Sale of the Fennell Stamp Company

To My Stamp Friends:

This closes the last page of the last chapter of the **Fennell Stamp Company.** Formerly located in "The Sudden Service Suite", Fullerton Building, St. Louis, Missouri—the business has just been sold intact to the **Queen City Stamp and Coin Company** of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Fennell Stamp Company was incorporated in the fall of 1919. By January 1920 we were on a profitable basis, and for the next few years our growth was rapid. Dividends were paid regularly to the stock holders, and the surplus re-invested in the business. Our firm was unique in that we operated one of the largest "kid businesses" in the country, and at the same time maintained a service for specialists. We went on the theory that it was simply good business to serve the boy as well as the man. Many advanced collectors, as they read this announcement, will recall some gems—exceptional as to condition or desirability—which came from our stock.

By 1923 we were dealing with over five thousand active customers, and had from two to three thousand approval selections in the mail at all times. In 1924 the writer became interested in other business, devoting part time to managing the Fennell Stamp Company. In 1926 the Three Minute Cereals Company required my constant presence at the factory in Cedar Rapids. Finding it impossible to supervise the Fennell Stamp Company from such distance, I thought it best to sell.

Happily, my old friend, Phil Weiss, of the Queen City Stamp and Coin Company has just opened a fine street store, in addition to his offices, and was anxious to combine the Fennell Stamp Company with his own rapidly expanding enterprise. Probably there are not more than three Eastern dealers who have as large a stock or as desirable a clientele as Mr. Weiss. For a certainty, the acquisition of the Fennell Stamp Company will give the Queen City Company the largest stock west of N. Y.

I am retiring as a stamp dealer, but never as a collector. I hope to purchase many thousands of stamps from Phil Weiss; and knowing him intimately, and being familiar with the high plane on which the Queen City Stamp and Coin Company has done business since 1889, I feel I'm giving some old friends a worthwhile tip—"go ye and do likewise."

Signing off,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa. GORDON FENNELL.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 41. DECEMBER, 1927. No. 3.

Jamaica—Three Eventful Years (1858-1860)

By DELF NORONA.

BRITISH STAMPS USED IN JAMAICA.

In 1857 British stamps were authorized for use in Malta, Gibraltar and Constantinople, and in the same year the Deputy Postmaster in Jamaica was questioned as to the advisability of making the use of stamps compulsory on letters in the island, to which he gave the following unfavorable reply:

> I think it would diminish the duties of the Post Office very materially, and it would simplify my transactions with my deputies, but, with regard to the accommodation to the public, I cannot undertake to say that a compulsory prepayment by stamps would be acceptable to the public.

However, the arrangement was found most satisfactory with the three offices above mentioned, and the use of British stamps was extended to the West Indies. The British Postmaster General, in his Fifth Report, page 18, made the following reference in regard to the extension of the use of stamps to the West Indies:

> It having been found that the use of English postage stamps at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople led to no forgery, the privilege has been extended to the British West Indies, and to the foreign ports touched at by the Mail Packets on the Western Coast of Africa. It is obvious that such an arrangement is applicable only when the whole of the postage belongs to the British Post Office.

The prepayment of postage between the United Kingdom and Jamaica became compulsory on the 1st of April, 1858, and in a little over a month from that time the then current British postage stamps in the denominations of 1d, 4d and 6d were authorized for use in Jamaica for the payment of postage on packet letters only.

The official notice with regard to the introduction of these stamps is as follows:

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Kingston, May 8 (?), 1858.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Postmaster General having been pleased to sanction the introduction of postage stamps for the prepayment of Packet postage;—

Notice is hereby given that from this date the public will be supplied with stamps of the respective values of 1d, 4d, and 6d on application at the General Post Office, Kingston, between the hours of 8.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

For the present the use of the stamps is restricted to packet correspondence.

Arrangements will be made for supplying the several postmasters throughout the Island with postage stamps as soon as possible.

MAURICE O'CONNOR MORRIS
Deputy Postmaster General.

We do not know why the 1d and 4d values were furnished, inasmuch as 6d was the packet rate.

It was not until after May 21, 1858, that the sub-offices were supplied with stamps, for the following appears in the Falmouth Post on that date, indicating that at that time English stamps were to be had only in Kingston:

> The Deputy Postmaster General has directed the attention of the authorities in England to several measures of importance, all of which have met with immediate consideration. Postage stamps are to be used for the present on all letters forwarded by the packets, and in order that the public may not be inconvenienced, the Deputy Postmasters are to be supplied with these stamps. * * * This movement, it is believed, will be followed by another in the right direction—the general use of stamps.

It was nearly a year however before Falmouth itself was supplied with postage stamps.

The Kingston post office was furnished with a numeral cancelling stamp "A-01" in 1858, most likely about May 8, 1858. Letters sent from other post offices were postmarked with the circular town date post marks and in some cases the postmaster would write the date across the stamp in pen and ink, and they were officially cancelled with the "A-01" obliterant on their arrival in Kingston. (See Figure 1.) We could determine approximately when the sub-offices were furnished with stamps by noting the earliest dated covers mailed and marked in this way.

Stamps were evidently not sold to the public every day, but only a day or two before the sailing of the mail steamer, as the following notice was published on June 5, 1858:

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Kingston, June 5, 1858.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Parties desirous of purchasing stamps are requested to make application at the General Post Office, Kingston, on the day previous to the

sailing of the Packet, as serious inconvenience has been experienced from the existing practice of deferring application till within a short time before the making up of the mails.

MAURICE O'CONNOR MORRIS
Deputy Postmaster General.

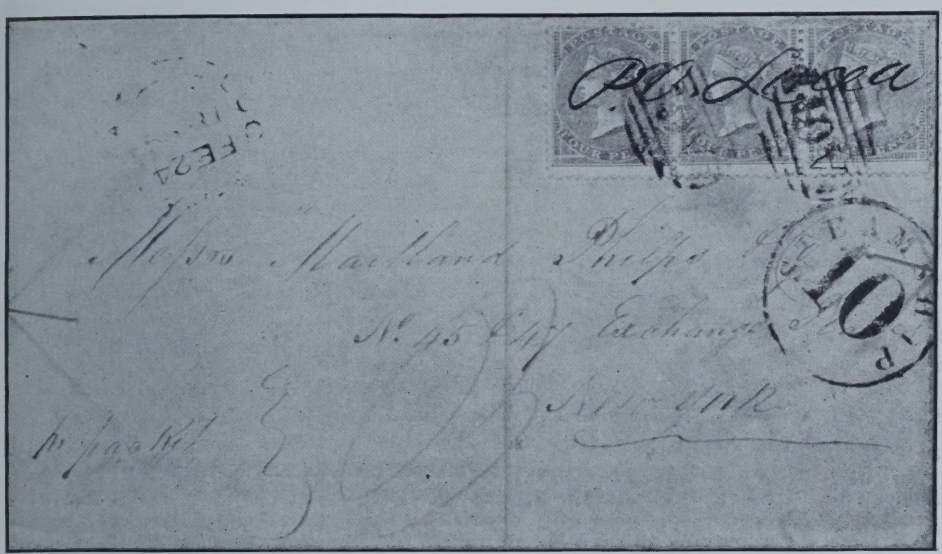


Fig. 1. Pen cancelled at Lucea and again at the Kingston P. O. with the "A-01" Obliterator.

The public was probbaly permitted to purchase only enough stamps with which to forward the letters handed in at the Post Office, and no more, for if they had been allowed to keep the stamps why should necessity have arisen for such a notice?

The public lost no time in praising the introduction of stamps for the packet service and immediately began clamoring for their use on inland correspondence. It was stated in the press at that time that the extension of the use of stamps would be considered as a boon particularly to county "parishes" where people living at a distance from their post office had to intrust the money for the prepayment of letters to their negro servants who were generally most unreliable.

On the 1st of February, 1859, the prepayment of postage became compulsory on all inland letters, either by payment in money or by being franked with postage stamps, and at the same, and for the first, time a postage due fee of 4d was charged for all letters sent without or with insufficient postage. The notice with regard to this is:

"Kingston, 10th Dec. 1858.

The attention of the public is particularly called to the following extracts from a Treasury Warrant relative to the compulsory prepayment of letters in this colony which will come into operation on the 1st February, 1859.

MAURICE O'CONNOR MORRIS
Deputy Postmaster General.

TREASURY WARRANT

1. The postage of all letters posted in the island of Jamaica, ad-

dressed to any place within such island, shall in every case be paid at the time of the same being posted, either in money or by being duly stamped with the proper postage-stamp or stamps affixed thereto, which stamp or stamps shall in every case be affixed or appear on the outside of every such letter, near the address or direction, and shall be of the same value or amount of the postage-duty payable thereon.

2. If any letter sent or tendered or delivered in order to be sent, by the post, between places in Jamaica, shall be posted in that Island without the postage being paid thereon either in money or by postage stamps, the value of which shall be less in amount than the rate of postage to which such letter would be liable by law, every such letter shall be forwarded in the first mentioned case with the full amount of postage to which such letter will be liable by law, together with the further and additional rate of fourpence and charged in the second mentioned case with the amount of the difference between the value of such stamp or stamps so being thereon or affixed thereto, and the postage to which such letter would be liable as aforesaid, together with the further and additional rate of fourpence.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, the 9th day of November, 1858.

H. G. LENNOT

HENRY WHITMORET."

In connection with this notice, Dr. A. E. Whitehead of Montreal has advised the writer and is authority for the statements (which incidentally have never been made before in the philatelic press) that—

(1) As a result of this ruling Jamaica was the **first country in the world** where this rule was applied (i. e., the use of stamps being made compulsory for the prepayment of letters.) A similar notice was issued in Great Britain in January, 1859, to take effect on February 10th (nine days after it went into effect in Jamaica) of that year, but such an outcry was raised that the order was immediately rescinded;

(2) That Jamaica was the **first** of the British offices abroad where British stamps were available for internal correspondence.

The compulsory prepayment of postage was evidently not complied with on the part of the public, for on examining Jamaican newspaper files, the Official Gazette and other first hand sources of information, the matter of prepayment of postage by means of postage stamps was always a troublesome matter with the authorities; and as late as January, 1872, in a supplement to the official "Jamaica Gazette" the use of stamps for the prepayment of postage was referred to as being compulsory.

We are unaware as to whether stamps were used for inland correspondence before their official authorization on February 1, 1859, and the writer will be glad to hear from any one possessing covers used between points in Jamaica franked with British stamps and postmarked before February 1, 1859.

Kingston, as stated before, was furnished with the numeral canceller "A-01" about May 8, 1858. Other post offices were given cancelling stamps later on, probably on or about the 1st of February, 1859, the date prepayment of postage became compulsory on inland correspondence. I find, the statement made in "Jamaica Post Towns" by Rev. C. S. Morton, that March 1, 1859, was the date when most of the other of the "A" series of cancelling stamps were first used.

British stamps were used in Jamaica until November 23, 1860, when they were superseded by the regular Jamaican stamps. They had a very short life, a year and a half in the case of Kingston, and less in the other offices, and when it

is considered that many of the towns to which they were supplied did a very insignificant amount of postal business, it is not surprising that some of them are extremely scarce.

A check list of these British used in Jamaica is given in Gibbons' Catalog and will therefore not be repeated here. From a perusal of that list it will be noted that in addition to the 1d, 4d, and 6d stamps mentioned in the notice of May 8, 1858, (supra) that 2d and 1/- stamps were also used. The 2d stamps of Great Britain are known cancelled A-27 and A-75. The 1/- stamps were used in a number of towns as noted in Gibbons. Inasmuch as the principal rates, 4d, 6d, and 8d, necessitated the use of 4d and 6d stamps, or their multiples (two 4d stamps making the 8d rate, or three 4d stamps or two 6d stamps making the 1/- rate on mail to foreign countries), it is not surprising that the 2d stamp is rare. The 1/- stamp is also scarce which can be accounted for by the fact that evidently but a small supply was sent out to the colony. The 1d British stamps used were the 1d Red Brown Perf 14 of 1857, and also a few perforated 16. Plate 59 of the 1d stamps seems to have been largely used. This plate is believed to have been put to press late in 1857 or early in 1858. It produced 805,200 sheets and is known both Perf. 14 and 16, the latter being less common. No other plates of the 1d stamps are known to the writer, but it is altogether probable that other plates of the 1d stamps were also supplied to Jamaica.

The contract time between Southampton and St. Thomas about this period was fourteen days, twelve hours, and the contract speed 10 knots. Between St. Thomas and Jamaica the contract speed was 9 knots. The quickest voyage out during 1859 was

	Days	Hours
Southampton and St. Thomas	12	4
St. Thomas and Jamaica	2	21
	15	1

The mails went twice a month.

We mention in passing that the first adhesive stamps were introduced in Jamaica in 1855 for fiscal use, so that when stamps were introduced for postal purposes the idea of affixing an adhesive label was not new.

TRANSFER OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT TO THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

In the year 1847 the question was first raised that Jamaica and the other British West Indian Colonies should take over the control of their various post office establishments from the British Post Master General, but the matter was not proceeded with on account of objections raised in the Colonies. The cost of the mails carried by sea generally much exceeded the revenue derived from postage, and the Mother Country was anxious to place the direction of all postal matters under the management of the Colonial Governments. In 1858, the revenue of the Jamaica post office was £9,595-17/6, expenditure £9,898-19/1, showing a deficit of £303-1/7. In 1860, just before the transfer of the management of the posts in the West Indies it was stated that on each letter between Great Britain and the West Indies there was a loss of One Shilling, from Great Britain to the Cape of Good Hope a loss of about 9d, and to the West Coast of Africa One Shilling 8d. As a matter of fact, as late as 1872 it was estimated that the British loss on the Colonial and Foreign Packet Service was nearly half a million sterling. No wonder the Government was anxious to relieve itself of this burden.

It was not until about 1859 that the various West Indian Governments were informed that the home post office department would cease managing the West Indian posts from May 1, 1860. In the case of Jamaica a proviso was made that the date might be postponed to June 1st. This notification was most unfavorably received, and the Jamaican House of Assembly adopted a committee's report that the island post office having been satisfactorily conducted under the old regime, it was not advisable to make the change and that the island could ill afford the extra burden on its finances. The transfer had to be insisted upon, the home Government pointing out that, failing local arrangements to take over the posts, the Colony would be without postal arrangements after June 1, 1860. It was not until August 1, 1860, however, that the transfer was actually effected, as evidenced by the following official communication:

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE

23rd July, 1860.

Sir:

I am desired by the Governor to acquaint you that the Order in Council specially confirming the Act 23 Vic., Cap. I (Session III) will be published on the 1st August next, from which date the Post Office Department will be transferred to the Colonial Government.

2. Mr. Brymer, the present Chief Clerk of the Department, will be appointed Postmaster for Jamaica under that Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours most obedient Servant,

HUGH W. AUSTIN,
Governor's Secretary.

M. O'Connor Morris, Esq.,
Deputy Postmaster-General, Kingston.

Immediately after the postal transfer the colonial government instituted drastic postal reforms in the way of cutting down the postal staff and reducing salaries. As a result of these economies the post office was able to show a profit of about £2,000 in its first year's operation against a loss of £303-1-7 during 1858. This was done in spite of the fact that the rate of postage between Kingston and Spanish Town, a distance of about twelve miles, was reduced to 1d for a half ounce letter.

On Feb. 6, 1860, sometime before the transfer had been effected, the Postmaster General informed the colonial authorities that after the transfer had taken place, imperial postage stamps could not be used in payment of the postage upon letters posted in the colony and that letters must be paid either in money, or by means of stamps issued by the Colonial Government, as at Barbados and Trinidad.

A few days after the transfer had taken place, August 14, 1860, the following paragraph appeared in the "Colonial Standard":

> We have been requested to state that English postage stamps will not be received in repayment of postage on packet letters going through the General Post Office of this island.

As the first regular Jamaican stamps were not issued till November 23, 1860, we have an interim of several months when the Jamaican post office was without stamps of its own. However, special permission was later obtained from London and British stamps were tolerated for use in Jamaica until the regular Jamaican stamps were received. Of course, it is not likely that fresh supplies of British stamps were sent out during that period, and as the stock of stamps on hand were

used up, resort was had to the old method of prepayment of postage. Any covers, either with British stamps or without stamps, used between August 1st and November 23, 1860, therefore belong to a sort of philatelic interregnum period, during which the colony was in control of its post offices but was without official stamps of its own.

On May 6, 1862, a notice was published by the postmaster, stating that—

> In accordance with instructions issued by His Lordship the Postmaster General (of Great Britain) all letters posted in Jamaica upon which English Postage Labels have been affixed as payment of the postage will, in future, be opened at this office and returned to the senders —such labels not being available for the prepayment of the postage upon letters, etc., in this Island.

Evidently the public were of the opinion that the English Postmaster General's instructions were not worth the paper they were written on and so occasionally continued using the English stamps when they were to be had, as is borne out by the following notice of March 20, 1866, six years after the transfer of the post office had taken place:

GENERAL POST OFFICE

March 20, 1866.

> The public are informed that Imperial Postage Labels are not available for the payment of postage to England or any place out of the colony.
>
> ALEX. J. BRYMER,
> Postmaster for Jamaica.

The words "out of" would lead one to suppose that they were still tolerated for use in the island, and it would be interesting to find a LATE date of use of British stamps in Jamaica. The writer has seen British stamps with Jamaican postmarks used down through the years. Such items bear no significance and can only be considered as cancelled to order, as is attested by a cover we possess from Falmouth, Jamaica, to Kingston, franked with a current 1d King George, used December, 1926, and addressed to a philatelist, and it is apparent that it was cancelled by favor or went through the postoffice unnoticed.

THE COLONY'S FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS.

As a result of the final notification by the home Government that the Colony would have to manage its own postal affairs a post office transfer bill was introduced and passed by the Jamaica Legislature on April 13, 1860. The 16th clause of this bill authorized the Executive Committee to provide proper and sufficient adhesive stamps and dies or other implements for expressing and detailing such rates, and the Receiver-General was to issue such stamps to the Postmaster, the usual clauses respecting the fraudulent use or counterfeiting of such dies or adhesive stamps being included. It is, therefore reasonable to believe that the then Governor, Darling, and his three advisers who composed the Executive Committee are responsible for the first postage stamps of Jamaica.

The first series of stamps consisted of the 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d, and 1/- values. (It will be noted that these are the identical denominations as the British stamps which had previously been supplied by the home government.) The 3d stamp was not introduced until September 10, 1863. With the exception of the 4d stamp, artists designs are still in existence.

The printing was done by De La Rue and Company of London, and were among the first Colonial postage stamps to be produced by that firm. The laureated portrait of the Queen which formed the central portion of the design for the fiscal stamps previously referred to was used for the postage stamps, set in various frames and ornaments. The original head die, which was of steel, was transferred to a number of steel discs to form the separate dies for each denomination. The framework surrounding the head which was different for each value, was added by means of machinery. It is interesting to note the resemblance, which in some cases is indeed striking, between these stamps and those of other colonies produced by the same firm. Compare the 1/- with that of Great Britain, 6d with the 4d N. S. W. of 1867, 4d with those of Antigua, Montserrat, 2d with South Australia, and 1d with British Columbia.

The earliest Jamaican stamps were printed from electrotyped plates. A comprehensive account as to how surface printed stamps are prepared will be found in Melville's Jamaica. In surface printing exactly the opposite process is employed in transferring the impressions from the printing plate onto the paper as that used for line engraving. In surface printing the raised portion of the design on the printing plate comes in contact with the paper on which the design is to be transferred, whereas in line-engraving it is the sunken lines in the printing plate which produces the design. It therefore follows that plate varieties due to breaks, scratches, etc. in the design will be shown in the case of surface printed stamps by the ABSENCE of color in the design, whereas, with line engraved stamps such flaws will be detected by noting an additional line of color where such defect occurs. The matter of the possibility of "plating" these stamps will be referred to later.

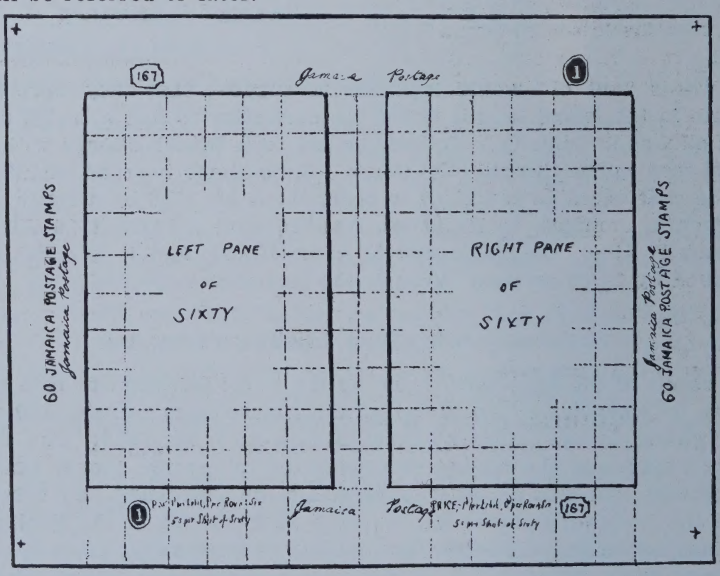


Fig. 2. Approximate Make up of the Sheet, Showing Position of Watermarks "Jamaica Postage" and "⊥", also Where Perforations Appear on Sheet Margins.

The stamps were printed in sheets of two panes of 60 stamps each, 10 horizontal rows of 6 stamps to the pane. Figure 2, which is not drawn to scale, approximately gives the arrangement of the sheet.

Gutter margins appear on the right hand vertical row of the left pane (See Figure 8) and on the left hand vertical row of the right pane. The panes were

no doubt separated before being issued to the public, as the writer has never seen or heard of any pairs connected by these gutter margins.

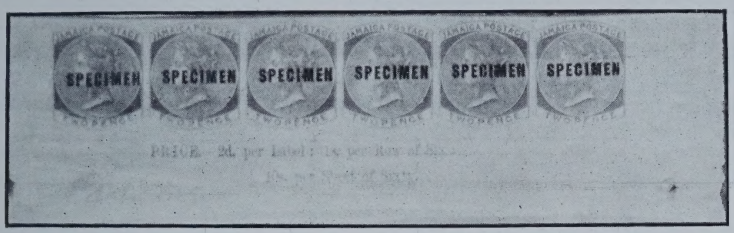


Fig. 3.

At the left hand border of the left pane are the words 60 JAMAICA POSTAGE STAMPS 5s, in the case of the 1d value, 60 JAMAICA POSTAGE STAMPS 10s for the 2d stamps, and so on according to the denomination of the stamp. The same legend appears at the right hand border of the right pane, the inscriptions at both the right and left hand borders of the sheet reading upwards.

At the bottom of each pane appear, in the case of the 2d stamp (See Figure 3) the words, "PRICE.—2d per Label; 1s. per Row of Six; 10s. per sheet of Sixty."

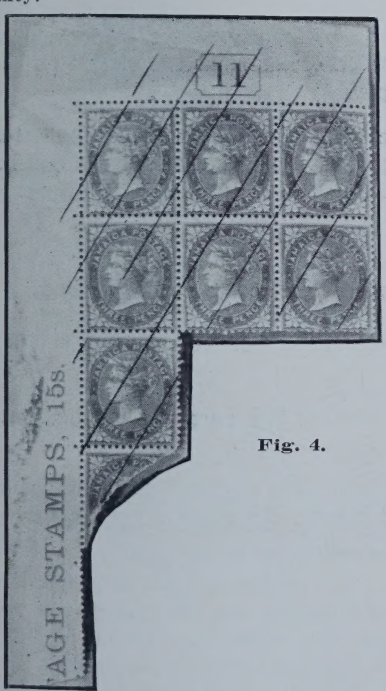


Fig. 4.

The current number, which differs for each value, is found over stamp No. 2 of the left pane, and in most cases under stamp No. 59 of the right pane. (Note Fig. 4.)

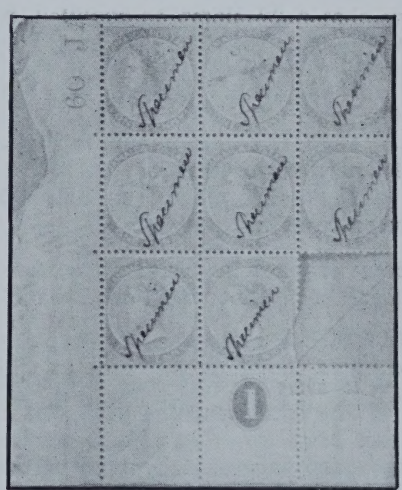


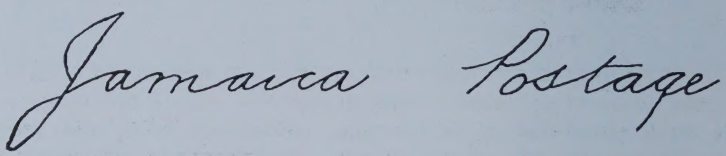
Fig. 5.

It will be noted in Figure 3 that the current number does not appear under the unique strip of 2d Specimen stamps, and we do not have the material at hand to say whether the current number appears under other right hand panes of 2d stamps or not.

The control number 1 which seems to be used for all values will be found under stamp No. 56 of the left pane and over stamp No. 5 of the right hand pane.

The individual stamps of the first issue were watermarked with a pineapple

(Figure 6) and a single line will be found surrounding each pane of 60. The watermarks not always registering with exactitude, the outer line watermark will frequently be found on border stamps and, of course, on all stamps with gutter margins. We cannot help but remark at this point that the Condition Crank believing himself to be a Philatelic Purist, who makes Condition his aim and Nothing Short of Perfection his shibboleth, in our opinion certainly falls short of the mark when he scornfully disdains such legitimately collectible and interesting varieties as these. A script (actual size)



placed at the center of each margin of the sheet (not the individual panes) completed the sheets' watermarking arrangement, with the exception of a small + which we have noted at the lower right hand corner of the margin on the strip Figure 3. Inverted watermarks will be found on all but the 4d stamps, and two types of pineapple watermarks are known on the 3d stamps, one a tall pine, the shape being that of the "Sugar-loaf Pine," the other being shorter and wider, the shape being that of the "Cow-boy Pine."

The paper on which the pineapple issue is printed varies considerable in thickness, from those which are so very thin that the watermark is visible on the face of the stamp to stamps on really thick paper.

Necessity for the 3d Value: A number of changes in postal rates made it imperative that a 3d stamp be supplied, which as previously stated was issued on September 10, 1863. The new postal rates making this value necessary were:

1861, the minimum ½ oz. letter rate was fixed for a distance up to 30 miles at 3d;

1862, the 3d minimum rate was extended to ½ oz. letters conveyed distances up to 60 miles;

1863, the rate to the United Kingdom on certain vessels was reduced from 6d to 3d.

Many changes in postal rates were made during the currency of the Pineapple issue but are not mentioned here.

Perforation: Messrs. De La Rue & Co. did not have perforating machines of their own, so the work was done at Somerset House. To quote from Melville—

> The comb machine used was arranged for perforating sheets composed of panes of 60 side by side in twos. But in the centre the dividing space between the panes was perforated once down the middle instead of being perforated twice (once down the right edge of the left pane and once down the left edge of the right pane.) This center line perforation produces the side margin varieties. (Gutter margins.)

The centering of the stamps of the Pineapple issue is extremely poorly done, well centered copies are hard to get, while perfectly centered specimens are seldom seen.

Specimens: Two varieties of printed Specimen stamps are known, the heavy block type (Figures 3 and 7) is stated on the authority of W. B. Edwards to exist on all values, although we have not seen it on the 3d stamp, which stamp

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

appears with a smaller block type (Figure 8.) Manuscript specimen stamps (Figure 5) said to be in the handwriting of the Postmaster for Jamaica are not scarce. We have also seen the 1/- stamp double impression and heavy block SPECIMEN. These Specimen stamps may be found in a perforate and imperforate condition.

Shades: The following is a check list of shades given in the approximate order of issue. The matter of determining the relative order of issue by means of dated copies is extremely difficult in the case of Jamaican stamps as, unless on cover, the numeral cancellation on the stamp isself is useless for this purpose.

1d (Current No. 167).
Pale greenish-blue.
Light blue.
Blue.
Deep blue.

2d (Current No. 169).
Pale rose.
Rose.
Deep rose.

3d (Current No. 11)
Green.
Deep green.
Emerald-green.

4d (Current No. 170).
Brown-orange.
Red-orange.
Deep orange-vermillion.

6d (Current No. 174).
Dull lilac.
Grey-purple.
Dull purple.
Purple.
Deep purple.
Lilac.
Grey-lilac.

1/– (Current No. 173).
Purple-brown.
Yellow-brown.
Dull brown.
Pale brown.

The 1/- stamp exists in an imperforate condition, but we have not seen used copies denoting their issue to the public in this state. Stamp No. 2 of the left hand pane of this value has the "dollar" error $HILLING appearing in place of SHILLING. (See Figure 9.)

One further remark before we close. The plates from which some of these stamps were printed remained in use for over half a century. Without making a careful check of the stamp issues of the world we claim for the 1/- stamp the honor of having the longest life of any stamp every issued, through all its changes in watemark and color, the same plate was used from 1860 to 1912 (when superseded by the King George 1/- Scott's No. 68, on August 2, 1912.)

Born November 23, 1860
Died August 2, 1912

Aged 51 years, 8 months and 10 days old, and carried its $HILLING birth-mark to the grave.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

IV. The Second Issue.

At the time of the change back to the real currency it was found that stamps of a higher facial value than 2r were needed so two new denominations bearing the values of 4 reales and 1 peso respectively were issued. The 4r was recorded in one of the European journals for November 1872 and the 1 peso in the following month so both were probably issued late in 1872.

These two stamps are more or less of a mystery. When they were first recorded the English journals looked on them with suspicion as they appeared to be crude imitations of the 1871 set both as regards impression and perforation. In fact it was not until about two years after their issue, I believe, that they were finally accepted as being genuine.

They were printed by lithography and were manufactured locally but there, apparently, our knowledge ceases. Though I have carefully searched the files of journals published at the time the stamps appeared I have been unable to unearth any information of any kind regarding this issue. That they are lithographic productions is obvious but where they were printed, and by whom, and how many were issued are all matters regarding which even advanced specialists like Mr. Langstroth can tell us nothing. These stamps show many flaws and small peculiarities but pairs are so scarce, and blocks absolutely unknown so far as I can discover, that any attempt at plating would be almost hopeless. Their scarcity is all the more surprising owing to the fact that they were not replaced by other stamps of the same denomination until 1878.

The design evidently owes its inspiration to the 1871 stamps but the centerpiece shows a more correct representation of the National arms.

The stamps are on a rather thick soft wove paper and are perforated 12 by a single-line machine.

The Scott catalogue lists both values as existing imperforate vertically.

Check list

1872. Lithographed in Guatemala (?). No wmk. Perf. 12

4r. violet
(a) Imperf. vertically
1 peso orange
(a) Imperf. vertically

V. The Third Issue.

When the new issue was mooted just after the election of Barrios it was at first proposed that the President's features should adorn the new stamps but wiser counsels prevailed and an allegorical head of Liberty was substituted.

Mr. Barnsdall states that the official decree announcing this issue is dated April 19th 1875 and states that from May 15th following the old stamps of 5c, 10c and 20c would become obsolete (the 1c had already been withdrawn from use) and that new stamps of ½, 1, and 2 reales, taking their place would be put into circulation together with a ¼ real for use on certain local correspondence.

All four values were engraved and printed by the Columbian Bank Note Co., of Washington, D. C., a laureated profile of Liberty looking to left on a solid oval of color forming the same centerpiece for each. The ornate frames are distinctive for each denomination. All have the inscription "CORREOS DE GUATEMALA" and the value shown in words and numerals but the arrangement of these details and the spandrel ornamentation is very different in each case.

All four denominations were printed in sheets of 100 stamps arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten each, the imprint of the manufacturers being shown in two lines in Spanish in the upper margin above the fifth and sixth stamps, and in English in the lower margin below the corresponding two stamps.

The stamps were printed on a hard, somewhat thin, wove paper and were perforated 12 by a single line machine. All four values are met with entirely imperforate and the ½r is listed by Scott as existing in a horizontal pair imperforate between.

Check list

May 1875. Engraved and printed by the Columbian Bank Note Co., Washington, D. C. No wmk. Perf. 12.

¼r black
(a) Imperforate
½r green
(a) Imperforate
(b) Horizontal pair, imperf. between
1r blue
(a) Imperforate
2r red
(a) Imperforate

VI. The Fourth Issue.

The stamps of the preceding issue did not, apparently, give unlimited satisfaction for when the stocks of the ½r and 2r were beginning to get low instead of re-ordering stamps from Washington an order was sent to Paris for an entirely new issue. In a letter written from Paris under date of May 17th, 1904, Mon. Arthur Maury, the veteran French dealer (since deceased), tells how he was in large measure responsible for this issue. As this is quite interesting I make no apology for reprinting the letter in its entirety, viz.:—

"The 1878 stamps of Guatemala were manufactured under my direction, and bear my name and address, as well as the imprint of the Imprimerie Chaix. Their history is this:—

The Guatemala Minister at Paris came and asked me how he could get postage stamps for his Government. I gathered all the information he wanted and gave it to him. Finding that it was a complicated business, he entrusted its execution to myself, under the control of an employee of the Embassy.

The stamps were engraved on steel by M. Mouchon, who followed the indications I gave him relative to the design, which was to show an Indian woman's head, taken from the photograph of a statue erected in one of the public places of the country. It also had to show the quetzal—the sacred bird (the emblem of Guatemala)—with its tail kept as long as possible so that it should not be mistaken for a parrot; then a scroll, the inscriptions and the value. We were also asked to include flags. All this was a good deal to squeeze into the narrow compass of a stamp, and so it was agreed to make the size a little larger than usual. It was found necessary to submit several designs before the final type was accepted.

M. Mouchon's engraving was not bad, as you can see from the essays I send you.

For the printing, gumming, and perforation I was tied down to the firm of Chaix, who are very good for heavy work like their Indicateurs des Chemins de Fer, but who could not give the time required for an artistic impression, as they were overwhelmed with orders for the hurried printing off of placards for the elections then about to take place. The printing of the Guatemala stamps suffered accordingly, much to my trouble. However, you are right in supposing that they were typographed; there was nothing lithographed about them except the light tint of the background, which leaves in white letters on the margin 'Correos de Guatemala.'

The tinted background was executed by another firm, and was useful in controlling the counting of the sheets. The whole stock of stamps, together with the spoilt sheets, the steel engraved die and the cliches, were handed over by the Maison Chaix to the Minister.

In the last number of my paper I reported the appearance of forgeries of this issue, rather well done, and printed. I think, by lithography."

The set consists of four different denominations—½r, 2r, 4r, and 1 peso. The design is the same for all of them and shows in the centre, on an oval with horizontally lined ground, a three-quarter face portrait of a native Indian woman. Her hair is worn long, around her neck is a bead or pearl necklace, and she wears a headdress consisting of six feathered plumes. The three central plumes extend beyond the oval and the middle one impinges on the scroll above which is inscribed "CORREOS DE GUATEMALA." Below the portrait the value is shown in words on an ornamental tablet of solid color while the value in distinct numerals is shown on scrolls in each of the lower angles. Perched on the upper inscribed label are two quetzals, facing to the center and with their long tail feathers forming the outer borders. At the left of the oval is a branch of laurel and at the right a spray of oak leaves while in the upper spandrels, partly obscured by the birds, are various fruits and leaves typifying the products of the country.

The original die was engraved on steel by Mon. E. Mouchon. From this secondary dies were made on which the necessary words and figures of value were engraved, and these were used in the manufacture of the typographic plates. The stamps were printed by Messrs. A. Chaix & Co., of Paris (L'Imprimerie Centrale des Chemins de Fer) on soft wove paper which was lightly tinted on the face in the same color as the stamps before printing. Writing in "M. W. S. N." with regard to this tinting, Mr. Charles S. Langstroth, who has added so materially to our knowledge of these interesting stamps, says:—

> "This tinting was so applied as to leave in white letters on the margins of the sheets 'Correos de Guatemala.' As to the three lower values, I am able to state, from marginal strips and blocks in my collection, that this inscription did not appear on the top margin. Also that on the bottom margin this inscription was printed right side up and ran across the full width of the sheet, from which it follows that if a stamp of one of the three lower values still retains a bottom margin, it should show some of the letters of the inscription, and from these letters the stamps exact position on the sheet can be determined. And on the margin at the left side of the sheet, this inscription reads upward, beginning on the margin of the tenth horizontal row and concluding on that of the fourth; accordingly none of the letters show on the left side margin of either the bottom three or the top three rows. I have not succeeded in finding any stamps carrying the right side margin so I cannot state how that margin was marked, but it was probably arranged in symetry with the left-side margin, in which case the 'Correos de Guatemala' would read downward beginning on the margin of the fourth row and concluding on that of the tenth.
>
> As to the marginal marking on the sheets of the 1 peso stamp, this differed from the sheets of the three lower values in at least one respect, the inscription on the bottom margin being inverted. I am unable to describe the inscription if any on the top or side margins of the 1p sheets."

Mr. Langstroth makes no mention of any imprint on the margins of the sheets so presumably none are shown. Curiously enough, however, M. Maury in his letter (quoted above) distinctly states that these stamps "bear my name and address, as well as the imprint of the Imprimerie Chaix." Could it be possible that these imprints were on the right-hand margins, which Mr. Langstroth says he has been unable to find?

The paper was made by La Croix Freres, of Paris, and some of the sheets are watermarked with their trade mark i. e., "LACROIX FRERES" in large double lined capitals. Consequently stamps may be met with occasionally showing parts of one or more of these letters.

The three **real** values were printed in sheets of 100 but instead of the stamps being arranged in ten rows of ten an unusual method was adopted so that each horizontal row had a total value amounting to an even multiple of a peso. The stamps were arranged in thirteen horizontal rows, the top row containing four stamps and four blank spaces and the other rows eight stamps each. The blank spaces of the top row were placed at the ends so that vertically the sheets contain four rows of thirteen stamps and four rows of twelve.

There was no occasion for an odd arrangement of this kind for the peso stamp so this value was printed in sheets of fifty in five horizontal rows of ten each.

Variations in shade may be found in all four denominations but with the exception of the violet 4 reales these are not particularly striking.

The stamps were perforated by a single-line small holes machine having a gauge of 13½. All values are found entirely imperforate and Scott also lists the 1 peso imperforate horizontally.

The same authority is responsible for the statement that the 4 reales exists printed on both sides.

The decree authorizing the use of these stamps is dated January 10th, 1878 so presumably all four values were placed in circulation on that date.

Gibbons catalogue says, "reprints are known of the ½, 2, and 4 reales, perf. 12. The 1p probably also exists." The best authorities, however, are agreed that there are no reprints of any of these stamps. The so-called reprints are nothing more or less than rather dangerous counterfeits.

Check list

Jan. 1878. Engraved by E. Mouchon, and printed by A. Chaix and Co. Paris. No wmk. Perf. 13½.

½r green
- (a) Imperforate
- (b) Watermarked letters

2r carmine
- (a) Imperforate
- (b) Watermarked letters

4r violet
- (a) Imperforate
- (b) Printed on both sides
- (c) Watermarked letters

1p yellow
- (a) Imperforate
- (b) Imperforate horizontally
- (c) Watermarked letters

(To be continued.)

Dad's Letter to Santa.

Dear Santa Claus:
I'm writing you,
Before you amble down my flue,
To cut out, please, that hackneyed stuff
That makes Dad's presents one big bluff.

Don't bring me hankies, canes, or socks,
Or bedroom slippers in a box;
Don't bring me books about old wars,
Cheap fountain pens, or bad cigars,

Or phonographs with raggy Blues,
Or ties of Bolsheviki hues,
Or candy, games, or patent lamps;—
Now what I crave is stamps, stamps, stamps.

Three quarts of hinges, may be more,
Those loose leaf albums I adore
Please bring, and stamps enough, by Ned,
To stuff a Dutchman's feather bed!

These "usual" gifts give me the cramps;
Be different, Nick, and fetch me stamps.
The best Yuletide I've ever had,
I'm hoping for.
Yours truly,
Dad.

(R. E. Farr.)

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS — THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

CONVENTIONS COST CONSIDERABLE CASH besides a tremendous personal effort on the part of the personnel that shoulder the burden of acting as hosts to the visitors. The raising of the necessary cash has always been a difficult and sometimes unpleasant task and in the final balancing of accounts it is the usual thing to find that the few that do the hardest work have also put up an unfair proportion of the entertainment fund. This unjust state of affairs is not unique with stamp collectors but applies to practically all the numerous conventions held in this country. The annual convention habit is distinctly an American institution and has done much to broaden the thought, culture and education of the people and has effectually dampened the growth of the sectionalism that endangers the wellfare of every nation of large geographical area. As a result of this admitted importance of convention gatherings in American life we find that much thought has been given by the leaders of various industries and trades to formulate a plan to eliminate the usual unfair method of financing the entertainment. For some years now the International Association of Convention bureaus, an organization made up of the tourist, convention and publicity cureaus of nearly all the large cities of the country, has proposed that every national convention adopt for its major financing the so called "Registration Fee Plan" which is a

simple system of taxing the enjoyer for part of his fun and so thinning out the financial burden that no one bears a disproportionate share. President Wilhelm earnestly hopes that the A. P. S. will adopt this plan and stick to it as a matter of policy so that every city that may have in view the entertainment of the A. P. S. will be freed of the natural embarrassment that goes with charging guests for entertainment and also obviate the criticism that sometimes is made by the unthinking. The registration plan simply means that every one attending a convention be required to register and pay a registration fee that will cover the major part of the group entertainment. The average cost of an A. P. S. Convention is somewhere around $1500. and a $3 to $5 fee from all those attending will cover the greater part of this expense. The average conventionite spends between $50 and $200 to pay railroad fares, hotel bills and incidentals and certainly will not mind the small extra expense of three to five dollars which he knows insures the gathering of a rattling good entertainment without placing an unfair burden on the limited number of fellow collectors who have been willing to assume the other difficult work that goes with any good sized convention. The fairness of this plan will be readily apparent to all and we hope it will be given sufficient thought by the membership to see the importance of making it a matter of A. P. S. policy. To definitely decide on this plan will not alone relieve the annual convention of the usual debate on an appropriation of funds from the Treasury of the Society for the next Convention but will also remove the fear of not being able to raise the required funds by some of the smaller cities that would otherwise be glad to act as hosts to the A. P. S. It will mean more invitations to pick from each year and forever banish the feeling of "never again" by those that had to make up a healthy deficit. It must however be made a matter of agreed policy to be truly successful, otherwise we will always have a stumbling block of pride or the feeling of competition with what has been done by some previous city militating against the smooth and effective working of the plan. We believe that every city that entertains the A. P. S. in the future should absolutely be required to charge a registration fee of $3 to $5.00 and if, due to to any circumstance, there should be some of the fund unexpended that the balance remaining be turned over to the Society and placed in some such fund as "The National Building Fund" that has been suggested by Mr. Wilhelm.

THE DREAM of a building for American Philatelic Society headquarters, located in Washington or one of the large cities is not near so visionary as appears at first thought. If every collector would give but a small proportion of the value of his collection towards such a building fund and every dealer contribute some small share of his annual profits we could have such a building in a very few years time and all that is needed to have the dream come true is a few more enthusiastic and energetic workers like President Wilhelm. We now know of five men, not dealers, that have offered to contribute $500 each to such a building fund if the general body of collectors will co-operate. There are a few that we believe will give $1000 each but how many will pledge themselves for $10.00 each? Do you realize that if every member gave $10 that we would have a $40,000 start in that alone? While it is not planned to start a campaign for such a fund at this time President Wilhelm would like to hear from those who would be willing to aid him in making his dream come true. How many members are as broad in thought, as generous and constructively inclined as their President? While it will take many dollars to construct a national building of this kind it takes something else too and that is, loyalty and enthusiasm! Let your President know if you will back him up!

THE COURTESY due the other fellow, in driving automobiles, in business deals, in social affairs, is often neglected on the theory that, at the worst, "no great harm has been done." It is however probably true that a tremendous economic toll is annually suffered through discourtesy alone. Wonder how many auto wrecks are due to discourtesy or the same thing in disguise, carelessness? How many business losses can be traced to the ill mannered methods that the courts have labeled "unfair competition"? Wonder how many A. P. S. members have ever given thought to what an enormous amount of detailed labor is placed upon the officers of the Society through small lapses of courtesy? Plenty! Just let us tell you a bit of the work so caused the Board of Vice Presidents, who are, without pay and probably without glory, giving up many hours of their time each week to help make the A. P. S. an active influence in philatelic affairs. Hundreds of letters reach the Board from members complaining of this and that and most of these complaints are based on some act of discourtesy. Doing their best to investigate these complaints and straightening them out is a big job and alas, so unappreciated at times, that discourtesy again plays a part in creating more work. All these discourtesies, some very slight in themselves, cannot be tabulated here but the main slight lies in the failure to answer or write expected letters. One case as an example: Dealer A. writes that collector B has had a selection of stamps for six weeks and does not answer letters of inquiry. The Board writes B. and inquires about the selection. Letter No. 1. No answer. Second letter goes forth as B. is fairly well known as a man of good reputation. Now comes an answer, apologetic, full of explanation, etc. and stating that he WILL return stamps to dealer at once. Some weeks elapse. Now the Board would like to know whether dealer A got his stamps back or not. Does dealer write Board? No, he is too busy and of course "no harm is done." But the Board has to write another letter to the dealer in order to close the case and then receives a reply, "Oh yes, B sent the stamps back ten days ago." Do you see how this works out? Try and remember the courtesies due your officers, seldom will your failure to do the right thing be a case of no harm done and your doing the right thing will actively help in the efficiency of the Board.

THREE EVENTFUL YEARS in Jamaican philatelic history are covered by the interesting article in this issue by Delf Norona and we know of no other country that had so many varied forms in its mail service in so short a time. It was in 1858 that the Jamaica Postoffice came under Imperial control and during this period we have stampless covers. Early in May 1858 British stamps were used for packet correspondence from Jamaica and February 1st, 1859 British stamps were also used for inland letters. August 1st, 1860 the control of the post-offices pased to the Colonial Government and Nov. 23rd of that year the first Jamaican stamps were issued. Three of the four forms of philatelic covers in three years makes a nice compact field for the specialist, too bod they didn't have any provisionals!

THE NEW ISSUE NOTES of this journal are now in the hands of one of the best posted young dealers in the country and we know that you will find them far more accurate and interesting than when handled by the Editor alone. This newcomer to the A. P. staff needs little introduction to the membership as he is widely known as one of the finest chaps in the trade. Sidney Barrett, otherwise known as "Sir Sidney" account his knightly and gentle ways, started in the stamp business in 1909 with the Manhattan Stamp Co., was later with Stanley Gibbons,

Inc. and in 1922 made his present connection with The Economist Stamp Co. He is one of the best posted authorities on British Colonials and 20th. Century stamps in the country and both from the viewpoint of collector and dealer. At one time he owned one of the finest collcetions of Danish West Indies known and though a very busy dealer has never lost the amateurs love for stamps as stamps. A Life member of the A. P. S., Member of the S. P. A., The Collectors Club, The Springfield Stamp Club, J. P. S., The Copenhagen Stamp Club and the Hot Stove League, he has given freely of his time and knowledge in helping others enjoy their hobby. We are real proud to have this "Prince of good fellows" associated with us and bespeak our many friends abroad to render him the same generous help that has been accorded us in the past in the difficult task of keeping up to date on all the newly issued stamps.

NOT MUCH NEWS OF THE "UNITS" that we understood had been or were about to be formed and we feel there must be something wrong in the individual rules that have been outlined for the various units or more definite results would have come of this apparently clever idea. Has anyone any suggestions to offer to make this group plan of study and exchange more practical?

THE PRE-CANCEL UNIT started out fairly well but according to Earl A. Holl of Pesotum, Illinois, A. P. S. #9075, who has given a lot of time towards this work, the membership are not inclined to pay dues to a group within a Society and prefer to join a separate and long established organization. Mr. Holl very sensibly has decided not to struggle against this peculiar twist in collector psychology but is going ahead on another tack to make an effective A. P. S. Precancel Unit. According to his present plan every A. P. S. member that lists himself in the Annual Membership Directory as a collector of Pre-Cancels will be enrolled, if he has no objection, in the Pre-Cancel Unit without any charge or dues. The expenses of the Unit will be paid out of the sale of exchange booklets which will be offered precancel collectors at five cents each or 25 for a dollar. Books entered in the Unit department will be protected by an insurance fee and these exchange circuits will be sent any A. P. S. member that desires them. The first circuits will be ready about January 1928 and all members interested should get in touch with Mr. Holl who will advise on the Unit rules and methods of exchange.

WHAT IS AN UNSOLICITED APPROVAL SELECTION is the surprising inquiry of an A. P. S. dealer member who submits some actual experiences as a basis for his question. Suppose, he says, that a present customer writes, as often happens, "Keep me in mind if you ever get some so and so's" and thereafter, after the said customer hasn't been heard from for some time, the dealer gets a lot of the desired stamps and sends them to his former customer without previous notice, is that an unsolicited approval? We doubt that anyone would so hold and any complaint based on such a situation wouldn't be likely to cause any trouble.

Having asked this puzzler our inquirer states that "it is a rare argument that has only one side" and suggests that the stamp papers only give the case against the unsolicited approval and never the one in favor of it? Well, we would do so if we could be we can't think of a thing in favor of an unsolicited stamp approval any stronger than one of our Cuban friends would say of an un-

solicited load of coal. Looks to us that this must be the rare argument with only one side or can anyone suggest the good points on the other side?

"MESSAGE CARRIERS OF ALL AGES" is the title to an intensely interesting pictorial and written story that features the 1928 Calendar of the White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co., fine paper manufacturers of Holyoke, Mass., whose calendars are annual treats of an unusually high order of artistry. This years story of the months and days is woven about a subject dear to the hearts of the stamp collector, the history of the postal service and even stamps themselves! This use of the subject of our hobby, unique in every way, gives us an excuse to violate all of the 57 rules against free advertising and to urge upon every collector of stamps to seize this remarkable opportunity to so happily spread the charm and historical interest concealed about the humble postage stamp. The calendar shows in twelve rotogravures prepared in exquisite style by the famous illustrator, Leparen a Hiller, the development and evolution of the methods used in carrying letters 3000 years before Christ to the present period of the Air Mail. On the reverse page of the calendar is given the story of the different carriers and the part played by the postage stamp in carrying the mail. The illustrations of stamps are profuse, rarities such as postmasters provisionals, the Western Franks, commemoratives and the ordinary current issues, all beautifully prepared and the subject of a philatelic story charmingly told by a collector evidently expert. This calendar should mark the days of every collector and, used as a Xmas gift, dignify the hobby in thousands of non collectors homes. A paid advertisement on some later page herein will tell you how to get it. And—we did not write the foregoing because of the ad but despite it and because it's even better than we have stated!

A NICE PLATE VARIETY on the 5c Laurier of the Canadian Confederation Commemorative set has been shown us by H. S. Seamar of Winnipeg. It is a pronounced dot in the ball of the lower right figure 5 and occurs but once on one of the plates.

"WINGS OF SONG," the story of the life of the great tenor, Caruso, that has been running in the Saturday Evening Post makes frequent mention of the interest the famous opera star took in collecting postage stamps. In sending us a clipping from the article Jas. H. Cooke of Carmel, Calofornia suggests that no finer tribute has been paid to the charm of the hobby than the influence it had over so energetic and busily occupied a personage as Caruso. We quote from the article: "We would sit, one at each end of the dining room table, in front of us a pile of stamps to be sorted. Enrico, wearing huge gold rimmed glasses, studied the stamps through a magnifying glass like a benevolent owl. He was perfectly happy doing this." The same picture of quiet happiness takes place in thousands of homes of the humble and the great throughout the world, truly the hobby of "King and Peasant."

AND NOW AT THE END of our monthly effort to instruct and amuse we come all too quickly to the end of another year. We hope that with all its griefs and worries there has been a full measure of happiness for all of you and that our sincere wish of "A Merry Christmas" to you will be generously fulfilled. Again, **A Merry Christmas!**

REVIEWS.

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE. (Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 West 47th St., New York City. Price $2.00, postage extra.)

The King is dead. Long live the King! The new ruler of stampdom is in all respects so similar to the predecessor that the faithful followers of the late Scott 83rd will have no reservations in proclaiming their fealty to the 84th of the name, who, a bit stouter in girth and considerably brighter in dress, shows no lessening in the fine qualities of typography, paper and illustration that has for many years characterized the House of Scott. We envy the zest and imagination of the chronicler of the annual birth of another catalogue who discovers in each new edition something strangely novel and we wish we could partake in the mental flurry aroused by the customary price increase in such well established favorites of the collector as the 5 and 10c of 1847. While we admit we do not get much kick out of the normal and expected increase in the standard poular issues we do look with a great deal of interest and speculation on the significance, if any, in the general price trend that encompasses more than any single stamp or set. The 1928 edition of Scott seems to confirm in its pricing the theory advanced by some careful analysts of the stamp mart that the early issues of the United States, excluding the millionaire rarities or fancy pieces and covers, have about run their course in price advance. This refers to the stamps prior to 1890 and the single average copy in "good condition" as priced by the catalogue. The current and recent commemoratives still seem to have a lively future in prospect but the old standbys, like the 47's, the 51-'57's and 69's, leaving out Augusts and like de luxe items, show very little fluctuation in the new catalogue and this notwithstanding the continued tremendous demand for the stamps of the United States. This indicates to us that the chap of average means that makes up the great bulk of the collecting coterie and who buys the single stamps in good condition, not bothering about pairs, blocks, covers and fancy cancellations, is reaching the limit of his purchasing power as regards the old issues and is turning to the lower priced fields. This change in demand, gradual to be sure, from "earlies" to "20th Century" is indicated throughout the catalogue in that the sharp advances are almost entirely in the 20th century group. These advances are influenced of course by factors other than improved demand, such as short life and limited numbers issued, but we believe it is correct to attribute the generally rising prices in twentieth century to a turn in the demand to these issues.

While in a critical study of the catalogue it is still possible to point out some actual errors and quite of bit of possible improvement in arrangement it is evident that the effort made by Mr. Clark this year to secure dealer and collector co-operation has borne fruit and many of the past errors will be found corrected. No catalogue will ever attain perfection or unanimous approval but if any near ideal state is to be achieved it will only come through willing dealer and specialist co-operation with the publishers. We were sufficiently ambitious some years ago to plan a comparative study of all catalogues with specialist criticism for each and every country listed and our first call for help brought forth rather unexpectedly an offer to take up the study of the first country on the list, Abyssinia. Alas and alack the good beginning went no further and our dream of working out an ideal arrangement and pricing, one country at a time, died aborning. Through an organization such as the A. P. S. with members in every country and specialists in all kinds of stamps much sound and constructive criticism should reach the editor and so become available to the membership and the catalogue publishers. Some very clever critical comment is made from time to

time on price quotations but very seldom supported by facts. We hope that A. P. S. members writing us on this subject will remember that mere expresisons of opinion, unsupported by facts, while perhaps helpful to individuals can be of little value to publishers of a catalogue. We have for example a note from A. H. Davis of Buenos Aires in which he comments on Argentine Republic, #303 which was priced in the last edition at $1.50 unused. Of this stamp, the "Urquiza" commemorative on fiscal paper, (Wmk. Large Sun) he states that only 300 copies are known, 100 of which are in a large specialized collection in the form of a sheet. "The stamp sells in the Argentine at about $25 and is destined for higher figures." Here we have definite information that can be used by the catalogue publishers as a basis for their figures. It will be noted that Messrs. Scott leave this item unpriced in the new edition and no doubt it will be priced in their bulletin at an early date at around the Argentine market. We trust this digression from the subject in hand will attract sufficient material to enable us to remark next year that part of the corrections and changes made in the catalogue are due to A. P. S. co-operation.

Running through the new catalogue as many of you have already done we note a few items that indicate "good stamps to own" and which we hope you already have a full share of.

The U. S. 10c 1847 is gradually becoming an aristocrat at $35 and the 3c 1851, double impression, jumps into the price list at the equivalent of two new Fords, better take another look through that odd lot of duplicates! Most of the 1861 August issue keep on upwards and though the 12c is at $3,000 and the 30c at $2000, we find a reviewer in one of our contemporaries wishing he could get some at these figures. The Norse-Americans, issued it seems to us just a few days ago are now Five times their face value. Did you use your supply on the mail as we did? The Navy "error" which Harry Konwiser says aint no error at all goes to $75.00 in disregard of his studies. We wouldn't pay it as we believe Harry is right. The now famous "Outer line" of the Confederacy jumps $25 to $75 at which price the "good copy" of one line is a wee bit high but a bargain price for a fine copy. Going further south we land on Antigua #39, the 2 shilling multiple C. A. which doubles its quotation of the previous year. Still further south we find some of the Argentine 1921, wmk large Sun taking some splendid leaps. These are the items that Mr. Davis says are "very, very scarce." The Austrian 10 Kr. first Feld-post, a really rare baby with an honest overprint is now $25—fairly good price for one of the much despised "War" stamps. Some day they will all want them, at higher prices. Have you noticed Barbados 96, 97 & 99 and the remaining shilling values? Another "war baby", Belgium #120 goes up to $10 and $8. while the two franc "Helmet" is $27.50 and $22.00 used. Wasn't so very long ago these were sneered at when selling for 50 cents each. Didja buy one at that price? In the Azores as well as other Portuguese we find numerous upward changes, looks like their era of unpopularity might be at an end. Bermuda starts out with a new illustration and two new numbers, 01 and 02, but the prices have all the 0's at the other end. No you won't have to remount this country to include these—put them in glassine envelopes—and a safety deposit box! Warm climates seem to produce "hot" stamps, the "Canal Zone" numbers 55 and 56 as evidence thereof. Perhaps you got them from Emil Rall at face some seven years ago. Hope you did and didn't buy any "Castellorizo" at auction. If it wasn't for Cayman Islands being on the other side we would suggest tearing this sad page out of the cat. But Cayman's! Everythings up with the 10 shilling multiple making a modest advance from $4.50 to $17.50. In Dahomey, another hot place, we see #25 jumping from $2.50—$1.25 to $7.00 and $6.00 and this isn't the only French Colonial that has or will take a jump.

Probably more sleepers in near current French than any others but it will take time to get them all doped out—perhaps a bit of study of color changes may turn out well financially. The Dantzig "Innendienst" which some of the boys allege are not really postage stamps are nevertheless going up, #44 is now $75, No. 47 —$60 and No. 48 is $65, unused and good stuff provided the surcharge is not counterfeit. Quite a few changes in Denmark; nothing like having a specialist in New York City. The 1884 small numerals are now listed as sub varieties and following the lead of Europe the "inverted frames" of 1870 are listed and priced. If you were foolish enough to pay full cat for Dominica #81 last year you will find your reward in the $7.50 quotation of this year. Ecuador has been somewhat revolutionized and the dealers will have to move their stock around amid gnashing of teeth. Some pretty fair stamps in this "stuff" of the old era.

Down in Brazil prices seem to be a bit stationary but a stable demand always makes these good property. Over in Egypt besides some rattling good commemoratives and decorators for any stamp album we note a new rarity in official stamps, #428, which would be several times the price quoted in a more poular field. In German Offices in Turkey the 1900 surcharges take some smart and well deserved increases, #23 and 23b now $20. either way and $30. either way for number thirty. Jumping over to Colonel Tracy's former bivouack we find the name changed from "Hayti" to "Haiti" which was no doubt done to make the pronunciation as hard as the stamps. The Irish take lots of upward jumps which we understand is due to the interest taken in philately by the N. Y. police department. Ivory Coast #30 takes a 300 per cent. increase and pretty green 10 franc of Luxemburg that comes in sheets of one is now $60. per sheet. The very popular 10sh Malta remains at $150. but its mate, the 10sh. Mult. Script raises $20 to $100 either way. If the Maltese don't pull off any more rough stuff like those "Postage" surcharges this will no doubt remain one of the premier popular countries. Much maligned "Memel" isn't very popular with the collectors but the stamps are probably scarce enough to justify the numerous increases. The wave of speculation in Monaco that has swept Europe is reflected in Scott's pricing but we fear the gambling in stamps will turn out just about the same as the effort to beat the spinning wheel. Soft for the Prince! The third of the elusive Mongolians goes to Fifteen bucks to the joy of the new issue lads who bought all of the first set, Nos. 1-7, for around $3 and which now catalogues $26.75. The tricky Government sales of stamps in the Netherlands has brought about a deletion of the prices for the formerly high priced "Marine Insurance" stamps. It's anyones guess as to what they will be next year. Our guess is "not so bad" after all. The Orange Nassau Jubilees, lots of stamp for your money now are getting to the place where they also cost lots of money. Now we have fingered through about one half the cat and not wanting to deprive you of all your fun leave the other half to you for original discovery. Try your hand at checking your old catalogue with the new one and note with sorrow how many of those that have markedly jumped in price are misisng from your album pages, but gee, what a "thrill of a lifetime" when you find your purchasing judgment confirmed! Read your Scott and study it carefully, it will make your collecting more interesting and make you a better collector because it's a good cat, even as Hugh Clark says, a "darn" good catalogue!

SUCCESSFUL STAMP MERCHANDIZING by Al. Burns. (Published by Weekly Philatelic Gossip, Holton, Kansas, Price 50c.)

We don't take much stock in the prospects of the chap that takes up the stamp business on the basis of the advice and knowledge to be gleaned from

books on the subject of stamp dealing but any one having had some apprenticeship as an aid to an established dealer will certainly get a lot of excellent advice and cautions from this well prepared booklet on the art of stamp dealing.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN COIN ENCYCLOPEDIA zy Dr. H. A. Davis. (Published by The Adair Book, Stamp & Coin Co., Denver, Colorado. Price 25c.)

A very nicely arranged compilation of all the coins issued by the United States with a list of the numbers issued of each date of the regular coinage with market value. In addition to the regular price list there is given considerable numismatic data of general interest. A section devoted to encased postage stamps and fractional currency will be of special interest to stamp collectors. Though not versed in numismatics we believe Dr. Davis has prepared a booklet of unusual merit for U. S. coin collectors.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

So. West Africa pictorials have come thru surcharged "S. W. A." as forecast in this column last month. The change came quicker than expected, and a merry scramble is now on to pick up the desirable short-lived issue that has just been rendered obsolete.

You may have noticed that Scott has listed the pound Un. So. Af. #13a. This shade was surcharged So. West Af. and was on sale at the P. O. about three months. It was not distributed thru the new issue services, and it must of necessity be a very scarce pair. It may be listed by Scott as #79a & 80a. I have suggested this, as I predict this pair will be the rarest, and highest priced pair in all So. West Af. and very soon too. Already at this date (Nov. 1) $40.00 has changed hands to possess this pair, and incidentally #79 & 80, the original shade, are fetching $30.00 a pair in London. I imagine the prices for this set will be changed before long in Scott's Monthly Journal.

The dues also should come thru surcharged "S. W. A." It's worth keeping in mind.

Among the latest recruits for new sets are, Gibraltar and Gold Coast, and while I have nothing official to report, I am informed the new designs have been approved.

Dominica 20/- and Gibraltar 20/- are both in keen demand, both here and across the pond. Dealers are casting longing eyes in both directions, and accompanying these glances with cash offers.

As forecast last month, the 15/- St. Helena proved to be the best stamp of the month, and at this date (Nov. 1) fifteen dollars is the London price.

The new proposed commonwealth in Africa, to comprise Kenya and Uganda,

No. and So. Rhodesia, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, has sharpened the demand for the African group, which is now riding the British West Indies hard for popular favor.

The 5d values in the Br. West Indies are all in great demand and to a great extent have already become obsolete. Leeward Is., Grenada, St. Vincent, Montserrat have all shot up in price, and the least any one of these stamps is bringing is about 50 cts. Up to $2.00 is asked for the Montserrat and Virgin Is. 5d's. Get them while the going is good looks like safe advice.

Notable changes in Gibbon's 1928 cat. include Barbados 3/- violet, Scott's #137. This item has been advanced to 75/-, and is without question the rarest 20th century Barbados postage stamp.

The pound George of Gt. Britain has been marked up to eight pounds, and the demand for this item seems to be increasing.

So. West Af. up all along the line, with the scarce high values of the 1st and second settings leading. I predict that So. West Af. will show the greatest increase of all Colonials in the next few years.

It is becoming more apparent every month that the market is being cleaned up. The better grade items are becoming harder than ever to stock. Colonials are being absorbed by collectors in every part of the world.

The Scott 1928 cat. has corrected the quotation of hundreds of modern Colonials and the Monthly Journal is going to correct many more. This is very encouraging to 20th century collectors, and a more wholesome condition will be brought about by this policy.

Best stamp of the month—So. West Af. #79-80 and better still the shade on Un. So. Af. #13a.

British Sol. Is. The following values are to be issued for the first time on script paper, 5d, 6d, 1sh, 2sh6d and 5sh.

Transjordania. New series 2 milliemes to 200 milliemes.

St. Vincent 6d on script for first time.

Turks & Caicos. Postage and Revenue, ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 1sh, 2sh, 5sh and 10sh.

This means Turks and Caicos have stamps above the three shilling value for the first time.

The pound Gibraltar is reported obsolete, and is selling at 35sh in London. It is also rumored that this stamp will be re-issued, but with an entire new set in view for this Colony,—the country will bear watching.

Gibbons has advanced the S. W. Af. Pictorials, and the 2sh6d and 10sh values will be especially good, although the entire issue is sure to sell much higher.

Ireland 10d Thom, Scott's #25, is very good, and English specialists are trying to buy this stamp here at this time.

Silver "Service Star" for Eldredge.

Frank Eldredge, A. P. S. 3245, who conducts an "Exchange Department" for A. P. S. members, celebrated on November 10th a quarter century of service as a mail carrier in Attleboro, Mass., and despite carrying tons of mail, and traveling thousands of miles afoot, is still an active man looking forward to many more years in Uncle Sam's employ. Mr. Eldredge has given the A. P. S. his unstinted support for almost as many years as he has the Government and is also establishing a record of service to Philately.

Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

The Great War As Told By Postage Stamps.

By BILL BLOSS.

Have you ever considered the possibilities of a collection of stamps of "The Great War"?

From the stand-point of historical interest, such a collection would be hard to equal, for it is possible to tell the whole story of the mighty conflict that shook the world, by means of postage stamps.

It would be hard to find a field of greater interest and possibilities than the stamps of the warring nations, and the new countries formed as a result of the war. Many of the stamps are great rarities, but sufficient are low enough in price to put them within the reach of all. Thus even the man of limited means has plenty of material to work with.

In preparing such a collection, the first step is to consider what to collect, and how to classify.

If preferred, the stamps may be classified by countries, grouping those of the Central Powers together, and those of the Allied Nations together. Or, if one chooses, the various classes, such as Occupation, Red Cross, War Tax, New Countries, Victory, and Peace issues, may be grouped together. There are arguments in favor of both methods.

The writer is inclined to favor the second plan. This method makes it a little harder to locate any particular stamp, but it offers a better opportunity to compare the corresponding issues of the different countries.

Selecting the suitable blank album, then, one would commence with the Occupation issues in chronological order. The German stamps overprinted for use in Belgium would come first, followed by the German issues for use in France, Poland, Roumania, Lithuania; the Austrian issues for use in Italy, Roumania, Montenegro, Serbia; Bulgarian issue for Roumania. Next would come the Allied issues. We start with the German issues since the Belgium overprints were the first to be issued for the war, and it is well to keep the two great parties in the conflict under their respective groupings. Some of the Allied issues were issued before some of the Central Powers, of course, and the collector who is a stickler for chronology can so arrange them if he chooses.

In the Allied Occupation stamps, we find first of all, the stamps overprinted for the captured German possessions. Here the collector meets his rarities. The British occupation of Cameroons, featuring the surcharged German colonial stamps, would come first, followed by the French issues surcharged for the same

colony. Here again the collector can choose whether he wants to classify the collection by countries, or keep all British, French, Belgian issues under their respective headings.

The list would include the British and French issues for Togo, Belgian issues for German East Africa, British issues for same, British issues for Northwest Pacific Islands, New Britain, Nauru, Samoa, Mesopotamia, etc.

Next we come to the reciprocal issues, where Belgium returns the compliment with the Allemagne Duitschland, Eupen, Malmedy issues for use in parts of Germany occupied by the Belgians; Italian overprints for use in Austria; French, Roumanian, and Serbian issues for Hungary. These issues, however, occurred after the Armistice, and could well be included under Armistice issues if the collector prefers. The Saar issues could be included in this group, but as they are treated as a separate country by the catalogue makers, we advocate listing them as such in the collection.

Having considered the Occupation stamps, we next turn to Military stamps, and find a goodly array of Austria and Bosnia awaiting us. The Japan stamps could be included, though the writer does not know whether they were intimately connected with the Great War.

War Tax issues are now in order. A check list was featured in this department a few months ago, so we need not go into detail beyond calling attention to the British Colonial, and Portuguese Colonial, issues as a class.

Red Cross and Charity stamps may now be considered. Bahamas, Straits Settlements, Borneo, the French Colonies, certain Portuguese Colonies, and many other countries too numerous to list here are included in this group.

At this point, we might state that it is not the writer's intention to make a check list of these War issues in this article. Such a list would require more than our allotted space and several efficient catalogs have already been issued covering the war issues alone. Collectors who cannot obtain these catalogs will find considerable pleasure and benefit in compiling their own lists from the standard catalogs. Bear in mind that it is quite possible we have omitted certain issues from our listings here, so do not consider these as complete.

Continuing our study of the various classes, we come to one of the most important and most interesting, the new countries made by the breaking up of the old countries, after the armistice. These make a fascinating collection in themselves.

Due to the change of government in Russia, a section of the collection should be devoted to the issues of Russia after 1914, including Siberia, South Russia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Batum, Trans-Caucasia, Ukraine, West Ukraine, White Russia, the Wrangels, Far East and then the new countries which were once a part of Russia, including Latvia, Esthonia, Lithuania, Poland, the Republic issues of Finland, etc.

In the German section, including parts of Germany definitely established as independent states, we find Danzig, Memel and Saar.

In the Austria-Hungary section, we find Fiume, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia.

In the Turkish section, we find Syria, Cilicie, Alaouites, Lebanon, Iraq, Hejaz, Transpordania, Nejd, Castellorizo.

Other new states and colonies created as a result of the War and its aftermath are Tanganyika (a mandated territory), Oltre Giuba, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, Southwest Africa, New Guinea, Ruanda, Urundi or Belgian East Africa, Kionga (could be classed as occupations).

Plebiscite stamps form another interesting section of the collection. Under terms of the Versailles treaty, certain districts in the Central Powers countries were given the opportunity of selecting their "parent" country by means of the

poular ballot. The circular surcharge on the second series of Allenstein is a historic reminder of the treaty, by the way.

The plebiscite countries are Allenstein, Marienwerder, Schleswig, Eastern Silesia, and Upper Silesia.

After the termination of the Great War, certain of the nations participating issued Victory stamps, among them being the United States, Italy, same surcharged for Eritrea, Libia, Somali; Siam, New Zealand, same surcharged for Samoa, Barbados, etc.

Commemorating the signing of the Peace treaty, which restored peace to the world, at least temporarily, we have a number of issues, including Switzerland (which did not participate in the war), Japan, British Honduras, Uruguay, etc.

Then we must consider the reconstruction period following the war, and the issues of the warring countries themselves. If the collector chooses, he can omit many of the stamps issued at this time, or include them as he chooses. Many, however, show direct effect of the great conflict, and these should be included.

Belgium could well be represented with the 1915 and the helmet sets, France could include the set on the grayish fibre Grande Consommation paper caused by war paper shortage, in fact, many issues of the war period for the various countries should be included. If the collector is ambitious enough, the British Colonial white-backs or at least a representative lot could be included, for these were caused by the dye shortage of the time. Certain of the provisional issues of the colonies also rightfully belong in a collection of this kind, as do the moire surcharges of British Honduras, etc.

In the reconstruction perioad, we find the depreciated currency issues of Germany, Austria, Poland, Hungary, and the other countries. The changes of government and their respective issues should be included.

Several other issues should be featured in the collection, including representative specimens of the Floating Safe stamps of Holland, the Turkish 1916 issue commemorating Turkish victories which did not take place, Bulgaria 1921, and most important, Bosnia 1917 issue which pictures the Austrian archduke whose assassination precipitated the war.

From the foregoing list, the collector will see that he has a mammoth but interesting task in making a collection of this nature. He can go as far as he likes, for the material is there. He can make a complete collection, or a representative lot, and both will be interesting.

A close study of the catalog, and texts published during the period of the war and immediately afterward, will be interesting and will reward the collector with the discovery of countless details of general interest in a collection of this kind.

No period in philately is as interesting as that of the Great War and its aftermath.

To sweeten the collection, and add general interest, censored covers, small photos of the war and of military interest, etc. could be added.

* * * * * *

TEN GOOD STAMPS TO BUY.

St. Kitts Nevis #23 1907-18 5sh Multiple isn't coming out very fast even at the $10. catalog price. It's a hard bird.

Liechtenstein #73 10c square stamp wmk Greek Cross is a real rarity at its 18c catalog. Watch it grow.

Jamaica #58 2d 1911 King Edward, according to my friend Mr. Elliott, who has Jamaicas by the bale, is a hot number.

France 351-352 (addenda 1928) the new airmails will be good birds, unless somebody dumps a stock of remainders. A good gamble.

Montserrat 57 5d—a current stamp—but look what happened to the Virgin Islands—just a hunch on this one.

Jugo-Slavia #33 50h 1919 lists $2.50 and really much scarcer than one would suspect.

Bolivia #77 1904 1c lithographed—the one with the dots in the panel.

Guatemala #229 15 peso used—of course the high values are good, but watch this one—the new set is on the way.

Colombia—who says Colombias aren't any good?—try to pick up a few copies of #375.

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The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

EUROPE TO AUSTRALIA.

Four British Seaplanes set out sometime ago upon a flight that the British Government, it is stated, regards as "an important step in the creation of an Empire-wide seaplane service, linked closely to naval power, business acceleration and Empire unity." The squadron will fly from England to Australia by way of India, will circumnavigate Australia and will then return to Singapore. The aircraft will cover a distance of more than twenty-five thousand miles, will make no efforts to establish non-stop records, and will take almost a year to complete the trip.

The flight will not be the first to be made by British aviators from England to Australia, or even from England to Australia and thence to another place. In November, 1919, Capt. Ross Smith and his brother piloted an airplane from England to Australia in twenty-eight days and were knighted by the King for their exploit. In 1925 an Italian officer flew from his own country to Australia, circumnavigated that continent and returned to Italy. In 1926 Mr. Alan Cobham, who had already made a number of notable flights, flew from Great Britain to Australia and back again in three months and one day. He, too, received the honor of knighthood when he landed in England. The flight now being carried out is the first to be made to Australia by a number of machines of the Royal Air Force travelling in company. In that respect it resembles the Royal Air Force flight from Cairo to Capetown and back to England that was carried out in the Spring of 1926.

The African trip was made by four machines of the Royal Air Force under the leadership of Wing Commander G. W. H. Pulford, O.B.E., A.F.C. The object of this flight was "to visit the Dominion of South Africa and the various colonies along the route; to gain experience in long distance flying in formation, keeping to a scheduled time-table, and so to test the regularity with which reinforcements can be despatched by air; to gain experience in flying through changing climates and conditions, and over new country, and to co-operate with the local forces stationed in close proximity to the route followed." The planes left Cairo on March 1st, 1926, arrived there again on May 27th, left again on June 9th, and landed in England on June 21st. The whole journey was completed without incident, according to programme, and without any change of engines or any major repairs.

The Royal Air Force flight to Australia differs from the air voyage to South Africa in the character of the machines that are being employed and in the number of persons travelling in those machines. In the flight to Australia large seaplanes, each provided with two 2,500-horsepower engines, are being used. Each of these machines can continue in flight if one of its engines is functioning, and each is equipped with cooking appliances and with sleeping quarters for its crew.

The four machines will carry two officers, six pilots and a complement of mechanics, riggers and wireless operators.

These seaplanes, thus, are a very different type of craft from the last fast airplanes that have been designed and constructed for long non-stop flights. The seaplanes have the advantage, from the standpoint of safety, of two engines, and they can carry some useful load in addition to a pilot and navigator. The machines employed by British Airways Limited on its Cairo-Karachi service can each accommodate fourteen passengers, have three engines of 450 horsepower apiece, and can fly with full load on any two engines. The Royal Air Force flight to Australia has been undertaken to demonstrate the efficiency and durability of seaplanes under ordinary conditions over a long period. It may reveal facts of importance from a military point of view, and also facts that may have a bearing upon the proposal to extend the commercial air service to Australia.

COSTES AND LEBRIX CROSS SOUTH ATLANTIC WITHOUT STOP.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 20th, 1927.—For the first time in history, residents of the Argentinian capital to-day were able to read letters and newspapers ten days after they were mailed from Europe, a saving of from six to nine days over the usual time, as a result of the 6,000 mile cruise of two French Aviators from Paris to Buenos Aires.

Dieudonne Costes and Lieut. Lebrix, who left the French capital on October 10th arrived in Buenos Aires to-day with the first regular mail across the South Atlantic. The aviators set two records. They made the entire flight in the shortest time so far and also were the first to fly across the South Atlantic without a stop. The hop from Africa to South America is considered here to be more remarkable in view of the failure of several previous attempts and also because it was a land plane.

The flight was scheduled to be done in four laps, but because of bad weather the fliers were compelled to make two extra laps, stopping at Caravellaas and Pelotas, Brazil, in order to avoid reaching Rio Janeiro and Buenos Aires, respectively, at night, thereby losing two days.

The success of the flight is considered here a most important demonstration of the feasibility of a regular mail service between Europe and South America for which a French Company already has a contract.

Thousands of spectators, including many officials, cordially welcomed the aviators when they arrived. The fliers were met outside the city by an escort of naval planes which flew in with them.

A special A. P. despatch from Paris says that the triumphant conclusion of the Costes-Lebrix Paris to Buenos Aires Flight, has sent the French people into ecstacies, not so much on account of the feat itself, but because it is regarded as a vindication of French aviation, which, critics have said, had fallen asleep on its past laurels.

The Petite Parisian, voicing general sentiment, says:

"For poor aviators of an unfortunate country, which appeared no longer to have any aviation, Costes and Lebrix have succeeded pretty well. The lesson to our professional or amateur pessimists is a good one."

The two French aviators, it is contended, have made a Paris-Buenos Aires Air Mail line a practical proposition, for technicians point out that if they were able to accomplish that feat, with what to all intents and purposes was a military model, slightly modified for the occasion, it would be all the more easy for commercial machines, specially adapted for the purpose, in which reliability is placed above mere speed.

The hope is expressed that with Government support, no time will be lost in building such planes.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

According to cable advices from Paris published in "La Nacion" Newspaper, the Compagnie General Aeronautique announces the route the aeroplanes and steamers of this company will follow on their journeys between France and South America. The distance to be traversed will be 12400 Km, being, therefore, the longest in the world and it will reduce to seven days the time employed for the mail service to Buenos Aires. According to the French Official Gazette the government has granted to the Company a subsidy for the mail service to South America, and it will also render other financial assistance. It is hoped to inaugurate the service in the month of October.

The realization of this project is the outcome of the efforts initiated by M. Pierre Latecoere in 1918 to cover a portion of the route with aeroplanes. The Latecoere, on the European side of the Atlantic, already has several air mail services, which run regularly.

For some time the South American Service will only carry mail, using for the purpose aeroplanes, hydroplanes and express steamers.

The route, when established, will be as follows:—From Toulouse to Casablanca by aeroplane, 13 flight hours; from Casablanca to St. Louis (Senegal) by aeroplane, 1½ days; from St. Louis to Cape Verde by hydroplane, 6½ hours; from Cape Verde to Fernando de Noronha by special steamer, 3 days; from Fernando de Noronha to Pernambuco by hydroplane, 5 hours; from Pernambuco to Rio de Janeiro by aeroplane, 14 hours; from Rio de Janeiro by aeroplane, 15 hours.

The Company hopes that the profits accruing will be sufficient to establish a complete air line within 2 years and to considerably reduce the time employed for the transport of correspondence between Bordeaux and Rio de Janeiro, which takes, at present, 17 days.—(Courtesy of A. H. Davis.)

ANOTHER NEW AIR-MAIL ROUTE IN CANADA.

With only three days notice, the Western Canada Airways Ltd. put on another new air mail route in Manitoba to commence August 13th. Due to the short notice very few letters were carried. Unless otherwise advised later, the following is the correct amount of mail carried, 100 to Cormorant Lake and 100 to Cold Lake (on the maps Kississing Lake), 100 letters to Cormorant Lake, 200 to Cold Lake, were mailed in Winnipeg and cancelled with the slogan "Diamond Jubilee of Confederation, 1867-1927." (Union Jack in upper left corner of slogan.") All are dated August 13th, 12 noon. Commencing August 15th and continuing till further notice, daily flights will be made from Cormorant Lake to Cold Lake and return. As these places are about 500 miles North of Winnipeg this is probably the most northerly air route ever attempted in Canada.

Plenty of freight has been offered the W. C. A. as the Sherritt Gordon Gold Mines Ltd. have at present about 20 tons of supplies at Cormorant Lake to be transported to their mines at Cold Lake, part consisting of diamond drilling outfit, 2,000 gallons of gasoline, and other supplies, all of which must be transported by airplanes.

The W. C. A. Ltd., have now three air mail services in Western Canada, the others being in the Red Lake Mining District from Hudson, Ont., and the Central

Manitoba Mining area from Lac du Bonnet. The last named is operated twice-a-week, the others daily. One plane operates over each route.—(Courtesy of W. R. Patton.)

NEW ENGLAND AIR-MAIL NOTES.

September 2nd, 1927.—A Mail of ten letters bearing express labels was carried on the First Trip of the Express plane which was scheduled to leave Boston on September 1st. Due to bad weather, the plane did not take off until the 2nd. The plane, a huge Fokker, was forced down at Willington, Conn., and the pilot, Dan Cline, was killed. With only ten such letters carried, they are extremely rare.

October 12th, 1927.—A Special flight took place on this date from the Airport Dedication at Worcester, Mass. All the mail picked up on the field was carried to Boston by the special plane piloted by H. Stark, and cancelled at Boston, October 12th, 1927, 5 P. M. About 1500 covers were carried and bore a special cachet in green or blue.

A Special flight was to have taken place in Claremont, N. H. on October 8th. Due to lack of planes, this flight did not take place until October 11th, 1927. Covers have been seen bearing a cachet, "FIRST AVIATION MEET, CLAREMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, OCT. 6-7-8, 1927." It is presumed that this flight occurred, but have not yet seen evidence of the fact.—(Courtesy of Arthur Barger.)

OTTAWA GETS FIRST AIR MAIL.

The first Canadian air mail reached Ottawa, October 27th, 1927. A Seaplane took the British mail from the steamship Mount Royal that morning at Father Point and dropped it at Quebec, continuing to Montreal with the mail for that city. Another Seaplane picked up the Ottawa mail at Quebec and arrived here at one o'clock. The time saved in delivery of the British mail was forty-eight hours.—(Courtesy of F. Aretz.)

"NUBS-OF-NEWS."

Lieutenant B. H. Wyatt and Lieutenant Delbert S. Cornwell, Junior officers in the United States navy, have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. This is the first time the honor has been extended to sea aviators. Wyatt's citation is for outstanding achievement in connection with the aerial survey of Alaska in the Summer of 1926, while Cornwell's is for heroism during the flight over Hampton Roads.

England is building two airships of 5,000,000 cubic feet capacity. These ships will comfortably accommodate 100 passengers each, in addition to baggage and 10 tons of mail. There will be sleeping cabins with two or four berths, promenade decks, lounges and smoking room; and dining cars with seats for 50 persons at a time. Vibration from the engines will be reduced to a minimum, because the motors will be carried in separate cars slung away from the main structure.

The two airplane carriers now under construction for the United States navy, the Saratoga and the Lexington, will be the largest and highest-powered naval vessels afloat.

The national air races of 1928 and the annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States will be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SYDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

ASCENSION. In view of the fact that the 5d denominations are supposed to have been withdrawn from all colonies, I cannot account for the issuance of one for this colony where it never heretofore existed. Anyway, it is here, type of 1924, 5d olive and lilac on script watermarked paper.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA. Three new values have just been issued, being pictorial stamps of Congo overprinted RUANDA URUNDI in black, 35c pale green, 1fr. rose red and 1.75f. dull blue.

The 50c postage due stamp of Congo, issue of 1923-1924 has also been overprinted as above and issued in blue instead of ultramarine.

BRUNEI. A new value on script watermarked paper has just come to hand, the 8c ultramarine, type of 1907.

BULGARIA. This country has evidently run out of ideas for they have gone back to the 1881 isue to select a design for a new 30s stamp which I now find in indigo and buff unwatermarked and perforated 13.

CEYLON. New high values have just appeared of different design or color scheme from those heretofore in use, 10R. orange and green, 20R. ultramarine and violet, script watermarked, head of King George in central oval, R10 or R20 in plain block letters at upper left and right corners, Ceylon in curved label at bottom. 100Rs. ultramarine and pale violet, type of 1912, script watermarked.

CONGO. Two new values and one change of color have been issued in the pictorial designs of 1923-25, 35c pale green, 1fr. rose red, 1.75r. dull blue.

CUBA. The new airmail stamp is by official decree for exclusive use of the Havana to Key West airmail service and ordinary stamps will not be accepted for this service. 5 centavos dark blue, central design, a hydro-plane about to land in the harbor of Key West, single palm tree at left and right, with numeral "5" in lower corners, REPUBLICA DE CUBA SERVICIO AEREO at top, and CORREOS CINCO CENTAVOS at bottom, watermarked Multiple Stars, perforated 12.

CYRENAICA. The Italian Volta commemorative issue has been overprinted CYRENAICA in black, 20c violet, 50c orange brown, 1.25L. pale blue.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. After making four engravings of the 1Kr. carmine rose, portrait of President Masaryk, they have now issued the stamp on unwater-

marked paper, perforated 10 also a new 4 Kourny dark violet in the horizontal oblong type of 1926-27 watermarked Linden Leaves perf. 13½ with a pleasing view of the Tatra Mountains and Lake Strba.

Four new provisional postage dues can now be added to the already lengthy list, 500H. gray green, type of 1920 surcharged 200, 20H red, 25H lilac brown, 25H lilac brown, type of 1927 issue surcharged DOPLATIT 50, 60 and 100 respectively.

EGYPT. Four new values of the latest portrait of King Fuad type watermarked Multiple Crown and Arabic F, perforated 13½, 2m black, 3m olive brown, 10m orange red, 15m ultramarine. Copies sent us by Ch. Passalides, who gives date of issue as Sept. 29th.

ERITREA. The Italian Volta commemorative issue has been overprinted ERITREA in black, 20c violet, 50c orange brown, 1.25L pale blue.

FRANCE. Realizing that collectors have purchased thousands of francs from the government each year they have thought of the novel scheme of having them also reduce the national debt by placing a surtax on three of the most used values, 40c light blue, 50c gray, Sower type surcharged Caisse d'Amortissement and +10 and +25 respectively, 1.50fr. orange red surcharged C A+50c.

Offices in China. The new issue of Indo-China as described under that heading overprinted KOUANG-TCHEOU in black or red, twenty-four values, regular postage.

Offices in Morocco. Type of 35c of the 1917 issue, 50c dark olive green.

FRENCH COLONIES. A most wonderful array of postage due stamps, 44 varieties from 20 different colonies being mostly the addition of a 2fr. and 3fr. provisional to the already unnecessary sets now in issue. **Cameroons**—2fr. red and violet, and 3fr. brown and blue; **Dahomey**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **French Guiana,** postage due stamp of France surcharged GUYANE FRANCAISE, 3fr. magenta; **French Guinea**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **French Oceanica**—postage due stamps of France surcharged Etablissements Francais de l'Oceanie, 3fr. magenta; **Guadeloupe**—3fr. on 1fr. ultramarine; **Ivory Coast**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **Madagascar**—2fr. on 1fr. purple, 3fr. on 1fr. ultramarine; **Martinique**—on postage due stamps of France, 5c blue, 10c brown, 20c olive green, 25c rose, 30c red, 45c green, 50c purple, 60c green, 1fr. purple brown on straw, 2fr. violet and 3fr. rose lilac overprinted "MARTINIQUE" in black; **Mauritania**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **New Caledonia**—3fr. on 1fr. brown; **Niger Territory**—2fr. red and violet and 3fr. brown and blue; **Reunion**—2fr. on 1fr. orange and 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **St. Pierre & Miquelon**—Postage Due stamp of France surcharged SAINT-PIERRE ET MIQUELON, 3fr. magenta; **Senegal**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **Somali Coast**—2fr. on 1fr. orange and 3fr. on 1fr. violet; **Soudan**—2fr. on 1fr violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **Togo**—2fr. on 1fr. red and violet, 3fr. on 1fr. yellow brown and blue; **Upper Volta**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown; **Wallis Futuna**—2fr. on 1fr. violet, 3fr. on 1fr. brown.

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GERMANY. Three values of the current "Musical set" have been overprinted I. A. A. 10.-15. 10. 1927 commemorating the meeting of the International Labor Bureau held in Berlin from October 10th to 15th, 3Pf. dark green, 15Pf. vermilion and 25Pf. blue.

HUNGARY. The new airmail issue of eight varieties is a very finely engraved piece of work, 12f green, 16f brown, 20f carmine, 32f brown violet, 40f deep ultramarine, horizontal oblong, central design rising sun with double cross in center, flying eagle with forked lightning in its talons, "Magyarorszag" at top, "filler" at central bottom with value on each side. 50f claret, 72f olive green, 80f deep violet, upright oblong, central design of a naked figure of a man astride a flying eagle blowing a trumpet held in right hand and a letter in outstretched left hand, "Magyarorszag" at top, value at lower left corner with "filler" to right.

INDIA. Barwani State. Similar to 1921 issue, native characters at top and sides with Barwani State in small white letters on bottom, no value expressed, 4 Anna red brown, unwatermarked, perforated 7.

INDIA. Gwalior. Official, current King George type of India inscribed India Postage and Revenue overprinted with two lines of native inscription, 4a olive green watermarked Multiple stars.

INDO-CHINA. An entirely new issue of 24 values, six different designs has just appeared as follows: 1/10c olive green, 1/5c yellow, 2/5c light blue, 4/5c brown, 1c orange, 2c green, 3c indigo, 4c lilac rose, 5c violet, native farmer and ox ploughing the ground, 6c red, 7c brown, 8c olive green, 9c brown violet, 10c light blue, 11c orange, 12c dark green, view of a bay. All preceding stamps are small sized upright oblong, 15c rose and brown, 20c violet and gray green, ruins of Angkor, 25c brown and rose lilac, 30c blue and olive brown, native wood carver, 40c salmon red and blue, 50c yellow green and gray, Traut-Luong Totem, $1 dark blue, black and yellow, $2 red, blue and orange, foundation of Saigon. The 15c to $2 values are large sized horizontal oblongs.

In conjunction with the above postage set there was also a complete new set of postage due stamps of 13 values, 2/5c violet brown and orange, 4/5c violet and gray, 1c orange red and gray green, 2c green and brown, 3c violet brown and blue, 4c dark green and brown, 6c red and orange, 8c brown and violet, small sized upright oblong showing a native pagoda as the central design. 10c blue, 12c olive, 20c rose, 40c green, $1 orange, small sized horizontal oblong, central design the mythical dragon of Annam.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND. The Italian Volta commemorative issue has been overprinted ITALIANA SOMALIA in black, 20c violet, 50c orange brown, 1.25L pale blue.

ITALY. Another new color with the design of the 1906-08 issue, 25c light green watermarked Crown.

PARCEL POST stamps, 2 new values to take the place of the previously surcharged ones, similar design to 1914-17 issue, in two parts as usual, 30c ultramarine, 60c red.

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PNEUMATIC POST stamps, 15c dull violet of 1921 has been reissued in a slightly brighter shade and a new value, the 35c rose red.

LIECHTENSTEIN. The usual yearly charity issue is composed of three values, 10Rp. green, black, yellow and blue, 20Rp. red brown, black, green, yellow, red and blue, 30Rp. dark blue, black, green, yellow, red and blue, coat of arms, inscribed CARITAS at top and FURSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN at bottom, value on lower left and Rp. at lower corners. These stamps were sold at a premium of 4Rp. over face value which presumably went to charity.

LUXEMBOURG. We are indebted to Rene Boon for copies of five additional values to the current set with the profile portrait of the good looking Duchess. 25c violet, 30c green, 75c olive, 90c red and 1 Franc 50 centimes, blue.

NETHERLANDS. Another new value with the circle watermark, 6c orange brown.

PARAGUAY. The new 1.50p. brown chronicled last month has now appeared overprinted with small "C" in black.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. From N. C. Comfort of Manila we have copies of the six cent value of the current issue as recently issued in a new shade or color. The former deep violet is now a peculiar purple or wine color.

PORTUGAL. A new color scheme for the Geographical Society, same design as the previous issue, no value expressed and the colors are black and green.

Mr. Charles Chambers sends us advance news of the Independence commemoratives that are to be placed on sale November 30th. There will be twelve values in six designs for use in the Azores and fifteen values for use in Portugal. The face value of the Azores set will be Escudos 6$80 and the Portugal set will be Esc. 9$85.

Mr. Chambers suggests that the publication of the method of use of the $ sign in Portugal will probably save American collectors difficulties in buying stamps from that country. Whereas one dollar is written $1.00 in Portugal one escudo is written 1$00 and where we write 10c for ten cents the Portuguese write $10 for ten centavos. In other words the $ sign is always placed AFTER the number of escudos and before the number of centavos.

RUSSIA. This country has favored us with eight new values, two of which are supposed to be a continuation of the 10th Anniversary of the Revolution, 5Kop. brown bearing a very mixed-up battle scene and the 18Kop. blue with half length portraits of men of six different nationalities. Both these stamps are large sized horizontal oblong. The following six stamps are medium sixed upright rectangles with the 1Kop. orange, 4Kop. blue and 10Kop. brown, the usual workman portrait type and the 2Kop. yellow green, 5Kop, brown, 20Kop. dark green, what looks like a sculptor's study of an aged, bearded man. And another new one, 8Kop. brown and black, central design two typical thugs with rifles and one with pistol in belt.

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SAAR. The semi-postal charity issue are the exact designs of the previous issue with the addition of the date 1927-28 in either the upper right or left hand corner. Presumably last year's sales were rather poor and so they take this method of utilizing the surplus.

ST. HELENA. A new value of the 1922-23 design has just appeared on script watermarked paper, 2sh. ultramarine and violet on blue.

SAN MARINO. Another pair of provisionals has just arrived, 25c violet, issue of 1903 overprinted ESPRESSO 50c has been further overprinted 1.75L and the old provisional value and the word ESPRESSO barred out. 25c Special Delivery stamp, type of 1907 overprinted Cent. 60 and the old value barred out has been further surcharged 1.25L. with the provisional surcharge barred out.

SAN MARINO. Three large sized handsomely engraved stamps have just been received, 50c brown violet, 1.25L greenish blue, 10L black. These are apparently some form of commemorative issue but as yet they cannot be identified positively.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. At last they have used an entirely new overprint to distinguish these stamps from South Africa, horizontal pairs of Union of South Africa stamps reading South Africa and Suidafrika alternately and overprinted in small black letters "S. W. A.", design of 1926, ½d dark green and black, 1d carmine and black, 6d orange and green, designs of 1927 isue 2d violet brown and gray, 3d red and black, 1sh. deep blue and bistre brown, 2sh.6d brown and blue green, 5sh. deep green and black, 10sh. olive brown and blue, design of 1913-15 isue, single stamp overprinted "S. W. A.", 1sh.3d. violet and £1 red and deep gray green.

SUDAN. A change of watermark has made a new series of the small size "trotting camel" design. 3m green and violet, 4m brown and green, 5m black and olive brown, watermarked block S. G.

Postage Due stamp, same design as 1901, 4m blue green and brown watermarked block S. G.

TRIPOLITANIA. The Italian Volta commemorative issue has been overprinted TRIPOLITANIA in black, 20c violet, 50c orange brown, 1.25L pale blue.

VENEZUELA. Three new stamps have been recently issued in a similar type to that of 1915 in perf. 12½ instead of 12, 40c deep blue, 3 bol. orange, 5 bol. deep violet.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

NOTES.

Allan R. Brown writes, "In my article on Binghamton Dateds in the September American Philatelist, I made reference to the 2c 1898 with the Binghamton imprint without date as being possibly an essay. I now have information enabling me to state definitely that this was not an essay, but was printed as a favor in 1915, long after the dated ones were run through. It has therefore no philatelic value, but is of interest only to the student of abnormal psychology."

Not bad, that reference of Mr. Brown's to the favorseeker as a subject for the attention of the specialist in abnormal psychology. And not far from the truth. I heard Dr. Hoskins at St. Louis refer to one of our most notorious favorseekers as having an inferiority complex. Messrs. Hoskins and Brown should get together on this matter.

But the favorseeker is finding out that there is nothing abnormal or inferior about the way most precancel collectors view him and his ways of getting stuff made to order; and that they're not a bit backward about telling him just what they think of him and his ways.

Reliable news has it that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is not printing any more half cent stamps this year, indicating that a change in rates is in the offing. So if the Hale is one of your favorite precancels, don't delay filling as many spaces as possible. We have anticipated rate changes ever since the half cent rate went into effect, and one of these days we'll wake up and find it has happened.

Howard S. Wheeler, 179 Lincoln Street, Boston, is interested in knowing if any of the following Boston precancels exist. He has the finest and most comprehensive Boston collection in existence, but these items worry him. Numbers are from the Standard Catalog: 1b, 36b, 42, 46c, 47b, 55a, 65b, 94b, 96d, 103, 105b, 111c, 117c, 123c, 124c, 127b, 127c, 138d, 141, 144, 151b, 157b, 172, 173, 180xa, 181e, 185b, 193a, 202, 202a, 203a, 213, 213a, 217, 223, 225a, 251c, 291a, 291d, 291g, 201i, 291k, 291l, 346, 372. Station A, number 1. East Cambridge Sta., 3, 3a, 6a. Roxbury Crossing Sta., 10, 11a, 11b.

Any collector or owner of precancels wishing to further a fine cause should get in touch with Walter L. Gates, Box 107, Teaticket, Mass. Two years ago Mr. Gates donated his whole collection of precancels to the National Museum, excepting those of Iowa and Massachusetts. The Museum collection of course has many gaps, and since it was donated thousands of varieties have appeared that are not in it. It is the wish of Mr. Gates and of the Precancel Stamp Society to bring and keep up to date this Museum collection, by donating to Mr. Gates precancel items that he can use in filling gaps. If your heart is yearning to do a good deed, get in touch with Mr. Gates and find out just what in your precancels he can use. He gets nothing out of the donation, except the satisfaction of knowing that his original collection is thus brought nearer to completion. You'd be surprised to know how many of what you would regard as common items that collection needs. But write Gates and find out for yourself. F. F. G.

FRENCH PRECANCELS OF 1893.

In January 1893 the Postal administration decided to create precancels. Thirty-four years after our great * * * expert discovered them, or rather, judging that many collectors were searching the precancels of 1926 of which he had a great reserve, he decided to include them in a new * * * grand catalog of France, but was constrained to recall the precancels of 1921, 1920, and 1893.

The precancels of 1893 are rare, having been little used and will be lacking in the mission mixtures of 40 sous a kilo.

Why is it that some "nut" of a stamp collector like me, is not content with one stamp of each value, you will say; but there are several issues of precancels, a large number of varieties, and it is one series in which you will not find the foolishness of "Mineraline" or of 55 on 60.

To begin with, our good national catalog (the one, the only, specialized catalog of France) we have, as usual, at the outset of all its discoveries, recounted the histories: let's us be reassured that in the next edition he will rectify * * * or he will not rectify * * * it is the only well informed?

It was in February 1893 that these stamps were put in service (Yvert says that they were not used until September and October). They were cancelled by means of a roller having the inscription in four lines:

PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS .....
IMP IMP IMP IMP .....
Date given on this line
Month given on this line

They were in use during the months of February and March 1893; my dates (extreme) are Feb. 6 and March 24th. They were not a success and the experiment was abandoned.

Taken up again in September, the roller was augmented by the addition of one line 93. 93. 93. 93. .....

The new precancel had but a very short life: it served from September to November (Sept. and Oct. according to Yvert). My extreme dates are Sept. 5th. and Nov. 23rd. and the essay was definitely recognized as insufficient.

We have, therefore, two emissions (the first—4 lines—is three times as rare as the second).

Moreover, the cancellation, generally made from up down—reading as a result to the left—has been sometimes from down up, reading to the right; that one is rarer. Still rarer is the horizontal impression, which becomes a rarity when inverted.

This makes two emissions and four different sets of these varieties.

There are found pairs, strips, blocks, and Millesimes (two? known) and intervals (two? known).

Not all of the values are found in the two emissions with all these varieties. I have had quite a surprise in reading the catalog of France: I believed I had seen in this series the 1 franc vermilion of 1848, not priced to be sure. I was reassured, however, it was only the 25c. light yellow which had not been on sale at any postoffice for ten years. By what miracle had the department found them to precancel them? It is a mystery. I haven't it and am not looking for it; perhaps it would have been better to value the 40c. which actually exists.

About the quoted prices I shall say nothing; it is a quotation * * * experimental and nobody wishes to furnish the stamps; personally, I would have made exchanges, having a hundred or so of duplicates. The 50c. is quoted at 100 fcs. and the 3c. at 40 fcs., but you only find one copy of the 50c. to 30 of the 3c.

There are still other varieties; let us be content to say that the thickness of the surcharge is (in centimetres) 1.2 for the first issue (four lines) and that in all the known specimens the I of IMP is under the P of PARIS.

In the second issue (5 lines) the surcharge is 1.5; commonest is with the I under P, but this letter is also found under the A, R, or I.

They are found also where the date line is blank, especially in the September and October issues.

I have found a copy where the fourth line (month) is replaced by a date, upside down; another copy where the two last lines are inverted.

Here are the dates that I have found; I have thought that one date would be missing per week; for Sunday. However, this is not the case.

Horizontal:

PARIS PARIS PARIS .....

IMPR IMPR IMPR IM .....
17 17 17 17 .....
81 81 81 81 81 .....

Vertical:

PARIS PARIS
IMPR IMPR I
5 5

93 TO
93 OCTO
93 93 OCT

Horizontal: without date of Sept.

23rd. Sept.
27th. Sept.

Horizontal, reverse:

23 Sept.
2 Oct.

Vertical surcharge, reading right:

Feb. 6 15
March 6 17 24

Sept. 5 8 9 10 11 22 25 28
Oct. 1 9 10 11 12 22
Nov. 5 9 15

Same reversed:

Feb. 6 8
Mar. 1 16
Sept. 9 10 11 14 15 17 23 25
Oct. 5 6 22
Nov. 11 15 23

Together:

Feb. 6 8 15
Mar. 1 6 16 17 24
Sept. 5 8 9 10 11 14 15 17 22 23 25 27 28 30 and without date.
Oct. 1 2 5 6 9 10 11 12 22 26 and without date.
Nov. 5 9 11 15 23

The idea of these notes is to inform the collector and to bring into the light other collectors who may be able to supply me with the pieces I lack.

By the same sign, these lines demonstrate that the catalogs are often far from the truth; the specialists therefore are in the wrong to consider them (the catalogs) dumbly as the "Anima Mundi" of certain philosophers.

Search, explore for yourself, is a good counsel; if you haven't that possibility do not refer to any but the competent authors (de Vinck for the Colonies, Serrane for the Bordeaux, etc.).

They will prove that all collections can become most interesting if one will try to complete them; there are always inexhaustible mines of material and there are discovered every day varieties as rare and even more rare than the twenty-odd Post Office Mauritius extant. Their loss would be something to be deplored in as much as the extra rare stamps which are hidden away in the vaults of banks during expositions and the future alone will say—aided by specialization—if their value is less or no.—C. ELEBY, from "L'Echangist Universel", translated by W. G. Watt, A. P. S. 7878.

NOTES ON BUREAU PRECANCELS.

DR. W. I. MITCHELL.

It may be of interest to know how many different Bureau prints have been issued up to date, so I give below a detailed list of those issued up to and including October 31, 1927:

Experimentals	21
Perf. 10	431
Coils	236
Perf. 11x10½	127
Playing Cards	5
Total	820

The only new city ordering Bureaus during September was Columbia, S. C., which ordered the 1½ and 3c coils; these have not yet been seen.

Since my last chronicle the following new issues have appeared:

Perforated 10: Dallas, Tex. 6c.

Coils: Elgin, Ill. 1½c, Evanston, Ill. 1½c, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 1½c and Austin, Tex. 1½c.

Perf. 11x10½: Washington, D. C. 1½c, Atlanta, Ga. 10c, Chicago, Ill. 4c, 6c, Muncie, Ind. 1½c, Worcester, Mass. 10c, Detroit, Mich. 3c, Minneapolis, Minn. 1½c, 10c, St. Paul, Minn. 8c, Jersey City, N. J. 1½c, Brooklyn, N. Y. 9c, Syracuse, N. Y. 1½c, Cincinnati, O. 10c, Springfield, O. 1½c, Portland, Ore. 1½c, Scranton, Pa. 3c, Providence, R. I. 10c, Memphis, Tenn. 1½c, Nashville, Tenn. 1½c, Dallas, Tex. 2c, 4c, Milwaukee, Wis. 8c.

FLIES IN THE OINTMENT.

W. C. RUSSELL.

Every trade has its tricks, some highly beneficial, others deceitful and detrimental. A knowledge of both varieties is ofttimes useful. The knack of handling, hinging, mounting stamps and stock is frequently described in stamp papers. There is no need of my touching on that subject now. I purpose, however, to mention some of the sneaky tricks perpetrated by insincere collectors. Altho it is unfortunate that such frauds exist, on the other hand, it is exceedingly fortunate that they come to our attention.

We are all aware of the disagreeable habit rare stamps have of reaching us in a damaged condition. Some of us have the courage to see that they reach the waste-basket, others, who are thrifty by nature, patch the tears and save their hearts from breaking. We cannot condemn a man for being thrifty, but if he knowingly sells a damaged stamp without calling attention to the defect he deserves our scorn. We are assured that the new Quartz Lamp will detect thin spots, foreign glue, patches, etc. It may play an important part in the future of the hobby.

Have you ever seen "coils" which are not coils? Take an ordinary perforated stamp, clip the perfs. from opposite sides and you have a "coil"—but wait! Measure it carefully with a millimeter scale (preferably a bone or celluloid rule), compare your fiction with a genuine coil and you will readily see a big difference. On the buroprint (bureau-print) coil even the cancellation differs widely from that on the ordinary buroprint.

Strangely enuf straight edges are much to be desired on coils but not on regular issues. The solution appears easy. Take a punch which makes a hole the same size as those in the government perfs. Be sure of the size for one tenth part of a millimeter off size will betray you. The punch must do a clean job or you are lost again. The holes must be accurately spaced to coincide with those Uncle Sam makes. Now the perforations are all made and the straight edge with a nice colored line on it shows between them. With a pair of pincers you can make the edge ragged but a good glass will show the marks the pincers left. If, now, you have followed my directions, you have wasted a deal of time and your stamp is worth less than it was before you started. Detection is too simple to make it worth your while. Recently a party in the East was expelled from the Precancel Stamp Society for engaging in this practice, tho I believe he claimed to have a machine for this purpose.

Some precancel enthusiasts develop the habit of "calling" on lenient clerks or postmasters. When they leave they have a nice assortment of "made to order" precancels. But perhaps the P. M. has no Thirteens or Walloons in stock. The enthusiast is prepared. He has a few in his pocket and the P. M. obligingly ap-

plies the precanceler. Later we may discover that the office in question never had the Thirteens or Walloons in stock and we know the status of the stamps. There are other means of proving that certain precancels are favors but that matter has been mentioned elsewhere.

One of the most despicable frauds we have to contend with is the forged or counterfeit precancel. Perhaps there are fewer of them than formerly but we still meet with them from time to time. Few counterfeits are so nearly perfect as to escape detection for any lenth of time. The slightest variation may prove telltale. Color of ink, size, shape, spacing and irregularity of type,—all these contribute damaging evidence against the offender.

Repairing, perf cutting, reperfing, importing and forging are standard tricks, too well known and too easily detected to attract intelligent collectors. Ignorance is not bliss, nor is it folly to be wise.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The American Philatelist, Published Monthly at Federalsburg, Maryland, for October 1, 1927.

State of Ohio, County of Hamilton, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the County aforesaid, personally appeared A. D. Fennel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The American Philatelist, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 433, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher, American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colorado.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 807 Second Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Managing Editor, None. Business Managers. None.

2. That the owners are: American Philatelic Society, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo. No stockholder owns more than one share of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, holders and other security owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3rd day of November, 1927.

MARGUERITE MEADE, Notary Public.
My commission expires June 29, 1929.

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REPORT *of the* $ TREASURER

October 1, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9541.66	
Admissions	38.00	$9579.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$9000.00	
New Memberships	150.00	$9150.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$9459.97	
Receipts—Supt.	359.60	
Interest on Bonds	148.75	
	$9968.32	
Disbursements	$ 10.45	$9957.87

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 38.50	
Dues paid in advance	37.25	$ 75.75

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ .95	
Receipts	.45	$ 1.40

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1019.79	
Receipts—Dues	1423.30	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Interest on Bonds	80.00	
	$2525.09	
Disbursements	$ 593.48	$1931.61

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 285.94	
Receipts—Subscriptions	1034.70	
Interest on Bonds	35.00	
	$1355.64	
Disbursements	$ 611.55	$ 744.09
		$31440.38
Cash on hand and at Bank	$10823.18	
Bond Investments	$20617.20	$31440.38

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 3. **November 1, 1927.**

Applications Pending.

Dhaum, Babu Lal
Eid, Albert
Hagan, L. H.
Mathur, P. N.
Montilla, Juan
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir
Barthel, Leo
Berol, E. G.
Britton, Jack C.
Burns, Ray A.
Cates, Willis S.
Cohen, Mayer Robt.
Davidson, Jos. E.
Bates, Henry A.
Durfee, Clarence E.
Hall, Lindsley F.
Haycock, Winthrop Y.
Hersholt, Jean
Hussey, Helen
Jagelski, Hugo
Johnson, A. W.
Jones, Howard K.
Mathews, Lt. R. G.
Maxworthy, Alvin W.
McKay, David D.
Molnar, Chas. F.
Olena, Alfred H. Jr.
Philpott, Jay G. Jr.
Quigley, Thos. Q.
Rueff, Jacques
Smith, Carlton W.
Thompson, Dr. Edw. T.
Weiss, Harry

Reinstatements Pending.

4748 Hawley, A.
4802 Holden, C. H.

Applications Posted.

Bartlett, Alan Foster, 665 King St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada. 34; Accountant; Otto Higel, 680 King St. W., Toronto. By H. A. Davis.

Bissell, Capt. J. T. B., Box 141, West Point, N. Y. 33; Captain U. S. Army; Brooks Bros., Madison Ave. & 44th St., New York. By Mrs. J. R. D. Matheson.

Brain, John B., 734 N. 57th St., Omaha, Neb. 39; Omaha School Sup. Co.; Leonard Bergman, Omaha Steel Fndy. Co. By H. A. Davis.

Cabot, John Jr., 300 Madison Ave., New York City. 49; Banking; Henry C. Pelton, 415 Lexington Ave., New York. By Edw. F. Weed.

Cohn, Abe, 137 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 51; Stamp Dealer; John Klemann, 70 Nassau St., New York. By Maurice Apfelbaum.

Daniker, G. Henry, Thun, Bern Co., Switzerland. 66; Stamp Dealer; Luder-Edelman Co., Zurich, Switzerland. By R. L. Hustis.

Dimm, Wayne T., 231 51st St., Newport News, Va. Legal; Production Engr.; Lewis T. Jester, Daily Press, Newport News, Va. By John Campbell.

Di Vecchio, E. T., Box 226, Mill Valley, Calif. 31; Salesman; H. C. Marcus & Co., San Francisco, Calif. By Dr. F. Fischer.

Donne, Edw. S., 10 Roosevelt St., Far Rockaway, N. Y. 34; Automobile Dealer; Miller Auto Supply Co., 205 E. 9th St., New York. By H. A. Davis.

Eldred, Elvan A., 104 E. Main St., Babylon, L. I., N. Y. 39; Engineer; Secy. Lafayette Lodge 64 F. & A. M., New York City. By Harry M. Lindsay.

Ghilain, Jean, 120 Rue des Quarter-Vents, Brussels, Belgium. 30; Stamp Dealer; Society de Timbrologie, Brussels, Belgium. By W. O. Staeb.

Graves, Wm. A., Box 951, Enid, Okla. 52; Atty.; O. J. Olson, 20 W. 5th St., St. Paul, Minn. By E. M. Oleson.

Hanna, Rev. L. S., Lampang, Siam. 53; Presbyterian Missionary; References requested. By H. A. Davis.

John, Henry C., Route 2, Box 276, Anaheim, Calif. 16; Student; G. G. Priddy, Route 2, Anaheim. Guaranteed by Mrs. Andrew E. John. By Robin Lampson.

Klingenstein, Adolph K., 49 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J. 33; Manager; O. N. Grestsen, 183 Montgomery St., Bloomfield, N. J. By Wm. Stocklin.

Knauel, Dr. Wm. H., 1624 State St., East St. Louis, Ill. 42; Chiropractor; Louis N. Parish, 416 St. Louis St., East St. Louis, Ill. By J. V. I. Donaldson.

Kreutzfeld, August C., 331 W. 6th St., Port Clinton, Ohio. 30; Joiner; References requested. By Curtis H. Stiles.

Kurkjian, Armenag, 62 Boulevard Pasteur, Amiens, France. 22; Stamp Dealer; Yvert & Co., 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France. By S. S. Kurkpian.

Laing, E. Bruce, Box 58, Dowagiac, Mich. 38; Atty.; Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York City. By L. A. Davenport.

Larsen, Louis H., 116 Broad St., Boston, Mass. 56; Printer; Empire Elec. Co., 53 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. By Arthur Barger.

Mason, Wm. Frederick, 72 Church Green, Taunton, Mass. 21; Reporter; Howard L. White & Co., Weir St., Taunton, Mass. By H. A. Davis.

McVicker, Miss Affie, Town Hall Club, 123 W. 43 St., New York. Legal; Theatrical Manager; Hans C. Wings, 21 Ivy Chase, Forest Hills, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.

Napier, Arthur Howell, 503 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa. 32; Insurance; Hon. Fletcher W. Stiles, 810 Crozier Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. By Fred Liebeck.

Porter, F. F., 411 15th St., Oakland, Calif. 64; Realtor; W. W. White, 13th & Welsta Sts., Oakland, Calif. By Harry E. Gray.

Pressler, Chas. A., 3812 Ave. M, Galveston, Tex. 23; Clerk; Robt. I. Cohen, Galveston, Tex. By R. L. Hustis.

Richardson, Robert W., 230 N. Forge St., Akron, O. 17; Guaranteed by Robert H. Richardson; Ref.: Harvey Anderson, 633 Madison Ave., Akron, O. By C. A. Bensinger.

Rudolph, E. J., 407 Greenwood Bldg., Cincinnati, O. 23; Stamp Dealer; Dr. L. G. Tedesche, 416 Catherine St., Cincinnati, O. By Dr. A. E. Hussey.

Russell, Floyd K., 1300 West Park Place, Oklahoma City, Okla. 34; Director of Music, Public Schools; Borealis Oil Co., Oklahoma City, Okla. By Judge T. A. Edwards.

Stapells, Dr. Arthur R., 6 Ann St., Toronto 2, Canada. 43; Dentist; Edgar McLean, 21 Richmond St. W., Toronto. By R. L. Hustis.

Tows, Ferrars H., 44 W. 44th St., New York. 50; Lawyer; H. M. Konwiser, 51 W. 48th St., New York. By H. L. Lindquist.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

5251 Huntington, E. G., Chilmark, Mass. 25; School Teacher; Carl Whitkop, Chilmark, Mass. By Josiah Hatch Quincy.

5901 Rothchild, S. I., Freeport, L. I., N. Y. 36; Lecturer; Percy G. Doane, Tribune Bldg., New York. By H. A. Davis.

3821 Schofield, A. B., 801 Pajaro St., Salinas, Calif. 37; Salesman; L. Edward Johnson, Box 877, Salinas, Calif. By Jas. H. Cooke.

5852 Watt, Reginald G., New Dayton, Alberta, Canada. 25; School Teacher; T. E. Sheath, New Dayton, Alb., Canada. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

9604 Bork, Albert W., 111 S. Mt. Vernon St., Prescott, Ariz.
9605 Brady, S. Proctor, 100 W. University Parkway, Baltimore, Md.
9606 Cohen, Alex. A., Box 1326, San Jose, Costa Rica.
9607 Fladger, Louis, Purser S. S. Pres. Monroe, Dollar Steamship Line, San Francisco, Calif.
9608 Goder, Joseph, 6317 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.
9609 Ginther, Paul H., New Holland, Ill.
9610 Glines, Dr. Walter A., Box 820, San Juan, Porto Rico.
9611 Johnson, Jacob, 618 W. 52nd Place, Los Angeles, Calif.
9612 Lamprey, Wm. B., 208 W. Squantum St., Atlantic, Mass.
9613 Landreth, Maj. Earl, 4 Summer Place, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
9614 Langsford, Lt. R. B., 1718 Upas St., San Diego, Calif.
9615 Link, Dr. Goethe, 608 Ind. Pythian Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
9616 Metzger, Dr. E. S., 1st Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Redondo Beach, Calif.
9617 Muravioff, Arcady, Boulevard Rainis 15, 4, Riga, Latvia.
9618 Palmer, Thos. A., 8221 Linwood Ave., Detroit, Mich.
9619 Soler, A. Roig, 18 Rambla del Centro, Barcelona, Spain.
9620 Steinike, Louis A., 838 Nowita Place, Venice, Calif.
9621 Tulleken, Maj. Jno. V. H., Plymbridge Road, York Mills, Ont., Canada.
9622 Weidner, Mrs. Earl G., Spring Grove, Richmond, Ind.
9623 Wilbur, Fowler W., Box 192, Springfield, Mass.
9624 Winslow, Arthur E., 5 Choate St., Waterville, Me.

Reinstated.

2845 King, C. Whitfield, Lacey St., Ipswich, England.
7441 Reuter, H. A., Box 92, Fullerton, Calif.
7312 Warren, Mrs. H. W., 3716 Washington St., Kansas City, Mo.

New Life Members.

526—7514 Van Ness, W. L., 2278 Castlewood Drive, Toledo, Ohio.
427—3442 Gilson, Ernest W., 84 Mt. Vernon St., Fitchburg, Mass.
428—8578 Brugh, Lynn K., 609 Summitt Ave., Hagerstown, Md.

Resignations Accepted.

8340 Beaupre, R. O.
8177 Bolton, W. W.
9235 Bringhurst, H. M.
4471 Chapman, G. S.
3481 Conway, C. C.
7477 Fell, H. L.
J9149 Forman, Jas. H.
9067 Grant, Wm. J.
7481 Guhle, C. W. M.
7905 Kenna, Mrs. J. R.
4611 Lehr, John
8541 Nyseth, Hells
7602 Osterhout, F. W.
8129 Peterson, P. H.
1567 Pick, D.
8826 Schlesinger, A. R.
3945 Sprague, Wm. B.
6944 Voss, R. T.
9032 Wilson, F. B.
4388 Wood, Archibald

Resignation Recalled.

8166 Roth, Peter S., 25 Maple St., Bloomfield, N. J.

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Resignations Pending.

6904 Bishop, Wm. F.
8720 Buckland, Herbert
6459 Campbell, F. D.
9516 Campbell, L. M.
9146 Fisher, P. A.
9066 Greenman, H. P.
6267 Hilton, A. C.
8613 Jameson, M.
8625 Leuenberger, J. A.
8099 Lord, C. E.
7714 Meine, F. J.
7130 Niemeyer, J. J. H.
6793 O'Callaghan, T. A.
8077 Pomeroy, C. S.
8827 Rufle, F. C.
9220 Tenten, Peter
5079 Tschudy, F.
8172 Whiteside, James
8863 Wirt, Ralph H.

Resignations Received.

7022 Ashton, E. R., Seattle, Wash.
8985 Bonette, C. E. Jr., 5443 Lydia St., Kansas City, Mo.
7326 Braden, W. W., 24 Columbine Ave., Toronto, Canada.
8421 Emmerich, Wm. E., 233 American Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
8449 Lomax, A. H., 677 E. 13th St. N., Portland, Ore.
8638 Maryi, Lucia, New Ulm, Minn.
7395 Steffens, A., Station Hospital, Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Tex.
9564 Wiley, Geo. H., 3807 E. 114 St., Cleveland, O.
8864 Wolf, Oscar, Winchester, Ky.

Deceased.

39—5581 Deering, C. W., 2709 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii.
7583 Engelhardt, Dr. H., 2912 Garrison Blvd., Baltimore, Md.
8517 Green, H. W., 114 George St., Medford, Mass.
3300 Look, Henry, 1142 Vinewood St., Detroit, Mich.
7972 Mott, Rev. Geo. R., Springfield, Vt.
7643 Muller, August H., 526 California St., San Francisco, Calif.
250 Quincy, Chas. F., 90 West St., New York City.

Application Returned.

Lawrence, Ray L., 300 Booth St., Anamosa, Iowa.

Death of Applicant Pending.

Mann, Percy McGraw, Philadelphia, Pa.

Applications Deleted from Pending List.

The following applications having been received in February and March, 1927, and having been published as pending since that time and no word can be obtained from them for the purpose of obtaining an "O. K." to their admission, are hereby deleted from the Pending List:

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Mullen, E. D., Star Route 1, Bradford, Pa.
Russell, Frank, Box 448, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada.
White, Luther B., C5 Earl Court Apt., Norfolk, Va.

"REMOVED, LEFT NO ADDRESS."

Mail is returned from the following members at last known address, marked "Removed, left no address." These names are being removed from our mailing list until such time as they advise the Secretary of their new address.

4293 Bernstein, Dr. Edw. J., 10 Peters St., Detroit, Mich.
6385 Corson, Helen F., 6105 Wayne Ave., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
9255 Goodell, P. B., California Hot Springs, Calif.
9145 Fenton, C. W., 1112 29th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
3318 Day, Chas. R., 626 7th Ave., S., St. Petersburg, Fla.
4426 Joyce, Morton Dean, Beverly Hills, Calif.
7574 Kerkow, H. A., 126½ Locust St., Milwaukee, Wis.
9177 Leonard, Mrs. Prescott, Hotel Kempton, Boston, Mass.
8630 Lorentz, Bjanne, 107 4th Ave., Valley City, N. D.
7677 Marcan, Dr. Carl M., 338 27th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
9199 Peters, Arnold D., 508 3rd St., Petaluma, Calif.
9114 Rich, Elizabeth H., 490 West End Ave., New York City.
26 Rich, Jos. S., 490 West End Ave., New York City.
9194 Nolf, Gerald C., 5236 17th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
3401 Richardson, E. H., 245 Bellevue, San Mateo, Calif.
6244 Smith, E. A., 501 Flat Iron Bldg., Fort Worth, Tex.
4525 Scramlin, W. A., New Smyrna, Fla.
4911 Weissich, Otto, 2935 E. 10th St., Long Beach, Calif.

Change of Address.

3954 Adams, Wm. J. from Wheelock, N. D. to 614 Spreckels Theatre Bldg., San Diego, Calif.
7156 Allen, Fredk. W., to 405 Oak St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
5913 Angers, Geo. W. to 293 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass.
8145 Beuter, D. F. to 1186 Leighton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
9379 Beinbridge, W. H. to 1241 Havenhurst Dr., Los Angeles, Calif.
8709 Bingham, Arthur W. Jr. to 125 E. 84th St., New York City.
9041 Brown, Eugene A. from Hollister, Calif. to Box 533, Santa Rosa, Calif.
3008 Butler, B. D. to 1230 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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8210 Carter, Rev. E. Loring, from Mt. Ayr, Ia. to Millerton, Ia.
9591 Crowley, Geo. C. from Roscoe, N. Y. to 2533 Grand Ave., New York City.
8734 Daggett, Allen F. from Detroit, Mich. to 4251 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
8735 Dattner, B. J. to 324 S. 24th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
9253 Furman, G. C. from Baton Rouge, La. to Box 494, Shreveport, La.
8596 Gandy, C. J. to 245 N. Westlawn Ave., Decatur, Ill.
6430 Glaze, J. W. to 14 Springfield St., Springfield, Mass.
8999 Goodwin, W. T. to Box 242, San Francisco, Calif.
3544 Graham, George B. to 1017 M. & T. Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
8760 Gridley, T. J. to 24 Princeton St., Springfield, Mass.
6656 Hamilton, L. Grant, to 18, 508 Monica Ave., Detroit, Mich.
9001 Halfyard, S. F. from Mandan, N. D. to Larimore, N. D.
7177 Hawley, F. H. to 1945 E. 90th St. N. E., Cleveland, O.
4937 Kranhold, A. A. from Anoka, Minn. to 752 Vandalia St., St. Paul, Minn.
7123 Leas, A. Robt. from Maracaibo, Venezuela, to c/o Magsyn, Campo Mal Paso, Gamarra, Colombia, S. A.
4089 Leonard, Clifford S. to 216 Bishop St., New Haven, Conn.
8367 Lodge, Lester L. to 5766 Lincoln Ave., Detroit, Mich.
3479 Morrow, D. W. from Washington, D. C. to 307 Allen Ave., Allenhurst, N. J.
6161 Nissen, Chas. J. from Chicago, Ill. to 435 S. Arlington Ave., Elmhurst, Ill.
2886 Pifer, Edw. P. A. to 1704 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
8963 Richardson, G. T. from Brooklyn, N. Y. to 17 E. 42nd St., New York City.
8470 Roberts, Arthur K. from Seattle, Wash. to 1624 22nd Ave., Longview, Wash.
2607 Robinson, H. E. to 71 Broadway, New York City.
4586 Sprague, D. C. from Des Moines, Ia. to 1015 8th Ave., Grinnell, Ia.
4330 Spiegelberg, Judge F. to 25 E. 77th St., New York City.
5805 Stahn, Justus M. from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Rm. 303, 1161 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
7878 Watt, Dr. W. G. to 340 Main St., Holyoke, Mass.
8694 Abbett, Com. H. J. from Salt Lake City, Utah to Naval Training Sta., San Diego, Calif.
9586 Baughman, Robt. W. to 1343 Tennessee St., Lawrence, Kans.
4897 Carson, Lt. H. R. to U. S. S. S17, Care Postmaster, San Francisco, Calif.
6430 Glaze, J. W. from Springfield, Mass. to 8 High St., Westfield, Mass.
2520 Heffer, Jno. H. from Avon Park, Fla. to 417 E. 70th St., Kansas City, Mo.
8193 Hrivnak, A. K. from Cicero, Ill. to 285 Addison Rd., Riverside, Ill.
403 Ireland, Gordon, from Havana, Cuba to Apartado 555, Moron, Camaguey, Cuba.
9267 Mefanoff, Robt. from Yamboli, Bulgaria to Rue Zar Kalajan 21, Plovdiv, Bulgaria.

India, Indian States

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9374 Shangraw, Nelson R. from Beverly, Mass. to c/o B. L. Stevens, Mason St., Walpole, Mass.
7148 Turner, B. A. from Bartlesville, Okla. to Mosco, Ohio.
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8205 Wenzel, John to 7832 Drexel Vlvd., Apt. 2a, Chicago, Ill.
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Membership Summary.

Membership October 1, 1927		4147
New Members		21
Reinstated		3
		4171
Resignations Accepted	20	
Deceased	7	27
Total Membership November 1, 1927		4144

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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Due to gradual expansion of business we are compelled to move to larger and more central quarters. On and after September 15th we will be at 46 Cornhill, right in the heart of business Boston. This street is older than the United States, and at number 50 Paul Revere once made silver utensils. At number 44 was one of the first Post offices in Boston. To celebrate the event, a few specials are offered for quick disposal.

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The Board of Directors has appointed Dr. C. W. Hennan as Director at Large to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Dr. J. B. Chittenden.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THOSE WHO MOVE.

A plan to correct our mailing list and an absolutely correct Directory for 1928 now in the process of construction is being put into use; that of having all undelivered American Philatelists returned to the Secretary.

When you change your address be sure and drop the Secretary a card at once. Second class mail is not forwarded by post offices unless a request is made and deposit of sufficient postage to cover remailing. If this is not done and your Journal cannot be delivered to you it is returned to the Secretary with 8c postage due. The October journals that have been returned to the Secretary to date amounts to $3.20 in postage due. These names have been removed from our mailing list until such time as these members send their correct address to the Secretary. It seems almost impossible that some of our members can be so lax and thoughtless. Heretofore these Journals that could not be delivered have been thrown into the waste paper by the postal authorities. Now on account of the Secretary's card on the wrapper they are being returned with postage due and we are able to cut out the expense of sending them to an incorrect address in both cost of the journals and postage wasted.

Our revisions of the mailing list goes to the printer promptly on the 15th of each month for mailing of the following month's journal. If your change of address reaches the Secretary between the 1st and 15th, your next journal will be delivered to you at your new address, if after the 15th it has to wait for the next mailing. To make this clear, if your change of address reaches the Secretary before Nov. 15th your Dec. number will be delivered to you at your new address, if after Nov. 15th, your Dec. number will go to your old address and the Jan. number will reach you at your new address.

Keeping our Mailing List correct is one of the most difficult and disagreeable duties the Secretary has to deal with, on account of the thoughtlessness and laxity of our members who are continually moving around. This should not be so when it takes but a few moments of your time to drop a card stating your old address, the new address and your A. P. S. number attached. Won't you please cooperate with me to the end of giving you prompt and correct Service and saving the enormous expense we are now under in loss of journals and postage expense on account of non-delivery? Please do, and accept my hearty thanks in advance for your cooperation.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

A. P. ADVERTISEMENTS ARE INSTRUCTIVE!

LOOK THEM OVER

And When Answering Always Mention This Journal!

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 7. Whole No. 43.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Have you paid your dues? Our Secretary says not more than 50% of our membership have sent in their $3.00 annual dues. What is the trouble? Did you miss the notice sent with your ballot? Don't be delinquent, just sit right down now and write that check for $3.00 and send to Treasurer H. H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass. Send yours today. Why not remit $30.00 and get a life membership and save yourself this annual trouble?

New members. We must have 1000 this year, get busy now and get at least one. We need your help and we must have the new members if we hope to keep increasing the efficiency of the society. Canada ought to be a great field for new applicants this season as we are going to hold our Convention in Toronto next August. Do your part. Consider this a personal appeal.

Don't overlook the prizes. Read my notes in the October issue and then get busy on those prize contests. One prize for proposing the greatest number of lady stamp collectors; One prize for the greatest number of Canadian collectors proposed; One for the greatest number from a certain group of States; and the grand prize of $25.00 for the one who proposes the greatest number total. You are eligible to win all four prizes, why not get busy and help the Society as well as yourself.

Try one at my expense. To you who are not using the circuits, to you who never have, or did at one time but discontinued, I make this offer. I will be glad to send you a regular circuit with the understanding that I will refund your postage expense. In other words here is your chance to see for yourself at our expense just what is being offered thru our department. No obligation to buy at all. Just say the word, "send me a circuit for inspection at your expense" and we will start one your way. Tell us what class of stamps interest you. May we hear from you at once.

Canadian members. Every season we add more Canadian members to our lists as buyers or sellers. You can buy stamps from our circuits and remit in

Canadian funds, personal checks, drafts or money orders. We accept them at par. In view of the fact that the 1928 convention will be held at Toronto, this is an opportune time to get some of your fellow collectors enrolled in the A. P. S. and remember we are giving $10.00 in gold to the member who sends in the most Canadian applications. Let's put it over big.

The big special circuits. An ideal time to try one of these general circuits, sent direct 20 to 50 books. Bound to be some you need, members with over 20,000 varieties find many they can use. Why not fill up some of those blank spaces this year. May we send one? As a trial anyhow?

Meeting up with each other. One of our members makes the following comments: "In one of the books was a Canada #48 of a particular light shade, that matched a similar stamp I bought some time ago from another circuit. The two stamps match perfectly, even the cancellation, they had once been a pair postmarked in Montreal and were separated, and here they are together again."

Opinions differ. We are always receiving "kicks" and "Comments" from buyer members that the books in the circuit are not good, and then the next following member, sometimes a dealer, will hit them very heavy by his purchases. One member in writing re a circuit just received for local circulation says: "Another circuit came yesterday, I can already hear 'Bobby' say that it is not good and 'Freddie' curse his wife that she spent all the money so now he can buy only about one-tenth of what he would like to get from these wonderful books." We often think that the satisfaction of a circuit depends more or less on the then temperament of the buyer, some days he is generous with his collection, other times due to governing circumstances he can see nothing good in anything.

..Do dealers use the circuits. The question often is asked us, do dealers use our circuits. Yes they do both as buyer and sellers. Of course almost every dealer has surplus stock to sell and he finds the circuits a mighty fine medium to dispose of them in, on the other hand, many dealers, especially those handling want lists are liberal buyers from the books. Some of them write in for special lots of British Colonials, 20th Century or so, and still some of them are on the regular circuits and get the same books that just collectors buy from, but the dealer is the better and larger buyer in many cases. There must be a reason. Get some dealers price lists of single stamps, British Colonials for instance, and then compare with some of our books of the same class and you will find that there are many stamps priced net at much below the dealers offering. Dealers are looking for desirable stock at all times and that is the reason they buy from the circuits to sell to collectors.

Foreign members. Have your dues been paid? If not and you have some books in circulation we will pay them and charge your account. If you have no books with us fill up one and send promptly so that you will not be dropped. If you wish the new Scotts sent this also can be sent and cost charged your account,

also any subscriptions to other magazines or advertising. We are here to serve you, let us do it.

Thanks for these kind words: "I am well pleased with the way my boks were handled and the business-like manner in which my dealings with you were conducted." So says one of our members after trying our service as a seller.

Another satisfied member. "I was very much pleased to receive your check with book retired. This book has been in circulation about six months and the sales were about 70% of the value. While the stamps were not in any way exceptional they were all pretty good copies of medium stamps, and the fact that they sold as they did is a good demonstration that fairly priced stamps can be disposed of thru your circuits without the tedious delays that so many complain of, and which are due entirely to the high prices at which most stamps are marked." You who enter books or contemplate doing so read this carefully and consider when pricing your stamps the same viewpoint the buyer will.

Comments. The other fellows viewpoint might be of interest to you. Lots of them reach us in our mail. One member is resigning because he receives mail from the APS in metered envelopes, these were the ballots mailed out by the printer, but he objects and says adhesives should be used on our mail. Another is writing about a postage charge added to an error feels we should not ask it. When we took the department it has been the rule to return books in which buyers made errors to them registered and charge them with the postage, we adopted a rule of not returning the books unless asked for and merely added in 2c postage. We believe this is fair, it costs us around 15c to 25c to check up an error and write the slip and check back in. Our clerks time. If members did not make such errors then no such work would be necessary, but they cannot be avoided as none of us are infallible. So we feel the postage charge is in order.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Vol. 41. JANUARY, 1928. No. 4.

GREAT BRITAIN

The One Penny Red of 1857.

By DR. A. E. WHITEHEAD.

(With illustrations of pieces from the writer's collection.)

One of the most fascinating groups of the stamps of any country is that series of British stamps known as "Penny Reds." This, I am quite sure, will seem to many philatelists to be an amazing statement. How can the welter of confusion caused by the changes in shade, paper, watermark, perforation and die, bringing into being a multiplicity of varieties which are the despair of the non-student collector, be considered fascinating, it will be asked. The story is a long one, covering the years 1841 to 1880. Part of this period, dealing with the imperforate stamp which did duty to 1854, has been well covered for readers of "The American Philatelist" by Mr. Delf Norona in the March, 1927, number. That issue merged into the perforated stamps of 1854, a year which saw the beginning of experiment and change, due not only to Archer's epochal application of perforation to stamp manufacture and later, the discarding of the worn-out first die—the die which produced the Penny Black, "Queen-mother of stamps as it has been called—but due, also to experiment on the part of officials and printers to produce a fugitive-colored stamp which would resist the efforts of the stamp-cleaner, and at the same time, be of good appearance. E. D. Bacon's monumental work, "The Line-engraved Stamps of Great Britain," shows us that official nervousness with regard to the stamp cleaner led the postal authorities to constantly incite the printers, Bacon, Perkins & Co. to fresh endeavors. The same history makes it equally evident that the famous printers were just as anxious as their employers that the stamps of Great Britain should be well printed, practical, economically produced, impossible to imitate, and not easily cleaned so as to be used again by dishonest letter-writers.

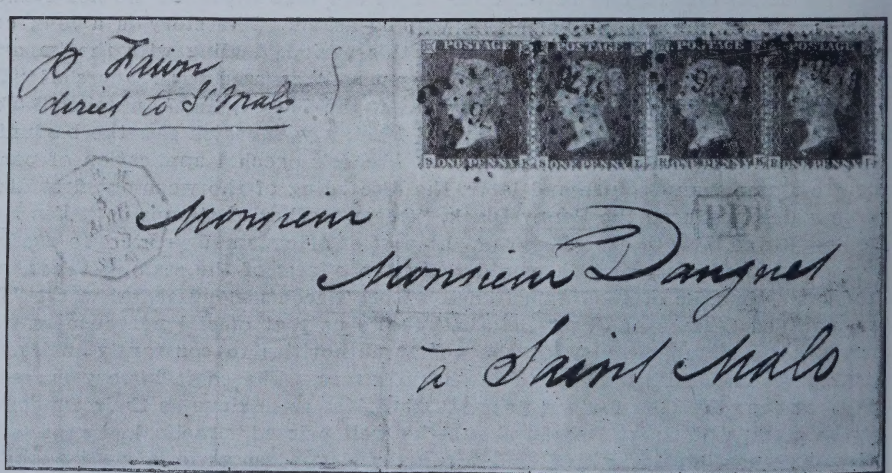
One of the hardest problems to solve was the causation of the "blueing" of the paper. The red ink used in 1841 had the effect of turning the greyish-white paper blue. This discoloration evidently annoyed officialdom and printers alike, and effort after effort was made to produce an ink which would print well and clearly, and yet leave the paper white. At times, whether by accident or design, this result was achieved; but it was indeed rare, and the collector of to-day seizes avidly upon the 1c imperf on white paper, and with even more eagerness upon those rarer perforated specimens "on white" which date before 1857. However, in the early part of 1857, the much-desired goal was reached, and there began the issue of the stamp known to specialists as the rose-red Penny on white, large crown watermark. This is the stamp in which I want to interest the readers of "The American Philatelist" in the present article.

SPECIALIZING POSSIBILITIES. It rivals its famous prototype, the imperf. 1c of 1841, and—shall I say it?—the even more famous Penny Black, in the matter of specializing possibilities. There are shades to be collected, perforations 14 and 16, as well as the very rare imperf. variety, a number of fair double letters, some fine re-entries (or "shifts" to use a better-known term, which, however is not correct), as well as other plate varieties.

But by far the greatest interest is found in the check-letters of the lower corners, and it is the study of these which makes this stamp such a joy to the specialist. There are no less than three clearly-marked types of check-letters to be found in this stamp, with numerous sub-types and special varieties. These will be touched upon later in this article.

I am indebted to Gordon Ward and other authorities for much information summarized in the following paragraphs.

DATE OF ISSUE. It is a matter of some difficulty to determine the first appearance of the 1857 Penny. We can be certain that the discoloration of the paper disappeared some time in March; but the color was not the "white" so characteristic of this issue, but a creamy-yellowish tint; and the stamp was not the rose-red that came later, but a dull pinkish shade. However the rose came along in April and by July the rose-red or carmine-rose made its appearance, and maintained itself as the normal color for many years, in fact right through to 1880.



A unique cover, four copies of 1d. 1857, perf. 16, used from Jersey and postmarked at St. Malo ("3176"). Note Packet postmark: ANGL. B. M. (ANGLAISE BOITE MOBILE-ENGLISH MOVABLE (POST) BOX), St. Malo.

PERFORATION. The normal guage is 14, but early in 1858 a number of sheets appeared perforated 16. About sixteen different plates were used for the latter perforation, suggesting that it is not quite so rare as is generally supposed. I illustrate (at bottom of preceding page) a possibly unique cover showing four of the perf. 16 stamps. These were postmarked at St. Malo, France; the well-known French numbered cancellation is clearly, but lightly impressed. Bertram MacGowan, in "The British Philatelist," Vol. XV, p. 90, writes of these French cancellations on British stamps, and gives a check-list of known varieties. His list does not include this stamp, so it evidently is rare. Imperforate stamps are known also, from plates 60, 62 and Reserve-plate 17.

ALPHABETS. I have already stated that the check-letters found in the lower corner of this issue are of three main types or alphabets. A diagram was given in "The American Philatelist" for March, 1927 (page 397) which shows, with fair exactitude, the alphabets used on British line-engraved stamps from 1840 to 1857-1864. A few particulars regarding the alphabets may be found useful.

Alphabet 1—small letters, as found on the Penny Black, also on the Twopence stamps of 1840 and 1841.

Alphabet 2—large letters, squat and thick. Found to the exclusion of other alphabets on the Penny, small crown, perf. 16 of 1854. (If alph. 1 is found on a stamp of this issue, it must be an Archer perforation). Alphabet 2 was used for two plates only of the 1857 issue—see notes on plates R15 and R16.

Alphabet 3—larger and rather taller letters; where round letters are found in alph. 2, in this alphabet they will be oval. Found on the great majority of rose-red penny stamps, large crown, perf. 14, and exclusively on perf. 16.

Alphabet 4—hand engraved letters, used only on two plates of this issue, the Penny stamps of 1857. See the following notes on plates 50 and 51.

It must be remembered that there are many sub-types of each of the above alphabets; especially is this the case with alphabets 1 and 3.

THE PLATES USED. Bacon states that the plates used were "various from 27 to 68" and Reserve Plates 15, 16 and 17. In all thirty-six plates were used, a large number indeed for the would be plater to tackle. Each plate has its special features, mostly in the direction of the alphabet or sub-type of alphabet used for the corner letters. Those readers who are familiar with the bulky volume dealing with the plating of the Penny Black, a "tous-de-force" of Charles Nissen and Bertram MacGowan, will realize the magnitude of the task of completing the thirty-six plates of the 1857 Penny. However, a few plates of this issue can be attempted, either completely, or in part; in fact, if sufficient material is available, and if the beginner has learnt to distinguish between the alphabets—not a difficult matter—the plating of plates R15 and R16, and plates 50 and 51 is easy. I now propose to give a few notes on the best-known plates. It must be confessed that the following particulars are the merest summary of outstanding features. To fully describe even one of the plates would occupy far too much space. It is assumed that the reader is acquainted with the arrangement of a sheet of British line-engraved stamps. (See the March number, page 395).

Plate 27.—This plate gave no less than 1,011,900 sheets. It had the longest life and gave more service than any other British plate. It was first printed from —on blued paper of course—in December, 1855, and continued in use until the end of the 1857 issue, that is, until the "plate-number" stamps of 1864. Accordingly, it is found in several issues:

Blue paper, Penny, Small Cr. perf 14 (very rare);
Blue paper, Penny, Large Cr. perf 14;
White paper, Penny, Large Cr. perf 14;
White paper, Penny, Large Cr. perf 16.

This fact alone makes this possibly the most interesting British plate to work at, after the Penny Black plates; but it has other interesting features in addition. The corner letters are of an early type of alph. 3. This alphabet began with plate 22 of die 2, by the way. The first group of plates with alphabet 3 (pls. 22-31) all show the well-known Gothic K (wrongly placed in alph. 3c on page 397 of the March number; it should be in 3 a.) The diagram was constructed several years ago, and later research has proved it to be somewhat faulty. Plate 27 was the only plate of this group, so far as we know at present, to be used for the rose-red issue on white paper, of which we are writing, so that such a stamp showing this striking letter must be from plate 27.

Gothic "K" Plate 27.

Outstanding Letters and Varieties:

The M is large.

The E is smaller than is usual on the early plates.

K in SK often appears thick, and may have been struck twice. There are re-entries on AD, BD, FJ, FK. The first-named re-entry is the well-known "D over star" variety, one of the finest re-entries found on a British stamp. Distinct traces of a star are found in the "D" square, and, in early impressions, faint traces of a star may be seen in the "A" square also. The explanation is, of course, that the stamp lettered BD was at first faultily impressed—it was placed too high.

A corner block, 1d. of 1857, mint, with full margins. Plate 27. The stamp lettered A. D. is the famous "D over Star" variety.

This first impression was only partially erased, making a so-called re-entry on both stamps, AD and BD. A superb corner block showing the plate number in the margin, and both re-entries, AD and BD, is here illustrated (at bottom of the preceding page). Judging from the shade of the stamp and color of the paper, it must have been printed about March, 1857. That it is an early impression is proved by the ease with which the star may be seen in **both** lower corners of the AD stamp.

Reserve Plate 17.—One of the first plates showing alphabet 3. It was originally plate 23, but was renumbered R. 17, and not used until the 1847 issue. Another plate 23 was prepared. The stamps are not common.

Special Letter Varieties, Etc.:

E—has short and equal transverse bars, except the middle one; it is a small letter.
H—Very broad.
K—closely resembles the Gothic K in shape, but is smaller. It has a small transverse bar joining the upright and the two prongs. It lacks the long serif to the lower prong.
L—tall.
M—rather large and strongly built.
S—large and very open. It is taller than any other type of S in proportion to its width, except some examples of this letter on pls 50 and 57.
Re-entries: JF, R1.

Plates 50 and 51.—These are the only plates which show alphabet 4.

E. D. Bacon was the first to explain the large size and the unsual letter shapes of this alphabet. I will quote him: "In June, 1856, an experiment was made of engraving the letters in the lower corners of the stamps by hand, instead of inserting them, as had invariably been done, by means of punches. Plates 50 and 51 were treated in this manner. The lettering was of a larger type than any used before or after, and is known to philatelists as alphabet 4. * * * The fact that they (the corner letters) were engraved in this way accounts for the number of differences found in the shape of the letters on these plates. The experiment was not considered a success, owing, either to the time it took to engrave the letters, or the size of the letters being thought too large, and it was never resorted to again."

Stamps from plate 50 usually have a break in the lower part of the right side, just above the letter square, and in this way may be distinguished from those from plate 51. Some very striking letters may be found, especially C, G, J. K, Q and S.

Plate 55.—Alphabet 3. A common plate, and one of the most interesting of the series, if only for the extraordinary number of re-entries to be found on it. Some of these are quite good; others are so slight that only the practiced eye can detect them. These re-entries are found on all stamps from the first three **vertical** rows of the plate, also on HD, RD, TD and TE. It is an intriguing matter to speculate as to the nature of the error made by the workman in first laying down these four (and probably nearly five) faulty rows. Evidently a serious error was made—either the stamps were out of position, or were too lightly impressed. The faintness of many of the re-entries suggests the latter explanation.

Letter Varieties:

This plate shows letters of a type marking a transition from alph. 3 b to alph. 3 c.

E—small
H—tall
L—tall

Stamps lettered LH or HL, with tall H and tall L, must come from pl. 55, if of this issue.

The H and I in RH and RI are misplaced, very high and to the right.

Reserve Plates 15 and 16—alphabet 2.

The only plates of this issue with the second alphabet. As a general rule, copies from R. 15 have the letters very low in the squares, and those from R. 16 quite high.

Re-entries, R. 15: CE, JA, QA, RD, TD.

The remaining plates may for the present be briefly summarized as follows:

Group A: Plates 33 to 49. These have the normal K of alph. 3, and there are certain other letters which assist in plating, particularly M and P. These plates have the large E and H and small L.

Group B: Plates 52, and 56 to 68. Plates 53 and 54 were not used. All plates in this group have small E and H, and tall L; except 52 which has large H and small L.

Other Re-entries:

Plate 35: FG, GI
37: BI
42: AA
43: RC, RJ
46: PH, LI
48: BG, OI
49: AD, DH
56: DG, GJ
57: BJ, HJ
59: CI, QG, TF
60: BI, FB, OC
62: LK, PJ, QJ, RC, RJ, SF, SJ, SL, TJ, TK, TL
63: AG
64: TL
68: JE, JF, KL, NC

Relative Scarcity of Plates:

Not all of the plates are common. The following table gives the quantities known to have been printed from certain of the plates.

Plate 27	Sheets 1,011,900	Plate 45	Sheets 110,000
33	138,000	47	953,900
34	724,000	49	473,200
36	1,004,900	59	805,200
37	263,000	61	186,000
38	220,000	63	145,000
41	361,609	64	19,400
42	669,700	65	10,600
44	601,500	67	250,400

It might here be stated that it is known that plates 28-32, also 35 and 40, were not used for this issue. Plates 53 and 54 were not put to press. In the above list eighteen plates only are mentioned; the quantities printed from the remaining plates are not known at present. It must be remembered, also, that most, if not all, of the plates from 27 to 49 were used for the earlier printings on blued paper, reducing, to an unknown extent, the number of sheets for the 1857 issue. That the plates are not equally common will at once be seen. It may safely be concluded that if less than 150,000 sheets were produced, the stamps will be rare to-day. At least 500,000 sheets should have been printed in order for a plate to be common. It will easily be imagined that plates 64 and 65 are very rare; the plating of these, I believe, is far from completion.

In 1859, according to "The Illustrated London News" over 500,000,000 penny stamps were being used yearly or about, 1,600,000 for every working day.

Cancellations.—The study of plate varieties, and of plating, does not, by any means, exhaust the interest of this stamp. An almost unlimited field of research in the direction of postmarks opens up to the keen student. Restricting ourselves to the rarer types, we may find scarce varieties associated with London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Liverpool, including "registered," "late fee," and the "posted since last night" types. This issue is rather too early for the railroad cancellations which are to be found in the next and later issues.

I illustrate here two very rare London cancellations.

"Pearson Hill" Pmk. "R. L. B."

(a.) The Pearson Hill postmark. Pearson Hill was a son of Sir Rowland, and, being of a mechanical turn of mind, he frequently devised postal machinery. This postmark was impressed by an invention of his—one of the first of the mechanical obliterations—which did its work too thoroughly, and after a few month's spasmodic use was dropped because of its tendency to damage, and in some cases, actually to destroy, the letters it stamped.

(b.) R. L. B. ("Registered Letter Branch") a very rare type.

One of the most striking of cancellations is known as the Edinburgh "Brunswick Star." It was in use at Edinburgh from 1863 to 1872. There are several types, some moderately rare, some rare, and some extremely rare. Three early types are shown here.

a. b. c.

a.—Moderately Common. b.—Scarce. c.—Very rare (a short lived experimental type).

The O. U. S. Overprint.—Permission was given in 1850 to the Oxford Union Society to print their initials on the face of the stamp, as is seen in the accompanying illustration. Observe the wavy lines on either side of the letters. The letters should read upwards; sometimes the overprint is found inverted. The earliest date known is April 18th, 1859. The overprinting was sanctioned in order to prevent theft by employees of the Society as postmasters were instructed not to repurchase any of the overprinted stamps.

"O. U. S."

Used in Post Offices Abroad.—As early as 1857, British post-offices were being opened in blaces abroad. Malta, Gibraltar and Constantinople were the first of such offices to use British stamps, of course excepting the Crimean Army Post Office, which was too early to concern us here. Large numbers of the 1d of 1857 may be found with the various cancellations associated with the post-offices named above. In 1858 British post offices using British stamps, were opened in Kingston (Jamaica), and other places in the West Indies. This group of offices used cancellations numbered A01, A15, and A18. The same year saw much activity in the direction of opening post-offices in various towns in Jamaica, using cancellations A27 to A78, and the 1857 Penny stamp is listed by Gibbons as having been used at most of these places. Many of the Jamaican post-offices were at places doing little or no business, and the stamps used there are practically never seen; most of them are unpriced. I have seen a few singles of this stamp with the cancellations, and have been lucky enough to locate three strips of six (all from plate 59, by the way) used at Kingston (A01), Falmouth (A39), and May Hill (A54). The Falmouth strip is here illustrated.

A strip of six with Falmouth, Jamaica cancellation. A. 39. (Very Rare).

Of the remaining British post-offices abroad only those which were opened before 1864 (various towns in S. and C. America, and the West Indies), using obliterations such as B32, C30-C51, could have used the 1857 Penny. As a matter of fact Gibbons' catalog lists this stamp as having been used only from Buenos Aires (B32), Guayaquil (C41), and St. Thomas (C51), all three varieties being unpriced and rare, suggesting that very few were required. The explanation is, of course, that the postal rates in force called for 3d and 4d values, and their multiples.

This stamp is also listed as having been used at certain British Naval Stations, but these were not regular British post-offices. I shall not discuss these here, as I purpose dealing with them in a later article.

The story of the Penny Reds will be continued in "The American Philatelist"; the familiar stamp of 1864, with check letters in all four corners and plate number on each stamp, will be the next to be dealt with.

Bibliography:—The British Philatelist, Vol. XIV, XVI and XVIII; articles by Gordon Ward, Bertram MacGowan, and "Hereward" Indispensable.

The Line-engraved Stamps of Great Britain by E. D. Bacon; a masterly and exhaustive historical work.

The Line-engraved Alphabets, by H. S. Hodson. Useful to the beginner.

The History of the Postmarks of Great Britain, 1840-1876, by J. G. Heady.

The History of the British Post Office by C. F. Dendy Marshall. Fascinating, suggestive and very useful.

Philatelic Masonry.

By RUSSELL A. COWLES, A. P. S. #9243.

Masonry and philately are both universal in character and, as such, furnish a most interesting and unexplored field for the philatelist who attempts to trace the connections between them. The masonic philatelist finds three separate fields in which to devote his attention. On certain stamps there appear typical insignia, notably those of Malta, which contain, on the newer issues, certain masonic symbols of the higher degrees. Whether this fact is a mere coincidence or not is hard to say, since many symbols are universal and their use is not confined to any particular group or time.

Cancellations furnish another interesting aspect of the subject. In the old days before the use of the modern cancelling machine the postmaster used makeshift devices, many times merely a piece of wood or cork which he whittled according to his own fancy or imagination. If he happened to be a member of the masonic fraternity the design naturally took that trend and we have possibly twenty or so of these different designs recorded. Very few can be assigned to any particular town and only in a few cases is it definitely known where they originated. The 1861 issue furnishes the greatest number of these designs with a few on 1851 issues and some even as late as 1879.

From a universal standpoint the large number of masons who appear in portrait on postage stamps is probably of greatest interest. In the early and tumultuous days when this country was fighting for its very existence, and in the subsequent days of its birth and construction as a nation, many of America's "great men" appeared. Several of these men who appear on postage stamps were masons.

America's greatest citizen and its greatest mason, George Washington, appears on the current two cent stamp as well as on a large number of the older and obsolete issues. Next to George Washington probably the most common picture appearing on the U. S. postage stamps is that of Benjamin Franklin, likewise a mason and one of the "founders" of this country. Since a number of presidents appear on postage stamps it might be well to consider those who were masons. James Monroe appears on the current 10c orange, Andrew Jackson appears on the 3c purple 1890 issue as well as earlier issues. Wm. McKinley has his portrait on the current 7c black. James A. Garfield appears on the 6c red orange current issue. Theodore Roosevelt appears on the 5c blue and Warren G. Harding on the 1½c brown current issue. All of these presidents were masons. Lincoln, whose portrait appears on several issues, while not a mason is known to have petitioned an Illinois lodge for admission only a very short time before his premature death.

Henry Clay, likewise a mason, is found on the 15c 1890 issue, as well as that great American patriot Alexander Hamilton who appears on the 30c 1870-71 issue. The White Plains issue of 1926 is also a representation of Alexander Hamilton's Battery. John Marshall, chief justice of the U. S. supreme court, also a mason, appears on the $5 green 1894 issue. Livingstone, a mason, has his portrait on the 1c green Louisiana Purchase issue. Chas. A. Lindbergh, whose

epoch making flight across the Atlantic caused him to be honored with a special 10c blue air mail issue, was also made a mason only a short while before his successful flight.

Outside of United States freemasonry has its greatest following in Great Britain and the English royal family is well represented in masonry as well as on the postage stamps of Great Britain and its colonies. King Edward was a mason and before his succession to the throne was grand master of masons in England. The present Prince of Wales is a mason as well as the Duke of Connaught. Another famous English mason appears on postage stamps but it was reserved for another country to so honor him. Lord Byron the famous English poet was a great lover of liberty and in commemoration of the aid and service he had rendered, Greece issued a special series of two stamps in 1924 on the 100th anniversary of his unsuccessful attempt to aid the Greeks in overthrowing Turkish rule.

The present portrait series of the German Republic contains several of Germany's famous men, several of whom were masons. Frederick the Great, whom several authorities claim as the father of Scottish Rite freemasonry, appears on the 10pf. of that issue. With him is Goethe and Schiller, two of Germany's poets, appearing on the 3pf. and 5pf. respectively. Beethoven, one of the greatest of musicians, appears on the 20pf. and Lessing, the great novelist, appears on the 30pf. of that issue.

Austria also has isused a series of postage stamps in 1922 with portraits of its "greatest." Among these will be noted the following masons: Hayden, Mozart, and Beethoven, all great composers, appear on the 2½, 5, and 7½ K. respectively. Even in Italy we have the portrait of that great Italian patriot and mason, Mazzini, appearing on a special commemorative issue in 1922. Another great Italian patriot and mason, Garabaldi, has been honored by the little country of San Marino with a special issue of stamps in 1924.

Within the last few months has appeared a special American Legion issue of two values in France. On these stamps are the portraits of George Washington, already mentioned, and that of Marquis de Lafayette who rendered such great services to this country during the Revolution. During that period Lafayette was made a mason in one of the military lodges of the Continental Army.

During the decline and fall of Spanish rule in the new world a great number of men in various countries arose to guide the people in their flight for freedom from Spanish oppression. It is rather difficult to trace any masonic connections of these men since greatest secrecy was preserved during those times. However, we do have definite information of one group of masons in the Philippines who strove to break the Spanish yoke. Among these is the ill-fated Jose Rizal who appears on the 2c green of the Philippines. Rizal was the backbone of the Philippine revolution and because of his influence was summarily court martialed and shot by the Spanish governor when the opportunity presented itself.

This short article is not intended to be complete and undoubtedly a masonic connection can be traced to a large number of other men appearing on postage stamps of all countries. To the philatelic mason this subject will present great interest and certainly deserves great attention.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

VII. The First "Quetzal" Issue.

When the stamps of 1878 were issued the four values of the preceding series were not demonetized. In fact supplies of the ¼ and 1 real stamps seem to have lasted well and when supplies were finally exhausted instead of ordering from Paris entirely new stamps were ordered from New York. This is probably due to the fact that while the design of the 1878 issue is attractive and all that could be desired allegorically the actual printing is very poor and well merited the apology of M. Maury. The finer details of the design are entirely lost and it can be easily understood that the Guatemalans were not enamoured of the result.

The two new stamps were ordered from the American Bank Note Company of New York and were apparently placed on sale late in 1879. The first reference I can find to them in contemporary philatelic literature is a paragraph in the "Philatelic Record" for January 1880 as follows:—

> "Two values of a new type have made their appearance, but we doubt whether they are yet in circulation. They are, like most postage stamps of American manufacture, beautifully engraved, but the design is open to criticism. Within an oval is the Quezal perched upon an Ionic column. The Quezal is a very beautiful bird peculiar to Central America, but if he had to wait until he found Ionic columns to perch upon in the forests of his native land, he might as well turn Bird of Paradise, that winged emblem of unrest, which was of old supposed to be without feet and always on the wing. The real object of the incongruous column is evidently to perch the bird pretty high up, and thus show off his tail. As a fact, however, we don't see half of this ornamental appendage, in the matter of which the Quezal goes to extravagant lengths."

In both values this central design is printed in green while the frames, which are brown for the ¼r and black for the 1r, are inscribed "CORREOS DE GUATEMALA" around the major portion of the oval while at the bottom the value is shown in words on an ornamental scroll. The spaces between the ends of the inscription and the value scroll are quite plain on the ¼r and are embellished with four stars on the 1r. Numerals of value are shown in the upper angles and conventional scroll ornamentation fills the spandrels and spaces at top and bottom. The frames are quite different for each of the two values.

They were printed in sheets of one hundred, in ten rows of ten, on a fairly thin hard wove paper and were perforated 12 by a single-line machine. I have seen no marginal blocks but presume the manufacturer's imprint appeared in each of the four margins.

The quetzal, which forms the main feature of the design of these stamps, is a beautiful bird, is known to ornithologists as "Pharomarcrus mocinno", and its habitat ranges from Guatemala to Panama. At one time its gorgeous plumes formed the head-dress of the native chiefs, and no one of lesser rank was allowed to wear them. The male has a large rounded crest and this, with most of the plumage of the upper parts, is a handsome irridescent green. The wing feathers are long and drooping, while the two central tail feathers are enormously elongated and of the same shining green. As a contrast to this prevailing tint, the under parts are chiefly a blood red color, and there is black and white on some of the feathers of the tail. The hen is more soberly clad, and her tail feathers are considerably shorter than those of her lord's. There are three other species of this genus in South America, and they are found in no other part of the globe.

This bird lives in the wildest portions of the country, is very wary and difficult to catch and it is said will not live in captivity. In fact tradition avers that if caught the bird will kill itself by severing the jugular vein.

Check list

1879. Engraved and Printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York. No wmk. Perf. 12

¼r brown with green centre
1r black with green centre

VIII. The First Provisional Issue.

In spite of conservative tendencies it was obvious that all the Americas would have to adopt the decimal system of currency sooner or later. While there was considerable opposition to any change—due largely to prejudice on the part of the more illiterate of the people—in 1881 the Central American republics all agreed to use this system in place of the more cumbersome Spanish reales. The adoption of decimal currency meant a new issue of stamps for Guatemala and orders were sent to New York for the production of these as soon as possible.

Pending the arrival of the new stamps it was decided to convert some of the stamps then current into new values by means of surcharges. The ½r and 2r of 1878 were converted into 5c and 20c stamps respectively while the ¼r and 1r of 1879 were made into 1c and 10c denominations.

Supplies of the three lower values were placed in circulation late in July or early in August 1881 while a month later the 20c was issued. In November of that year the "Philatelic Record" reported the issue of two new varieties—2c on ¼r and 10c on 2r—on the authority of a contemporary, but these evidently only existed in somebody's imagination.

The stamps were overprinted locally with "centavos" in ordinary lower-case type and numerals above. The type used was not of the best and the work was poorly done so that varieties in impression, defective and broken letters are rather the rule than otherwise.

I can find no information regarding the printer nor as to how many stamps were surcharged at a time. There is considerable variation in the relative position of the numerals of value to the letters in the word "centavo" or "centavos"

below. While these minor variations are not of any particular importance or interest in themselves, they are of value and importance insofar as they help to reconstruct the setting or settings of the type.

Numerous typographical errors exist, all of which are recorded in the check list below, and the 5c on ½r is also known with double surcharge. The 20c on 2r is recorded imperforate vertically by Scott.

All four values, as well as a 5c on 1r, are known with a smaller surcharge than normal. These seem to have been first recorded about the middle of 1882 but were soon proved to be fraudulent. They turn up quite frequently even nowadays.

Check list

1881. Stamps of preceding issues surcharged with new values in centavos in black. No wmk. Perf. 12 (1c and 10c) or 13½ (5c and 20c).

1c on ¼r brown and green
- (a) "ccntavo"
- (b) "ecntavo"
- (c) "eentavo"

5c on ½r yellow green
- (a) Double surcharge
- (b) "ecntavos"
- (c) "eentavos"
- (d) Space between "nt" of centavos
- (e) Surcharged "20" instead of "5" and then resurcharged "5"

10c on 1r black and green
- (a) "ecntavos"
- (b) "eentavos"
- (c) "s" of "centavos" omitted
- (d) Space between "vo" of "centavos"

20c on 2c carmine rose
- (a) Comma instead of period after "centavos"
- (b) Imperforate vertically

IX. The Quetzal Issue of 1882.

The new centavos stamps in the quetzal design were announced by a decree dated November 7th, 1881, which also provided for the demonetization of the surcharged stamps after the 15th of the same month. It is to be presumed, therefore, that the new stamps were placed in circulation on Nov. 7th, 1881, the date in the Scott catalogue being obviously incorrect.

There are five values in the series—1c, 2c, 5c, 10c and 20c—the centre being printed in green in each case while the surrounding borders are in black, brown, red, lilac and yellow respectively. It is very evident that the same plate was used for the centers as was used in printing the central portions of the two stamps of 1879. Entirely new plates were engraved for the borders, these all being inscribed "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL—GUATEMALA" as this republic had just previously joined the Universal Postal Union. On a tablet across the bottom the value is shown in words while numerals of value appear in the two upper corners. The ornamentation on the

frames is quite distinct for each denomination, showing that five separate duty dies were engraved.

All five values were printed in sheets of 100, arranged in ten rows of ten and the manufacturer's imprint is shown twice at the top and twice at the bottom in the margins of each sheet. This imprint consists of the name "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in green capitals on a plain ground and formed part of the "head" plate. Each imprint extends along three stamps and they appear above the second, third and fourth, and the seventh, eighth and ninth stamps of the top row and below the corresponding stamps of the lowest row.

Three of the five denominations are known with center inverted i. e. the 2c, 5c and 20c. The 2c was reported in the "Philatelic Record" for August, 1882, the 20c was known at least as early as 1888 when Mr. Henry L. Calman's article in the "American Journal of Philately" appeared, while the 5c appears to have been generally unknown until one turned up at a New York auction early in 1891. The last named is much the rarest of the three and is exceedingly scarce unused.

Check list

Nov. 1881. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c black and green
2c brown and green
  (a) Centre inverted
5c red and green
  (a) Centre inverted
10c lilac and green
20c yellow and green
  (a) Centre inverted

X. The Surcharges of 1886.

According to the article by Mr. Calman to which reference has already been made it appears that:—

> "In 1886, Chas. Parker, an English engineer, employed by the Guatemala government, suggested to the President of the Republic the advisability of having postage stamps of a higher value than 20c, the largest denomination then in use. The suggestion was immediately seized upon as a good one, and Parker was authorized to have a new issue made for the Government. In order to carry the idea into immediate execution, the stamps used for tax on railway coupons were utilized as above indicated, pending preparation of the new issue.
>
> At the same time it was agreed with Parker, that as soon as he would deliver the authorized new issue, in stated quantities, to the government, he was to receive as compensation, all stamps of the 1881 issue and of the surcharged railroad tax stamps, remaining unsold in the hands of the government on the date of such delivery of the new stamps."

The stamps utilized for these provisionals were, according to Calman, Barnsdall, and most other writers on Guatemalan stamps, those used for the collection

of taxes on the coupons of the Northern Railroad, which were of the facial value of 1 peso. It remained for Mr. Langstroth to hunt up the real status of these labels and I cannot do better than reprint his explanations as given in the columns of "M. W. S. N.", viz.:—

> "This last is fantastic, (the statement that they were stamps used for collection of taxes on coupons of the Northern Railroad), in view of the fact that the Northern Railroad existed at that time only in the imagination of President Barrios, and, while bonds may very well have been issued, certainly the coupons thereon paid no taxes. The fact is that these stamps were used to indicate payment of installments on subscriptions to the capital stock of the projected railroad, and a description of them may be found in Scribner's Magazine for June, 1887, page 701. The author tells how Barrios did all in his power to promote this greatly needed road and with the money raised among his people commenced construction. 'A good illustration of the lack of capital among the people is shown in the method of raising the capital stock of this railroad. The par value of a share was $40, payable in quarterly installments of $1 each, the whole payment thus extending over ten years, an arrangement intended to make the undertaking popular and engage the interest of even the poor Indios. The man who subscribed for 20 shares was looked upon as a wealthy and most public- spirited citizen. Now it was not possible to open subscription offices all over the republic, so subscriptions were made payable in adhesive stamps, which could be purchased as postage stamps were, and whenever forty of these special stamps were attached to the **accion** it was a fully paid share.' Only a few miles were built, when the contractors failed, and the death of Barrios put a stop to the enterprise. I might add that construction of this railroad was again undertaken in 1892, and a part of it was opened for trains in 1894, but it was not finally completed until 1908, nearly a quarter of a century after the issue of our 1 peso stamp."

The labels surcharged in making these provisionals were large red stamps having in the central oval a three-quarter face portrait of President J. Rufino Barrios. An oval band surrounding the portrait shows "REPUBLICA DE" at left and "GUATEMALA" at right while across the bottom is "VALE UN PESO" on a straight label. At the top is a curved label with scroll ends inscribed "FERROCARRIL DEL NORTE," i. e. Northern Railroad, while sprays of laurel leaves are shown in the lower spandrels.

A translation of the decree authorizing the issue of these provisional stamps was given in the "Philatelic Record" for April, 1886, as follows:—

> "Whereas there is evidence of the necessity of putting into circulation postage stamps of higher values than those of the issue of 1881, in order to supply this need, the Acting-President decrees:
>
> 1. That a provisional issue be made, divided into five lots, of the following values:
>
> 300,000 of 25 cents
> 300,000 of 50 cents
> 250,000 of 75 cents
> 150,000 of 100 cents
> 100,000 of 150 cents

2. These provisional stamps are legalized for the expressed values, and will circulate until a new and uniform issue is made.

Let it be communicated.

Publicated by the President,
HERRARA,
Minister of Fomento

Palace of the Government, Guatemala,
February, 12th, 1886"

The actual date of issue of these stamps is given in the following Postal Notice:—

NOTICE

In virtue of the Decree of the Government dated the 12th of February last, there are put in circulation, from this day, the postage stamps at 25 to 150 centavos each, which will be available provisionally, pending the new issue.

General Post Office,

Guatemala, the 6th March, 1886.

The surcharges cover quite an extensive area of the design of the stamp and in each case the arrangement of the type is as follows:—across the top "Correos Nacionales", in the center "Guatemala", and across the bottom in value in figures followed by "centavos" or "Ctavos". Above and below the name in the centre the value is expressed four times—"25c" etc.—with an ornament separating the two designations of value in each line, while below the top line of the surcharge a row of ornaments is displayed. An interesting article on the setting of the surcharges appears in "Gibbons Stamp Weekly" for April 16, 1910, from the pen of Mr. J. R. M. Albrecht and to this I am indebted for much of the following information.

The stamps themselves were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. They were printed from plates of 100 subjects, (ten rows of ten), and the sheets of 100 stamps were broken up before being overprinted either because the establishment entrusted with the work of surcharging had not sufficient type for a setting of 100 stamps or because of the difficulty of fitting a setting of this size in the printing press. They were divided vertically into half sheets of 50 for the three lower values and into quarter sheets of 25 for the 100c and 150c.

One general setting of type served for the 25c, 50c and 75c values. In this the three main lines of the overprint are in ordinary upper and lower case Roman type, "centavos" being larger than "Correos Nacionales", and "Guatemala" being

larger still. Under the top line of the surcharge are some printer's ornaments in the form of four links of a chain while a similar link appears under "Guatemala." Above the same word is another ornament—wheel shaped with a flower centre. No care at all was exercised in using numerals of similar font and numerous combinations of what I may roughly term large and small figures are to be found. While Mr. Albrecht makes no note of these I imagine that with their aid, the typographical errors, and broken letters, figures and ornaments it would be a comparatively simple matter to reconstruct the settings.

The main varieties common to all three of these values are as follows:—

(a) Error of spelling, "centovos"; fifth stamp in the sixth row.
(b) Error of spelling, "centanos"; fifth stamp in the third row.
(c) Inverted "s" in "Nacionales"; fourth stamp in the first row, and fifth stamp in the sixth row.
(d) Raised period after "centavos"; fourth stamp in the fourth row.
(e) Comma after fourth designation of value; third stamp in the sixth row.
(f) Antique "a" in "centavos"; fourth stamp in the third row, third and fourth stamps in the fourth row, second stamp in the sixth row, third stamp in the eighth row, and second and fifth stamps in the ninth row.

It is obvious that from the regular appearance in the setting of these varieties that the same type was used for surcharging the 25c, 50c, and 75c denominations with the necessary changes of the numerals of value.

In addition to the above named varieties others are noted which are peculiar to the different denominations, viz.:—

The 25 centavos.—An interesting error with "255" instead of "25" occurred on the first stamp of the fourth row in the first sheets printed. This was corrected at some time or other so that collectors of entire settings have two printings for this value. Scott lists this value with the "t" of "centavos" missing, also with the letters "os Na" of "Correos Nacionales" missing, and also as "Centvos." This latter I think is misdescribed and should be catalogued as "a" omitted. These varieties, while of interest to the specialist, are of doubtful catalogue rank for they were not caused by actual omission of the type but are due to some mechanical imperfection resulting in these particular letters failing to print every now and then. This value is known with inverted surcharge and thus the minor varieties listed above must likewise all exist inverted.

The 50 centavos.—The third stamp in the sixth row has an interesting error of spelling, "Carreos" for "Correos". It occurs on the 75c also but not on the 25c. For collectors of entire settings Mr. Albrecht defines four printings of this value viz.:—

Printing A.—Has the letters "Co" of "Correos" raised on the first stamp in the first row.
Printing B.—The letters "Co" in normal position but the period after "Guatemala" on the same stamp much too low.
Printing C.—The period in correct alignment but a space between "o" and "s" of "Correos" on the second stamp in the sixth row.
Printing D.—The spacing error corrected so that only the setting varieties common to all three values are shown.

This value is known with inverted surcharge and with double surcharge.

The 75 centavos.—In addition to the "Carreos" error this value shows the letters "ales" of "Nacionales" inverted on one stamp but its position in the setting is not stated. The first stamp in the seventh row has "75c 50c" in the second line of the surcharge. There were apparently two printings in the second of which

the inverted "ales" were placed in normal position. Scott lists this as with "double surcharge, one vertical" and Mr. Langstroth tells us that the double surcharged stamps are also known with both impressions horizontal and also with one of them diagonal.

An entirely new setting of type was made for the 100c value. In this the words "Correos Nacionales" are in heavy type with the letters all of equal thickness; "Guatemala" is in smaller type than on the lower values, but with letters almost as thick; and at the bottom "Ctavos", which takes the place of "centavos", is in larger type. Four fancy floriate ornaments are shown under the top inscription with another of similar shape dividing the two "100c" below it. An ornament of entirely different shape divides the "100c 100c" in the fourth line of the surcharge.

There was apparently only one printing for this value and the most important variety occurs on the first stamp on the fourth row. This has "110c" and "aooc" instead of "100c" on the left hand side of the stamp. On the first four rows of the setting the word "Guatemala" measures 18½mm, while on the fifth row it measures 23mm and the letters are shorter and thicker. A minor variety that occurs several times in the setting may be found in connection with the ornament in the centre of the fourth row of the surcharge. This has the upper and lower leaves solid instead of open on the first, fourth and fifth stamps of the first row, the second stamps of the second row, the first and fourth stamps of the third row, the first stamp of the fourth row, and the fifth stamp in the bottom row.

This value is known with inverted surcharge; and Mr. Albrecht also records it doubly surcharged one being impression diagonal.

While the same type for "Correos Nacionales" and "Ctavos" was retained for the 150c it really represents another distinctive setting for "Guatemala" is in type quite different from that of any of the other denominations. The letters are heavy and all of the same thickness. The printers' ornaments below the top line are also different as regards the two end ones and the one separating the two "150c" on the second line of the surcharge, and the ornament on the fourth line is also distinctive. Mr. Albrecht tells us there were two printings. In the first of these the "G" of "Guatemala" is inverted on the second stamp in the first row, and on the first stamp in the second row the name is mis-spelled "Guetemala". On the first stamp in the fifth row the ornament below "Guatemala" is inverted, while the first stamp in the second row has italic figures "5" in the value except as regards that at the bottom.

In the second printing the inverted "G" variety is corrected.

This variety is known with inverted surcharge and double surcharge, and on some sheets the overprint was so misplaced that pairs with and without surcharge are obtainable.

A curious error in regard to this stamp is made in Gibbons catalogue and has been followed by some writers and that is in relation of the portrait. Gibbons says this represents M. Rivera Paz who was the first President of the republic. This error is all the more strange for the "Philatelic Record" in chroni cling these stamps distinctly states the portrait is that of "Don Justo Rufino Barrios, the late President, who was killed last year at the battle of Chalchuapa in Salvador."

Justo Rufino Barrios was born at San Marios about 1834. According to "Boswell Junior," the biographer of "Gibbons Stamp Weekly":—"On the death of Carrera, in 1865, General Cerna, a man of his own party was elected President. But the time of the Conservative ascendancy was drawing to a close. The Liberal party was daily growing stronger. In 1871 matters came to a climax. The usual revolution followed. The capital was occupied and Cerna overthrown

Two years later, in 1873, General Barrios was elected President. His rule was beneficent, for he secured a period of prosperity and religious freedom. His scheme for the confederation of the Central American States led to a war with Salvador. Invading that country, Barrios was killed in an assault on Chalchuapa in 1886."

Check list.

March 1886. Railway stamps of 1 peso overprinted with new values in black. No wmk. Perf. 12.

25c vermilion

(a) "centosos" for "centavos"
(b) "centanos" for "centavos"
(c) "255" instead of "25"
(d) Antique "a" in "centavos"
(e) Inverted "s" in "Nacionales"
(f) "t" of "centavos" missing
(g) "a" of "centavos" missing
(h) "os Na" of "Correos Nacionales" missing
(i) Inverted surcharge
(j) Inverted surcharge
(j) Comma after fourth "25c"

50c vermilion

(a) "centosos" for "centavos"
(b) "centanos" for "centavos"
(c) "Carreos" for "Correos"
(d) Antique "a" in "centavos"
(e) Inverted "s" in "Nacionales"
(f) Inverted surcharge
(g) Double surcharge
(h) Comma after fourth "50c"

75c vermilion

(a) "centosos" for "centavos"
(b) "centanos" for "centavos"
(c) "Carreos" for "Correos"
(d) Antique "a" in "centavos"
(e) Inverted "s" in "Nacionales"
(f) "75c 50c" in second line of surcharge
(g) Inverted "ales" in "Nacionales"
(h) Double surcharge
(i) Double surcharge, one vertical
(j) Double surcharge, one diagonal
(k) Comma after fourth "75c"

100c vermilion

(a) "110c" and "aooc" instead of "100c"
(b) "Guatemala" larger and 23mm long
(c) Solid leaves in lower ornament
(d) Inverted surcharge
(e) Double surcharge, one diagonal

150c vermilion

(a) "G" of "Guatemala" inverted
(b) "Guetemala" for "Guatemala"
(c) Italic figures "5" in value
(d) Ornament below "Guatemala" inverted
(e) Inverted surcharge
(f) Double surcharge
(g) Pair, one without surcharge

(To be continued.)

TO LINDBERGH.

From out of the West there came one day
A youth so debonair and gay,
An obscure youth with unknown name,
Came sailing east in his monoplane
To pit his skill against the rest,
He soon proved that he was the best.

The Spirit of St. Louis was his mate
And in this ship he placed his fate.
In trial after trial the plane proved true
And able of crossing the ocean blue.
Then suddenly one morn our Lindy rose,
Towards the ocean he pointed his monoplane's nose.

Swiftly, and close to the water he flew,
To Paris he followed his course so true
That in a few hours there met his eye,
The tip of Eiffel in the sky.
Parisians, too, there were below,
Waiting for our young hero.

Lindbergh! Stephenson! Ericsson! each have won
The praise of generations to come.
Today our kings and presidents great
With speeches and medals his deed they fete.
The world all o'er his pluck they praise,
The pluck that conquered the ocean waves.

Let this deed teach the younger set
That Lindy is no mama's pet.
A man of honor? Yes, I say,
He respects his mother every day.
Clean living, honor and uprightness
Layed the foundation for his success.

BERNARD J. MOORE.

Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Some Notes on a General Collection From 1920 to 1925

By BILL BLOSS.

This month's article consists of the thoughts that come to the writer while perusing a very fine collection of all countries as issued in the period above stated. In it, we outline some of the good things to look for—not necessarily the high priced—and also tell how certain issues may be distinguished. If we think of anything else, we will put that in, too.

About the largest things in Philately are the recent issues of Afghanistan. The 30 pa. parcel post on laid paper is a hard one.

The four black on red Albania dues are a striking set. These, by the way, have later been surcharged in WHITE, being the only stamps in the catalog so treated.

The 30c cerise Algeria # 25 is a good number. It only comes precancelled, though generally as an "unused precancel". Can any of the followers tell us how these stamps are used?

One of the meanest cheap stamps to find is Allenstein # 18—the violet brown. It is often mixed with the dark violet. Easy to tell for it is a real brownish color. Incidentally this set with its surcharge of "Commission of the Administration and the Plebiscite—Allenstein—Treaty of Versailles Art. 92 and 95" has real historical significance.

Argentine 290 and 291 are an interesting pair. Counterfeiters had caused a sensation by their work on the regular 5c stamp to defraud the post office, so a new 5c stamp in design of the Pan-American Postal Congress series then in use was hurriedly produced, but in smaller size. The inscription Buenos Aires—Agosto de 1921 was changed almost immediately to Republica Argentina. Naturally the first stamp is scarce.

One of scarcest British Colonials of low price in the collection is the Die II Bechuanaland 86a with old watermark. Watch for it.

In spite of the fact that the catalog gives the description plain enough, the 5 Franc Belgian inscribed FRANK instead of FRANKEN has a habit of getting mixed with the rarer stamp. The FRANKEN is a real rarity, and the other stamp is sometimes offered for it.

The three printings of the Bolivia Arms type are very confusing to the collector, as the work of the three bank note companies is so near alike as to detail that the stamps are almost identical. The easiest way to distinguish the stamps is by the perforation, the American Bank Note being 12, the Perkins Bacon 14, and the Waterlow 12½, 13. A close study of the Perkins Bacon stamps com-

pared with the American Bank Note issue shows a heavier shading in the center above the flag design, in the latter issue, the shading lines being wavy and composed of dots. The shading lines are spaced farther apart on the Perkins Bacons. A little study will soon enable the collector to distinguish the two issues easily.

In the Perkins Bacon stamps, the shading at the extreme lower portion of the circle is somewhat lighter and very dotted, while in the second re-engraving, or Waterlow stamps, this shading appears to be as heavy at the bottom as elsewhere.

By the way, these Perkins Bacons are real scarcities, particularly the 10c, of which only 1,000 were issued, according to Roterberg, the well-known authority on S. and C. America. Most of these were used.

The Die II Ceylon's seem to be slow in coming out. The smart collector is picking up the current Rupie values, as the design is about to be changed.

Two stamps I have always picked as sleepers are the Chad 5c and 10c with inscription Afrique Equatorial Francaise in BLUE instead of black. The blue so closely resembles the black they are hard to tell at a glance.

Three quick ways to tell the re-engraved Chinas—look for the solid colored line under the Chinese inscription on values ½c to 10c, the door in the temple on values 13c to 50c, and of course, the colors on the high values.

Recent Colombias offer some warm numbers. The specialist can have a lot of fun with the 1920-21 lithographs. They come in numerous minor types, and on paper ranging from almost pelure to card-board. #378 the 4c surcharged Provisional and 3cs is a rarity. #375 is another one that died in infancy. Some not very good counterfeits of the Aereo #481 and Retardo 1921 have recently been seen. Again we say, know your source before buying. Genuine are, of course, very desirable.

Care should be exercised in buying Congo 1922 surcharges. We have seen some dangerous ones, even bearing marks of well-known and reputable Belgian dealers. Of course, a guarantee mark can be counterfeited if a surcharge can, and also an unsurcharged stamp can be guaranteed and then have a fake surcharge added, so this is no reflection on the Belgian dealers in question, who are above reproach.

Another S. O. S. on the Costa Rica officials. Know where yours come from, and who stands behind them. That makes them good property.

The recent Czechs, with their four engravings, are goat-getters. However, the new Scott cat. seems to have a good description of them. The two white paper specials are hard nuts to crack. Sometimes the yellow bleaches out until it appears white; so the ones on yellow are often confused with the real whites.

Two stamps that are certainly worth their 13c cat. are the two Dominican Republic postage dues of 1922 and 1925.

I always get a kick out of the second Dominican special delivery. This design is a direct steal from the current United States special delivery, probably the boldest piece of copy work that has occurred in philately for some years. We hazard the thought that there are few brick houses in the Republic with that form of architecture, also that the special delivery boys are not uniformed and do not ride a motor cycle. We may be wrong, but—

Germany—the land of plenty—of material for the collector. The man who wants to play with a quantity of low priced stamps can have fun with these Germans. Get them all used! Some job! Yet Germany is a big country and the stamps were practically all used, so can be had for the hunting.

Honduras is keeping the collector busy. That little 6c dated 1920 is a scarce bird, even at present prices. We have it in almost a slate violet and have recently seen it in a red violet, the latter shade also bearing the 1926 surcharge. Are the red violets a reprinting or what?

The big stamps with the bronze, gold, silver radiator paint are curious. This "paint" has a tendency to come off when washed, so be careful, or you may find you have the plain red stamp—in spots.

These big boys used are rarities, by the way.

The 1 peso printed on two sides reminds us of a queer tale. We bought ten of the pesos in a block, unused. We laid them on the desk and mixed them with some other stamps. Later we came across a block of ten used, and couldn't find our unused. Hunted everywhere. Hell's bells! They had disappeared. Later we found them, and couldn't find the blocks of used. We never were able to find both at the same time. It got to be one of those now-you-see-it-and-now-you-don't things, until we thought we would have to change bootleggers, or do something. Finally we got wise—ten unused on one side, and ten used on the other side of the same block! Not a bad plan, at that, for we were able to accommodate the man who wants them unused and the man who wants them used, all from the same stock.

Distinguishing the 1922-23 surcharge is a job for a student. The antique type resembles the Roman very closely. On the six, ten and 50c values one test is "no periods" on the Roman and periods on the antique. The type is slightly different as to thickness, shape of letters, and direction of serifs, of course, but the green surcharge on the ten cent is particularly hard to see. The spacing of the words "Habilitado Vale (value) cts" also varies, being close between lines on the antique, and slightly wider between lines on the Roman. The periods test is not always accurate, as the antique is sometimes found without the periods.

Watch these Honduras during the fly season!

The design of the Hong Kong dues tells a tale. One side of the balance holds a letter, while the pan on the other side is up, denoting that it holds nothing, but should hold a coin. Clever!

The first issue of Hungary in this book shows the sheaf of wheat surcharged over the Soviet Republic surcharge, denoting advice to lay down the sword and take up the plow. Some of these cheap little Hungary are mighty scarce, all things considered.

India has been more or less of an ordinary country for a long time, with nothing very spectacular. Now come the Nasik printings and changes of inscription, and some of the recent issues surcharged for the States are going to prove good property. Watch for them.

Indo-China having come out with a new set of postage and dues, gaudy but crude in design, the old sets will prove good property in the very near future. They have been remarkably scarce, as they are not obtainable like most of the French Colonies. The two high values will hit the ten dollar class before many catalogs.

We hazard a guess that not many collectors will have the long slim Italian Somaliland parcel posts. Those who have them will find that they add to the catalog value of their collections in great shape, as no great quantity will ever find their way into collections.

The Jugo-Slavia newspapers and dues offer the collector about as much trouble for his money as any line in the book. Another hot lot for the man who likes types and minor varieties.

The 1923 charity surcharge U. R. I. is worth its 15c.

The fact that the 5d stamps of Leeward, Grenada, Montserrat and Virgin Is. are now obsolete has been well advertised. They will be good.

Many collectors are confusing Liberia 902 with the two later issues. 902 exists, as we have seen it on cover, but it is scarce. The ornaments are different from 904.

Memel #35 is often confused with #41. The difference lies in the fact that the word mark is capitalized on #41. The same remarks apply to the airmails 301 and 306, pfennig being capitalized on #306. We know several collectors who have been stung on these.

A little mark on a stamp can make a great difference. The Mesopotamia 1r on 10pi. without the "reshad" is a rarity, both in postage and official. The "reshad" is the tiny Turkish mark that appears after the "toughra". Get familiar with this. It may make you some money. You can see it easily on the central design of the surcharged Turkish revenues of Mesopotamia 1919 and one most Turkish stamps. We would try to describe it for you, but it can't be done.

Mexico 648, the 4c watermarked rouletted stamp is a first class sleeper. Look for the watermark on every 4c rouletted of this type.

THE STUDENT.

'Twas four short years ago today
I started studying for my B. A.;
How quickly did those four years pass
In the happy companionship of my class.

Four years ago I was a Fresh,
Filled with a lot of prep school bosh,
Then, as I strolled up the college street,
I dreamed the world lay at my feet.

With those of Shakespeare and de Maupassant,
I vowed, the people my name would vaunt,
Up to the skies, their shouts would raise,
To give my genius its rightful praise.

My college days were happy days,
Wine, women and song were the "happy daze."
My freshie greenness I did abolish,
While I assumed a worldly polish.

Four years of laughter soon sped down;
Then came the day of the cap and gown.
I realized then my gross frivolity
In living only for worthless jollity.

Alas! there is nothing left for me
But to wend my way to Eternity,
To the modern custom I'll abide,
By being a student suicide.

The newspaper to the world will say:
"Another student has gone the way.
He sought relief by his own hand,
Like many another in this land."

'Twas four short years ago today
I started studying for my B. A.
My name the people will never vaunt,
But I'll be with Shakespeare and de Mauspassant.

BERNARD J. MOORE.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ——— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

HAPPY NEW YEAR! Each year we worry over the inadequacy of the usual trite expressions to express the sincerity of our wishes for your happiness and success. Though one of the very best reasons for collecting stamps as a hobby lies in the pleasure derived out of the friendships formed with men of similar trends of thought and habits it remains to the Editor of a philatelic journal to confess this same reason as the only reason for his labours. It is therefore no stereotyped greeting that the Editor hopes to convey to the many hundreds that have generously given of their time and thought to aid him in his work nor to the many other hundreds who have shown their appreciation of his efforts. The deluge of Xmas and New Years cards that come to us each year contribute to make a pleasant task of what would otherwise be a burdensome labor and in using the same old words in wishing you a happy year we add an overflowing measure of feeling and sincerity as it is through you that we have had and again hope to have with you, A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

REGIONAL CONVENTIONS for the A. P. S. as suggested by F. C. Bundlie of Grand Forks, N. Dak. and favorably commented on by Vic. Rotnem, Editor of "Philatelic Gossip," while not a new idea is of considerable interest at this time

as due to the change in the Society by laws fixing the election of officers every two years instead of annually the yearly meeting loses much of its importance in the off-election periods. Several have already suggested that the off-years be devoted to four sectional conventions instead of one national convention and at these sectional meetings plans of action for the national meet in the following year be proposed and discussed. Under the plan there would be a Western, Eastern, Northern and Southern Convention every other year with delegates appointed to the National meet the following year. Those who think well of this plan see in it the possibility of developing good timber for the various national offices in the sectional work and the creation of a better attendance to the national event through the enthusiasm brought about by the "close to home" meetings. As Victor Rotnem remarks, "Food for thought."

A NICE CUSTOM that should be given encouragement is the exchange of visits by stamp clubs not too widely separated. These affairs have invariably proved to be wonderful social successes and always stimulate enthusiasm in local stamp circles. The most brilliant affair of this kind in many months was the visit of a group of members of the New York Collectors Club to a meeting of the Springfield, Mass. Stamp Club held October 28th. Harry Lindquist, President of the Collectors Club, brought with him his specialized collection of Norwegian stamps; C. J. Phillips brought an unusual collection of Liberia; Theodore Steinway a collection of Great Britain; J. Brace Chittenden a collection of Hungary and Bosnia; Charles Currie some extremely valuable sections of his general collection; Sidney Barrett a collection of West Indies; Harry Konwiser his noteworthy lot of Danish covers and Elliott Perry a fine lot of U. S. locals. It can be imagined that this magnificent display of philatelic treasures by the visitors was a wonderful treat to the Springfield collectors and deeply appreciated. A meeting of this kind not alone brings about and cements philatelic friendships but spreads philatelic information and data more effectively than any other medium for the exchange of thought. We hope more clubs will avail themselves of the advantages that lie in such an exchange of visits.

"WITHOUT RESERVE" was an expected phrase a few years ago on all auction sale announcements and sale catalogs and seldom failed to appear in some part of the "terms of sale" of the stamp auction. Numerous collectors have of late noticed that this phrase of "without reserve" is becoming as unusual as it once was usual and the explanations oftimes jocosely hazarded are not as a rule complimentary to the auction dealers. While we venture no opinion on this subject we do believe that it is high time that the dealers get together and formulate some standard procedure governing stamp auction sales. If stamps are to be or "must be protected" at auction sales by any method devised and governed by the auctioning firm the bidders should know the method employed. If the dealer is fixing the "low" price on every lot at which he will personally take the stamps or if the seller is fixing a reserve price or bidding on his own stamps on an agreement of no or low commission the buying public is entitled to know about it. We have heard it contended that the publication of reserve prices would "kill the auction game" but we are strongly of the opinion that the result would be just the opposite and better bids than ever be obtained in the confidence that the knowledge of the true terms of sale would create. There is nothing seriously wrong in the general standard of the conduct and methods of the American stamp auction dealer but there is nevertheless a persistent impression among the col-

lectors that the buyer gets the worst of it. It seems to us that it would be a wise and profitable thing for the dealers to eradicate this impression by frankly explaining their methods of selling and establishing certain rules for all members of the trade to follow. We would be glad to hear from both dealers and collectors on this subject.

A RUSSIAN BUSINESS in stamps is expected during the coming year by the Soviet Government according to a rumor that is prevalent in trade circles. It is alleged that some twenty six different long sets are to appear for various independent national groups such as Mongolia, Tanna Touva, etc. which will be marketed with suitable propaganda through special representatives in all large stamp centers. The report is that the Soviet agents will get the stamps at 25% under face, the stamp dealers at or slightly under face value and the collectors at 10% above. Of course the cataloguers will have to chronicle and list these issues as the usual official authority for their issuance will be in good form, but, thank Heaven, the collectors won't have to buy them.

REVENUE UNIT. This much discussed unit of the A. P. S. is now well under way with thirty-four active members, a simple set of by-laws and an able set of officers. The dues are one dollar a year and besides a first class exchange department the Unit expects to conduct a special column for its members in the American Philatelist. Mr. Beverly S. King, Secretary of the Unit, will be glad to hear from others interested in Revenues and would especially like to have some specialized articles contributed for publication. Address him at 18 West 41st St., New York City, N. Y.

A FLYING CLUB as a branch of the National Aeronautic Association has been formed in Springfield, Illinois to promote the progress of commercial aviation. One of the most active workers for the new club, Raymond V. Bahr, A. P. S. #8404, was elected Vice President and it is safe to say that the interests of air mail collectors will be well taken care of in Springfield.

UNORDERED MERCHANDISE and this includes the so called "unsolicited approval" of stamps may be soon barred from the mails as the United States Post Office Department has announced its intention of asking the new session of Congress for special legislation against this evil. When one considers the almost unanimous opinion of the public against this method of merchandising and the particularly bitter feeling of the stamp collector it is really surprising to find that some stamp dealers still support or justify the sending out of lots of unsolicited stamps. The explanation is usually to be seen in the stamps sent out—they are the kind no one would order.

THE FIRST NATIONAL Precancel Stamp Exhibition will be held during August next in connection with the annual convention of the Precancel Stamp Society in Chicago. The object of the exhibition is to bring together most of the highly specialized precancel collections and it is promised that many things will be shown that the average precancel fan has never seen and which will be a reve-

lation in the possibilities of the hobby. A large exhibition hall has been arranged for in the Hotel Sherman and all pre can fans are urgently requested to take part in the affair. Full information may be had from Adolf Gunesch, 555 West 103rd St., Chicago, Ill., who is Chairman of the Exhibition Committee.

ARTHUR HIND, who is generally referred to as the "King of Stamp Collectors" or the "Ferrari of America," is reported to have purchased a golf club in his home town of Utica, New York, which will offer special privileges to members of the stamp collecting fraternity. The new course will be known as "Arhipaca" and besides offering "Better Golf for Less Money" will have the unique distinction of being the only course in America accepting postage stamps in payment of dues. A few nice copies of the U. S. 10c 1847 will pay a years dues and the classic contest of the year will be known as "The President's Album" instead of the "President's Cup."

THE INDIANA STAMP CLUB with twenty-five charter members present was formally organized at a meeting held at the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, December second and H. H. Coburn was elected President of the new organization. That the new club is an enthusiastic one is evidenced by the fact that the organization meeting decided to bring one of the national stamp conventions to Indianapolis within a year or so. There's nothing slow about the Hoosiers!

FROM A CLIPPING sent us by John Chapman we learn from the "Indianapolis Star" that "probably the most complete collection of stamps in the world" was placed on display at a local book store by Sigmund I. Rothchild of Freeport, Rhode Island, "foremost stamp collector of the country." Though Mr. Rothchild is unknown to us we gather from the long article in the "Star" that there is little he doesn't know about stamps, he lectures on them, gives radio talks and has written a book on the subject and when it comes to skill as a publicity agent it looks like Mr. Rogers of New York may tremble for his laurels. Appears to us that someone ought to land this foremost collector on the A. P. S. recruiting committee.

THE DELIGHTFUL BARON, Carl von Scharfenberg, who exhibited his wonderful collection of Russian stamps at the New York Exhibition two years ago and which were later reported to have been sold and then again as stolen is back again to visit New York to try to get his stamps returned to him on the ground that he was fraudulently induced or intimidated in giving a bill of sale for them. Justice Wasservogel granted him a temporary writ enjoining a prominent Nassau street stamp firm from selling the collection and another legal battle over stamps is in prospect. This particular case, having to do with much other than stamps alone, will no doubt bring stamp collecting to a front page position in the New York and Berlin daily papers. The A. P. will be represented at the trial by a special representative!

WHEN GEORGE (RED) SAVAGE, the Pawtucket gang leader surrendered to Federal authorities the latter part of November it was stated that all the suspects in Pawtucket post-office robbery of last year were under lock and key. It

will be recalled that about $252,000.00 worth of stamps were taken from the Pawtucket post office and it is alleged that many of the stamps were sold by a certain New York stamp dealer. We have been told that the robbers or their "fence" were bold enough to offer for sale around New York complete unbroken packages of 17c stamps at large reductions under face.

A MISTAKE WAS MADE in the advertisement of Bill Bloss in last month's issue in which it was announced that Bill was entering the dealing game on his own hook specializing in stamps issued BEFORE 1920, when as a matter of fact our able assistant editor is going to devote his principal efforts to stamps issued AFTER 1920. The 20th century stamps are full of vivid interest and romance to Bill Bloss and that accounts for the fact as one reader says, that his articles almost "make the A. P. human."

Stamp Displays In The Modern Manner.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

These are modern days with modern tendencies in Philately as in the bigger outside world, and stamp owners who have occasion to display their collections before the various stamp societies are beginning to realize that a bit of showmanship; a bit of artistry of the voice and person, is a bit of help in putting over an exhibition.

In other days, not so remote, your stamp lecturer stood behind a table, with his back, safely, to the wall. On the table rested his stamp album and if the club secretary was on the job an easel hal been supplied, so that the onlookers might have a glimpse of the album pages.

In those days, happily passing along, the stamp man would have said:

> "This is a collection of Camembertia de-luxe Charity Stamps. On the first one, top row, left side, notice the tiny green-blue dot over the second line of the small scroll, easily seen with any magnifying glass. This is Stamp One Hundred and Sixty-Eight on the plate, of two hundred. These were in twenty rows of ten.
>
> "A peculiar thing, in plating this hitherto unplated stamp, I noticed that the gum had a taste not dissimilar to Wrigleys' Spearmint and upon investigation you will learn that the gum is made from one of the component parts or portions of chewing gum ingredients."

Etc., etc., even unto this:

> "The paper of the first issue is newspaper stock and that proves that Grubber was wrong in declaring the sheets had but one hundred and ten stamps."

The modern manner is better adopted to acquire and held the interest of club members and I will endeavor to give you my impression of a modern stampster telling about these sort of stamps. Here goes:

> "Good evening, folks. This is an opportunity I have longed for, to be able to display my unique collection before your body. I am reminded of a story about a Scotchman who collected stamps for many years and always sold his collections. Suddenly he stopped, seemingly having

lost all interest in his stamps. Investigation disclosed the fact that his hinges, due to continuous use, as he invariably sold all his stamps by the auction route, had worn out.

"Turn your eyes, if you are not Ben-Turpined to the first stamp at the top, the left one is the first. You might as well know this is the first stamp issued by Cambertia. It is the well-known Charity Series. The Biblical injunction about charity beginning at home does not quite prevail, for these stamps were made for stamp collectors, and besides that the Cambertians can neither read nor write—I speak of the ninety-four per cent. of the natives.

"The first stamp, at the lower left corner, shows a scroll, the sign of the Double Cross being in the center. The scroll has four lines. On the one I am pointing out there is a greenish-blue dot, oh so small, at the top part of the second row of scrolls. This is Type One. It is Number one hundred seventy seven in the plate. Humbug, the first important writer on these stamps, claimed there were one hundred forty four stamps to the plate, but we know different now.

"A peculiar thing. In plating this stamp it became a matter of difficulty to separate the three printings until I had casually tasted of the gum. I found that the gum had that Wrigley Spearmint taste, and delving into the records of the Department of Commerce, through the courtesy of Presidential Candidate Hoover, I soon learned that the chief industry of Camembertia was producing the greater portion of the thing that went into the manufacture of chewing gum for Wrigley.

"Investigating in the Wrigley archives developed the important fact that no gum of any kind could be used by anyone except Wrigley, because of his concession and as a special favor to the administration of that period the Wrigley folks permitted the use of this material to be placed upon the first stamps of Camembertia.

"This was permitted only for the first printing, for Wrigley soon learned that the neighboring countries were buying these stamps for licking purposes. The sale of chewing gum had dropped. The edict then went forth—Get your own gum. And so the second printing had the taste of the dead horse quite prominent.

"Take the next page and notice the shades. Such a variety. Reminds me of the good old days in Vienna. Here is to Zweiback, the toast of Vienna.

"No man has done more for Philately than the man who is portrayed upon this stamp, for he was a world traveler and mixed up with all the Kings and crowned heads of the world, giving each one a stamp album with some of these stamps, and with it went a Royal Pronunciamento from the Court of Camembertia stating plainly that the moral code of Camembertia was of direct Cleopatrian descent, indicating that when and if the ruler presented a stamp album or a gift of any sort, it became the obligation of the recipient to hold the gift sacred and to increase its interest.

"Very few monarchs seek trouble with a Wrigley-owned country that might prevent chewing gum from being sent to its people, so you can visualize the interest in stamps that became important to so many heads of nations.

"And as the hetmen of the land do, so do the yokelry.

"That much for the next eighty-four pages. At some leisure time you may examine these, meanwhile you ought to know that the catalog makers are entirely stupid about values in these stamps. They are

much more difficult to get than many others and are greatly underpriced. Some of the best minds in Philately have no hesitancy in proclaiming these the very best investments in the world.

"Passing along the next forty four pages, as time is limited, I will say this—These stamps on cover are mighty rare, used properly. In the main they are addressed to the Wrigley office at Thompsonville-Not-in-England, Ill. Those sent to collectors by the Philatelic Agency of Camembertia are sent in Franked Official Envelopes, thereby aiding in conserving almost the entire issue for stamp collectors.

"Another word. I draw your attention to the fact that these Camembertian stamps are printed on what appears to be ordinary newspaper stock, but if you look closely you will see that the paper has been cleaned and then the stamps were printed on the cleaned newspapers.

"Look closely and you see what appear to be pictures under the stamp printing. It is so, for these are printed on the left-over American picture tabloids. You know that millions of tabloids are printed every day and most are never sold. These remainders are shipped to Camembertia and are cleaned and used to make stamps.

"I am glad you have enjoyed my lecture on the stamps of Camembertia. I thank you."

JOHN B. PERSSE

A. P. S. 7791

With great regret I have to report the death of Mr. J. B. Persse of Winnipeg, Canada. Mr. Persse died in the General Hospital where he had gone three weeks ago for a simple ailment.

The City of Winnipeg lost one of its leading citizens when our friend passed on. Mr. Persse had been a resident of Winnipeg for 46 years. He was a partner in the firm of Tess and Persse, manufacturers' agents, and had built up one of the largest distributing agencies in Western Canada.

He was very prominent in civic affairs, having been President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, Trustee of the General Hospital, President of the Canada Fire Co., a 33rd degree Mason, etc.

It is as a great stamp collector that we know him best. I had the pleasure of working with him some four years ago, during the Winnipeg Philatelic Exhibition and only this summer he spent a day with me en route to Europe.

Mr. Persse was a really keen student of stamps, he specialized in Canada, and his work on the 5c beaver of 1859 is still to be made known, but it is certainly constructive and interesting. He also had a fine general collection. In Philatelic circles in Winnipeg he was looked upon as the Grand Old Man of Philately and the doyen of the Philatelic Club of that city. A friend of his writes me: "The last time I saw him in the hospital, he was sitting up in bed working with his stamps, and expressed the wish he would soon be out, but he had a sudden heart attack and passed away."

Philatelists of the United States as well as those of Canada tender their most sincere sympathies to Mrs. Persse and his family on the great loss they have sustained.

CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

ON LIBERALITY OF THOUGHT.

Diversified reading, travelling, and mental maturity have, in common, one important and noteworthy benefit. For no matter how circumscribed a person's interests may have been originally, or how narrow his horizon, yet, after seeing other lands and peoples, after entering into their lives and sharing their interests, after studying their manners and customs, after learning of their individual characteristics and national aspirations, both past and present, through the writings of their great thinkers, there must almost of necessity have resulted a deeper appreciation of other people's opinions and preferences, and a wider outlook on things in general, together with that Catholicity of thought which is an essential of both an intelligent patriotism, and an international sympathy. When in addition the fiery ardor of youth has developed into the calm conviction which comes only with the experience of years, there is an added element of considerable value.

This applies to all of the various activities of life, but is most noticeable when applied to Religion, Politics and Hobbies. For how often has a youthful Don Quixote entered into these fields of activities tilting at his windmill, with commendable zeal but a deplorable lack of discretion; his confined enthusiasms and narrow interests, giving greater vigor to his actions but diminished value to his efforts. From the old record of the Jews having no dealings with the Samaritans because of some ancient grudge, right down to the present miss-directed efforts of a few ill-informed Philatelists, there have been unnumbered instances of narrow-minded bigotry and lack of consideration of other people.

An outstanding instance is given by some recent un-wise efforts of those who decry in no unmeasured terms, the latest development in systematic Philately. The collecting of Air Mail Covers is comparatively new and because of its very newness has additional charms of its own. But it is here, and here to stay, and in spite of what a few isolated "defenders of the faith" may think, or write, it has already made a place for itself in the world of hobbies; and because of its very uniqueness of attraction will develop and extend the interest which has already been aroused.

And why not? For where else can be found so many gifts and graces which appeal alike to the Beginner, and to the mature Collector? To take first what I consider the lowest criterion of value: namely, price. While it is true that many old issues of stamps have shown great gains in prices, yet it is becoming increasingly difficult for Collectors to obtain these old classics, and even the modern rarities, for they go beyond the hope of the average Collector. While on the contrary there are many Air Mail Covers both from Canada, U. S. A. and certain foreign countries which could have been easily obtained during the past year or two at a nominal amount and have since shown tremendous gains. Take for instance the Chamberlain, De Pinedo and certain of the Lindbergh Covers, also

the Canadian gold fields issues. All of these were offered at a reasonable price a very short time ago and have now shown wonderful increases in value. But how much stronger is the appeal of Interest, of Romance, and of History? Without disparaging in the slightest, any other branch of our loved hobby, the possession of even a small Collection of Air Mail Covers will show more of these characteristics than will an accumulation of examples of any other branch, of stamp collecting.

Of course, it is quite true, that some instances are on record where there has been either misrepresentation or out-and-out forgery. But then they have been very few indeed and of comparatively small importance. But have there been no counterfeits of the old issues? No fakings of important rarities? No marketing of covers which never "covered" a letter? Of course there have been, as we all know; and so many, and so skillfully done, that experts have been deceived.

But is this any reason for decrying the collecting of the old classical issues, or of the modern stamps which are both interesting and valuable?

There is room in our great army of Philatelists for all sorts and conditions of men; men of strong opinions, of diversified interests, of personal preferences, of characteristic peculiarities. But let us cultivate an appreciation of the other fellow's ideas, an understanding of his conceptions, a willingness to concede his right to the expression of his own individuality; that broad-mindedness in our own attitude, which we expect from others. May we apply to ourselves, in this later day, those undying words of "the noblest Roman of them all," the immortal Abe, "with malice towards none, with charity to all."

In this way, and in this way only, can we obtain, each in our own manner, the relaxation, enjoyment and satisfaction which can best be found in the "Universal Hobby."

AIR MAIL SERVICE HAVANA-KEY WEST.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Gordon Ireland of Havana we have received a bulletin from the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba. This gives some details of the preliminary plans and activities. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Ireland for this information.

For a brief review of the campaign to secure this service and for details of its operations we cannot do better than quote from an address by Jose A. Montalvo, Director of Cuban Posts, to a recent luncheon of Chamber Directors:

"Some time last month, bids were opened in Washington. Three or four different concerns bid on this contract and the contract was awarded to the Pan-American Airways Inc., on a basis of 40½c the pound for first-class mail. This was the same company that had been trying to obtain the contract from the Cuban Government for the air mail service between Havana and Key West, and after serious consideration the Cuban contract was awarded to the same company. That means that this company will begin its financial operations with the co-operation of both governments and that the expenses of the Key West-Havana trips will be covered.

"Regarding the details of this service, I am not able to fix any definite date, but we believe it will commence some time in October. The service will carry first-class mail; all mail leaving Havana about 4:30 P. M., in time to catch the train which leaves Key West at 7 P. M. Mail from Key West will arrive in Havana about an hour after the arrival of the New York train at Key West. The distribution of the mail will be rapidly effected, but of course no special delivery will

be used unless the incoming letters carry a special delivery stamp. The United States Government is not going to charge anything extra for the service and they plan to send all first class mail to Cuba by that route. We here in Cuba cannot do this because we lack the appropriation for it. We shall however, send our first class mail to the States at five cents per two ounces or fraction additional thereof, which means the purchase of an additional three cent stamp over and above the regular two cent postage stamp.

"This new service will be followed later with the Havana-Santiago de Cuba service; to carry first class mail and possibly parcel post, according to latest development of air mail appliances.

"I once more thank the directors of the American Chamber of Commerce for the support given. We expect that your further support will be given in co-operation with the Post Office Department to avail yourselves of the advantage offered by this service. As I said sometime ago, this advantage is obvious to all, and I thank you very much for your attention."

Further details given by Mr. Montalvo will be of interest, namely:

"That stamps will be placed on sale at all convenient points in Havana. The distribution of the mail will be handled by special arrangements and we shall designate a number of boxes throughout the city from which collections will be made approximately an hour before the airplane leaves for Key West. Furthermore, special notice will be given to the press and posters will be distributed throughout the City so that everyone will know when this new service goes into operation.

"It is understood that large three motored Fokker planes will be used in this service, capable of carrying about 800 pounds of mail and having capacity of from eight to ten passengers. The passenger service is out of my jurisdiction and I will therefore not discuss it, but I may say that 'safety first' is our motto as regards mail and passengers. We shall employ such apparatus and appliances as shall tend to make the service safe above all else. It is also intended that the service shall be given 345 to 350 days out of the year, weather conditions, which of course are unavoidable, controlling the remaining days of service."

After Mr. Montalvo finished his talk the directors thanked him and pointed out that the credit for the establishment of the air mail service was not entirely due to the efforts of the American Chamber of Commerce of Cuba, but in no small portion were the result of the tireless work put forth by the officials of the Cuban Post Office Department, our distinguished friends.

VERMONT FLOOD MAIL, DECEMBER, 1927.

Lieutenant Fogg leaves Concord, N. H. at 7 A. M. for Montpelier and Burlington. He is due to arrive at Concord on the return trip at 12 noon. Another trip is made, leaving Concord at 1 P. M. and is due to return at 4.30 P. M. These are sliding schedules and the time is not exact, depending on amount of mail and weather conditions. The first trip was made from Concord on November 10th. No trip was made on November 11th, but daily trips have occurred since. The service is about over, as bridges are rapidly being reconstructed. Some covers bear the endorsement "Air Mail for Vermont Flood Relief." This is not official, but merely to show that the letters are routed correctly.

(Courtesy of Arthur Barger.)

NUBS OF NEWS.

According to an Associated Press Dispatch from Washington, the spanning of the 2,000 air miles between the capitals of the United States and Mexico will be the next international mission undertaken by the ambassador of good-will, Charles A. Lindbergh.

The air mail service between Pelee Island and the town of Leamington, Ont., a distance of about 19 miles, will be inaugurated within a few weeks it was stated to-day. Bids have been asked for on a ship capable of carrying a maximum of 300 pounds of mail. Four trips per week will be made.

A German Aviator has set out to find the giant sloth of Southern Patagonia. If he secures a specimen, he should bring it up here for a matched race with our members who were going to send in their contributions of articles to the "A. P.", but some of them seem to have forgotten their former good intentions.

Incorporation of the British Columbia Airways, Limited, was announced recently for the operation of a sixteen passenger seaplane between Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle. The service it is announced will be commenced shortly with a smaller plane and will be developed as the business warrants.

A new altitude record for balloons has been credited to-day to Captain Hawthorne C. Gray, who lost his life recently after having ascended 42,470 feet. Recognition of the mark will be sought from the National Aeronautic Federation.

The largest airport in the world is claimed by France with its Le Bourget, near Paris. The largest hangars are at Orly.

A non-stop flight from Berlin to San Diego, Calif., by the world's largest dirigible now under construction at Friedrichshafen, Germany, has been proposed for next fall, it was announced not long ago by the aviation committee of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

Clarence Chamberlin, New York-to-Germany flier, had to pay $100 duty on medals given to him in Europe. Even the high cost of fame, it would seem, is "mounting."

According to the New York Sun the U. S. Navy is building a Seaplane with a cruising radius of 3,000 miles or more, with which it will attempt to fly across the Pacific and possibly around the world early next year.

The plane was said to be nearing competion, its first test flight being scheduled to take place in about two weeks. The paper says that the details of the plane, names of poliots, and other information have been closely guarded, but it

is understood the proposed flight is to be the navy's answer to the army's recent successful air voyages.

Two services on the St. Lawrence with either Father Point or Rimouski as the base will be carried on through the winter if the intention of the Transcontinental Air Board bears fruit. The north shore of the St. Lawrence which has hitherto been only served by dog team, will have a weekly service, the plane being capable of carrying 1,500 pounds of mail. The island of Anticosti will have a bi-monthly service and services are also being arranged from Moncton to Magdalen Islands.

We have just received Yukon Airways & Exploration Co. Ltd. airmail stamp. The rather long title is in white letters on a solid blue background beneath which is a fine large monoplane cabin flyer. The stamp is lithograph printed. In each of the lower corners is a large 25 and between it is the word "cents." From the only copy we have on hand we would say it was printed in a strip as it is rouletted top and bottom and imperf at the sides. The company is now serving seven Post Offices in the Home of the Blizzard in Canada near Alaska.—"Roessler's News."

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

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APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.

The President has appointed the following officers for the years 1927-29, approved by the Board of Directors:

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Examiner of Sales Books: T. E. Flick, Galveston, Texas.
Editor American Philatelist: A. D. Fennel, Cincinnati. Ohio.
Sales Manager: J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas.
Attorney: V. W. Rotnem, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Handbook: A. D. Fennel, H. C. Needham, M. C. Dillingham.
Obituary: Rev. J. L. Kilbon, F. S. Barnes, W. F. Mayer.
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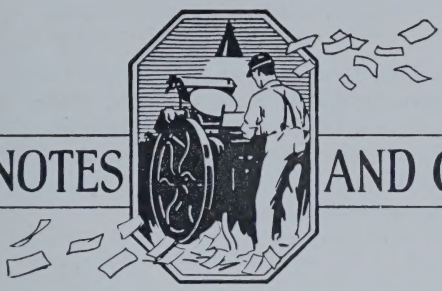
Formation of Stamp Clubs in Schools: A. R. Rogers, J. B. Chittenden, H. M. Clark.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

CHILE. A new value is just to hand, 80 centavos brown and black, design similar to the usual head type, frame lithographed, portrait of Admiral Latorre, engraved, no watermark, perf. 13½x14½.

CURACAO. In 1922 when Marine Insurance stamps were issued for the Netherlands and the Dutch Indies sets were also prepared for Curacao and Surinam but never issued. In order to utilize these stamps they have surcharged them with new values and placed them on sale in the colonies only. No supplies are available in any of the cities in Holland. 3c on 15c dark green, 10c on 60c carmine rose, 12½c on 75c gray brown, 50c on 7½Gld. red, surcharged "FRANKEER ZEGEL" and new value in four lines in black. 15c on 1.50G. dark blue, 25c on 2.25Gld. orange brown, top inscription barred out and surcharged "FRANKEERGEZEL" and new value in three lines in black. 30c on 4½Gld. black, surcharged "FRANKEERZEGEL" and new value in three lines in black.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Another new value has just arrived same design as the 20 Heller brick red of the 1927 issue, 2.50 Koruny blue perforated 10, unwatermarked.

EGYPT. The 1M orange has just been added to the set of new design on Multiple Crown and Arabic F. watermarked paper recently issued.

ERITREA. Parcel Post stamps, two new values of the new design which is similar to that of 1917-23 with the value expressed in words, 3 Lira bistre, 4 Lira slate.

ESTHONIA. A new 40Mk. blue and sepia in a similar design to the 30Mk. and 70Mk. of 1924, the only change being in the central picture which is the Vanemuine Theatre.

FALKLAND. Mr. R. Roberts reports the fact that the 1d script watermarked now comes in a new shade of bright red.

FRENCH COLONIES. Another flock of colonials, 23 varieties from nineteen different colonies. The designs and values are the same as those in current use but the colors have been changed in each instance.

Cameroons—15c blue violet and red, 20c red and brown, 30c dark and light green, 45c violet and red brown, 1fr. violet and brown. **Chad**—30c dark and light green. **Dahomey**—30c light and dark green. **Fr. Guinea**—20c red and brown, 75c lilac rose and green. **Fr. Oceanica**—20c red and brown, 30c dark green

and green. **Fr. Soudan**—15c brown and violet. **Ivory Coast**—30c olive green and green. **Martinique**—30c blue green and green, 1fr. orange red and green. **Middle Congo**—30c dark and light green. **New Caledonia**—75c bright violet. **Somali Coast**—20c green and red, 30c light and dark green. **Togo**—30c dark and light green. **Ubangi**—30c dark and light green. **Upper Volta**—30c green and dark green. **Wallis & Futuna Islands**—30c green.

GAMBIA. The 7½d violet and black on yellow, same design as 1922 issue just appeared on Multiple Crown and Script C. A. paper.

GERMANY. They have at last ceased to overprint the regular postage for official use, the first two stamps appearing in the new designs are 8Pf. dark green and 15Pf. vermilian, upright, oval design, inscribed "DEUTSCHES REICH" at top of oval and "DIENSTMARKE" at bottom, numeral of value in center with an engine turned background.

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS. Mr. R. Roberts sends for chronicle the 1d violet, script watermark.

GIBRALTAR. Mr. R. Roberts informs us that the old £1 violet on red is now obsolete and the new stamp with colors changed has just been issued, £1 orange and black on white paper, script watermark. The duty label reads "ONE POUND" in two lines and is printed in black in sans-serif capitals.

JAMAICA. After a fifteen year lapse they have just issued the ½d green, script watermarked paper, type of the 1912-19 series, small size, head of King George.

LIBIA. Parcel Post stamps, two new values of the new design which is similar to that of 1915-18 but with the value expressed in words, 3 Lira bistre, 4 Lira slate.

LUXEMBURG. Only having eleven values in the series of 1926 they have just issued three additional ones and changed the colors of two of the others which of course makes it more interesting for stamp collectors, 25c violet brown, 30c bright green, 75c yellow brown, 90c cerise and 1½fr. dark blue. The same five stamps also have been overprinted with the word "OFFICIAL."

MEXICO. The airmail stamp of 1922 has been reissued in the same colors but on watermarked paper, 50c blue and red brown, perf. 12, wmk. Correos Mexico.

4c green official of 1927, perf. 12, now appears rouletted 14½ wmk. Correos Mexico.

MONACO. Two new high value postage due stamps have been issued in the same type as the series of 1905, 2fr. orange red and 3fr. lilac rose.

NETHERLANDS. Another new value on the watermarked paper, 12½c carmine rose, wmk. Circles.

PARAGUAY. The new design of the 50c ultramarine of the 1927 issue is apparently to be used for an entire new set. A 7c value has just appeared in pale lilac, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

PERSIA. 10ch. bistre brown added to the 1926 issue.

PERU. In this country they are evidently trying to settle the Tacna Arica dispute by issuing postage stamps. A 2 centavos red brown has just appeared in

the design of 1926 slightly modified by having the wreath removed from the coat of arms at top center and the inscription "PLEBISCITO 1925" deleted.

An unheralded provisional airmail stamp has just made its appearance, the 50c violet of the 1924 issue has been overprinted with the words "SERVICIO AEREO" in two lines in black with a miniature ornament below which looks exactly like a sailor in uniform. Our correspondent states that only 5000 of these stamps have been printed and a definite type of the same value has been ordered and is expected to be on sale any day.

RUSSIA. The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution appears to be endless, at least, in regard to the issuance of new stamps by addition to the same set as heretofore chronicled. The last one to arrive is the 7 Kop. green, horizontal oblong, design of a public building barricaded and protected by troops.

SURINAM. Unissued Marine Insurance stamps of 1922 surcharged as described under Curacao. 3c on 15c dark green, 10c on 60c carmine rose, 12½c on 75c gray brown, 50c on 7½Gld., 15c on 1.50 G. dark blue, 25c on 2.25G. orange brown and 30c on 4.50G.

SWEDEN. Mr. R. Roberts informs us that two new stamps have been issued in the "Lion Type", no watermark, perf. 10 all around, 5 ore green, 10 ore violet. The 5 ore differs from the preceding in that it is printed from a new die.

TRANSJORDANIA. An entirely new engraved series of eleven values has just been issued, central portrait of Amir Abdullah in native costume, Arabic figures of value at upper corners and the same in English in lower corners, "TRANSJORDAN" at central bottom. 2m blue green, 3m pink, 4m yellow green, 5m orange, 10m orange red, 15m ultramarine, 20m olive, 50m purple, 90m bistre, 100m blue and 200m violet. The first seven values are small sized and the next four are medium sized, upright oblong, perforated 14, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

URUGUAY. Five additional values, fourth re-engraving, have just arrived inscribed "IMP. NACIONAL" at lower right corner and watermarked Republica O. Del Uruguay, 2c bright red, 3c olive green, 5c light blue, 8c pink, 20c brown.

VENEZUELA. Another new value in a similar type to that of 1915 but perforated 12½ instead of 12, 15c brown.

BOSTON AUCTIONS

In 1896 I conducted the first Public Auction of Postage Stamps ever held in Boston. Since then I have conducted 338—with a three year period of abeyance from 1917-20. I make no promises other than a square deal, but I can offer you

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LOWEST RATES LIBERAL ADVANCE
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When in Boston, Come in and BROWSE AROUND.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

THE PRECANCELS OF FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo, the metropolis of the Flickertail State, lies on its extreme eastern boundary, a few hundred feet west of and across the Red River from Moorhead, Minnesota. Its population is around 26,000, its chief function to serve North Dakota and Montana as a distributing point, hence its industries are largely of that nature.

Of these industries the chief precancel users among over 100 permit holders are the Western Newspaper Union, a large wholesale and retail school supply company, a wholesale harness company, a dental supply company, various department stores and printing establishments. Use at the parcels post window is spasmodic, not general.

Fargo's precancel history dates from around 1910. The idea of using precancels grew very slowly, and the early list of permit holders was small, hence the early issues are very hard to get. Present catalog prices probably represent their actual cash value. None exist except in collections already formed, none come on the market except when such a collection is dispersed, and for every item there are many bidders.

The state as a whole is a popular one among precancel collectors, there are several North Dakota specialists of advanced rank, and more who would like to advance if they could get the stamps they mant. All this tends to make Fargo's precancels much sought after, and to reduce dealers' stocks, except of the commoner ones, to the vanished point.

The overprinting has been done continuously by the same firm and even by the same printer. This man is a master craftsman, taking immense pains with his work, hence doubles, inverts etc. are very unusual. To make them even scarcer, it was for long the policy of the official force to send such irregularities to the Department in Washington for redemption. The sole exception to this scarcity is the 8c 1917 inverted, of which several sheets were used, though it is by no means an even fairly common stamp. For these reasons there can be and is no speculative taint attached to any of these abnormal varieties. The postmaster and his assistant have been connected with the Fargo office in one capacity or another for many years, they know the regulations forward and backward, and Fargo is a CLEAN office. The catalog refers to one illegitimate child, but it is the result of an overzealous citizen's efforts to take advantage of the assistant printer's ignorance of the rules while the master printer was absent, so this can hardly be made a case of moral turpitude against the Fargo official force. When the facts of the matter became known, none was more diligent in acting to suppress this favor than the postmaster and his assistant.

This office has always been most conservative in its precancelling. It is

doubtful if many other offices with over 100 permit holders can be found which have precancelled as few of the higher values. Until about 18 months ago Fargo had never precancelled any value above the 20c, but at the request of a large school supply company a couple of sheets each of the 25c and 50c were overprinted. Finding that they did not move as rapidly as anticipated, this permit holder cancelled its order for further supplies, and it is doubtful if any more will be issued. To my knowledge not more than half a dozen copies of each were salvaged, in which case the present catalog prices are certainly plenty low.

Fargo's only venture in Commemorative precancelling was the black Harding, occasioned by receipt of 10,000 of these stamps in lieu of the 2c reds expected. The office was so bedevilled by favorseekers that, to save themselves further unpleasantness of this kind, they have made special efforts since then to precancel no Commemoratives; an example that other offices might well emulate. The black Harding double exists to the extent of one sheet, or rather 90 copies, the double being occasioned by the failure of the plate to strike the tenth or outside row at the first operation.

Of the current set the best items, outside of the 25c and 50c, are the three doubles, the 1c, 1½c and 20c up, of none of which are there more than five or six of each in existence. Next best are the 9c perf 11 and the 6-7-8-9 perf 10, as not more than two printings were made of the perf 11, and not more than one of the last named values. The 5c rotary inverted has just been noted, which will prove a very elusive item.

Taken all in all, the precancel record of this office is one which, if emulated by some others, would result in a cleaner hobby and a great deal less favors. It has used the one plate for 16 years, and has no intention of ordering another. It has never felt impelled to order an emergency handstamp, but has resorted to the ordinary box roller for use in such times of shortage.

Did you know that practically the whole edition of the 1500 copies of the 1928 Standard Catalog is exhausted? Reaching the Rotnem offices August 1st, the whole edition has been practically exhausted by December 1st, a short four months. Doubtless another 300 copies could easily have been absorbed. We thought that when the 1200 copies moved in seven or eight months last year, that was doing pretty well, but this beats all records. It is a fine barometer of the soundness of the precancel hobby at present. Next year's catalog should be of not less than 2000 copies. I venture to predict that an edition of that size will move in less than six months.

The Mitchell collection, being dispersed by the Hoover Stamp Auction, continues to realize high prices. Little by little, this immense collection, probably without a peer for quality, is being absorbed into collections throughout the country. Another precancel event of importance was the sale on December 17th of the W. C. Black collection, by the Rotnem Company. This collection represented Mr. Black's collecting labors over a period of nearly 15 years. Mr. Black retained his great Missouri collection and that of precancelled revenues, on a catalog of which stamps he is now engaged.

The 1928 Convention of the Precancel Stamp Society is to be held at Chicago at some date, as yet undetermined, in August. Adolph Gunesch, 555 West 103rd St., Chicago, is chairman of the exhibition committee. The exhibit, not of a competitive nature, will be the largest ever held. Owing to the wide range of the

hobby, the exhibits will be so spread over a tremendous field that competitive exhibition is out of the question. Instead, the object of the Committee is to secure from the foremost collector in each precancel field his best selection from his rarest stamps. The ensemble will be the most complete general precancel collection ever seen or gotten together. This mammoth collection will be on exhibition at the Hotel Sherman. All precancel collectors are urged to get into touch with Mr. Gunesch if interested in this coming event.

Too much credit cannot be given Mr. Gunesch for his painstaking labors in compiling his check-list of city type coils. This is nearly ready for distribution gratis. Anyone interested in securing a copy would do well to enclose return postage, as Mr. Gunesch ought at least to get his postage out of the venture.

A. F. G.

BUREAU PRINT CHRONICLE.

DR. W. I. MITCHELL.

Since our last chronicle the following perforated 10 items have put in their appearance: Batavia, Ill. 1½c and Newark, N. J. 9c. The following new coils are now in use: Los Angeles, Cal. 4c; Oklahoma City, Okla. 1½c and Worcester, Mass. 1½c. Of the new 11x10½ perforations we have quite a list of new issues, as follows:

Atlanta, Ga. 1½c, 8c; Baltimore, Md. 1½c; Batavia, Ill. 1½c; Battle Creek, Mich. 1½c; Boston, Mass. 10c; Bridgeport, Conn. 10c; Brooklyn, N. Y. 3c; Cincinnati, O. 2c, 7c; Cleveland, O. 10c; Dallas, Tex. 1½c, 5c; Detroit, Mich. 10c; Grand Rapids, Mich. 1½c; Harrisburg, Pa. 1½c; Hastings, Neb. 1½c; Kansas City, Mo. 1c; Milwaukee, Wis. 1½, 3, 9 and 10c; Nashville, Tenn. 10c; Omaha, Neb. 8c; Philadelphia, Pa. 4c, 5c; Rochester, N. Y. 1½c; San Francisco, Cali. 5c, 8c; Sioux City, Iowa 1½c; South Bend, Ind. 1c; Trenton, N. J. 1½c; Toledo, O. 1½c; Worcester, Mass. 1½c.

The following new denominations have been ordered from the Bureau during October: Denver, 7c and 8c; Omaha, 7c; New York, 2c coil; Cleveland, 5c coil; Harrisburg 3c; Memphis 8c; and Dallas 1½c coil. The following new Cities have ordered Bureau for the first time: Camden, N. J. 1½ and 2c coils; Huntington, W. Va. 1½c coil; Oakland, Cal. 1½c ordinary and Port Washington, Wis. 1½c ordinary.

AUCTION SALES

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Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Sept. 12 & 19, Oct. 10-17, 1927.

The season opened up, from the account made by Mr. Harmer, with almost a "boom" and it appears as if this sale indicated a higher trend for good stamps.

	£	s.	d.
Argentine, 1864 imperf. 15c, blue, S. G. 35 unused, close at right, large margins other three sides and very fine, extremely rare. Cat. £100. With "Royal" Certificate	26	0	0
Buenos Aires, 1858, 3p. yellow-green, large margins all sides and showing variety "CORREOS", has minute tear, otherwise superb. Cat. Frs. 9000	21	0	0
Canada, 1855, thin wove paper 10d. bright blue, large margins, portions of adjoining stamps two sides and showing reentry, lightly pmkd. and superb	16	0	0
Egypt, 11th July 1867, Official Notice with regard to this issue in Italian, Arabic, French and English, with copies of the issued stamps attached. A very rare and desirable piece	10	0	0

India.

Oct. 15, 1854, Die I, 4a, early impression, indigo and red, horizontal pair, very fine	15	0	0
— Ditto, horiz. pair showing blue wavy line all around, right hand stamp has writing on face, v. f.	31	0	0
— Ditto, very fine vert. pair, used on piece, tied "Honk Kong" pmk., trivial crease	26	0	0
— Ditto, light pmkd. horizontal pair, guide line at right, left hand stamp close at top, slight crease, otherwise exceptional	16	10	0
— Ditto, late impression, horiz. pair, small margins all sides, pmkd. with series of dots, left hand stamp has red cancel	12	10	0
— Die III, 4a, blue and pale red, magnificent vert. pair, large margins, light pmk.	11	0	0
Rhodesia, Aug. 1917, without hyphen ½d on 1d, block of four showing surcharge misplaced, mint, slightly off centre	24	10	0
Bechuanaland, 1888 ½d. on 3d. lilac and black, S. G. 29, block of 4, unused, mint state, rare. Cat. £14	9	10	

British Guiana.

1853 1c. vermilion, two horizontal pairs used on entire, one pair rather badly cut into, other very fine although trifle close top sides	34	0	0
Reprints of the Jan. 1852 1c, 4c; 1853 1c; 1853-60 4c, and 1860 1c, all in complete sheets of 100 except the Jan. 1852 1c, which has been divided	40	0	0
1863 medium paper, perf. 12½—13 1c. black, brilliant block of 80 (10x 3) from lower part sheet with 3 full margins, unused, mint	130	0	0

C. S. WATSON & CO., INC.

Los Angeles, Calif.—Oct. 16, 1927.

Patriotic Covers.

Entire Face Design, Picture of Continental Soldier and Zouave, "1776-1861," Secured and Defended, in Red, White and Blue Design, Stamp missing. Condition superb . . . . . $ 5.00
Soldier's Letter without stamp, Blue Martinsburg, Va., and Due 3 canc., Black hand stamp on reverse, "Forwarded by The U. S. Sanitary Commission", fine 7.90
1857, 3c (44) "Columbia with Flag," "Onward, Right Onward," stamp tied with Havre de Grace, Md., June 13, 1861, very fine 5.10
— 3c (44) "Sailor nailing Flag to Mast," The Flag of The Free, stamp tied with Alliance, Ohio, fine 6.80
— 3c (44) Hand Colored, "Columbia, Eagle and Shield on Rock in Ocean" with verse, used from San Francisco 18.75
1861, 1c (63) three copies, one defective, Patriotic Design "Fort Sumter in Frame, Gen. Jackson 1833, Maj. Anderson 1861," with verse 11.80
— 1, 3c (63, 65) Face of Cover, Flag, Cannon, "The War for the Union," "Adv 1c" on cover, stamps fine 5.00
— 3c (65) Columbia with Flag, Blue Design, Red painted in by hand, stamp trifle defective 4.10
— 3c (65) "Columbia with Flag, Onward, Right Onward," superb 6.55
— 3c (65) "Cameron Light Guards," Patriotic Design and stamp damaged 7.60
— 3c (65) "McClellan on Horseback in Frame," extremely fine 9.25
— 3c (65) "White Shamrock on Red and Blue Pennant," 2nd Brig. 2nd A. C. in manuscript, fine 20.75
— 3c (65) "Flag with Soldier Firing Cannon," Bucktail Compromise, fine 12.60
— 3c (65) "Flag on Globe in Ocean, Eagle Flying Above," stamp penc... 10.75
— 3c (65) "Eagle and Stand of Flags," "Death to Traitors" in blue, stamp defective 4.60
— 3c (65) "Artillery unit at Gallop," with verse, fine, scarce design 7.10
— 3c (65) "Pealing Bell" in blue, "Proclaim Liberty to All Inhabitants," fine 13.90
— 3c (65) Face of Cover, "Anchor and Cannon on Shield, 9th Corps, 3d Division," used from Petersburg, Va., with Maltese Cross in Circle canc., superb 22.00
— 3c (65) "Girl riding Buck," with Bucktail verse, stamp cancelled Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1862, v. fine 19.25
— 3c (65) Eagle in blue, with Streamers and Motto, stamp canc. "Fort Leavenworth, Kan.," fine 12.00
— 3c (65) Flag above rising Sun and Clouds, stamp with 1862 year date canc. inverted, very fine 3.90
— 3c (65) Long Pennant in Color, very odd design, fine 8.60
— 3c (65) Farm and Commerce Design in bright green and red, very fine and an unusually rare one 24.00
— 3c (65) full face design, "Our Union, Volunteers," Indian Heads, etc., another rare one, stamp has closed tear 22.75
— 3c (65) Star, "Union-Liberty" all hand colored, very neat cover 15.50
— 3c (65) "10th New York Volunteer Artillery, Col. A. Piper" with Flag and Cannon in black, on reverse of cover, very fine 9.30

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Pa.—Oct. 26, 1927.

The 287th Sale discloses the following statistics: 299 Mail Bids; 135 securing nothing, making 164 successful; there were 29 present, of which eight secured nothing; the sale totaled $3874.30 and occupied one hour and 43 minutes for the 900 lots. Incidentally, Mr. Wolsieffer, reports receiving seven sets of bids from one to three days after the sale was over.

United States, 1893.

$1 No. 241, part o. g., a bit off center, fine ($6.00)	$ 3.70
$2 No. 242, part o. g. fine ($5.00)	4.00
$3 No. 243, o. g. fine ($10.00)	7.00
$4 No. 244, o. g. very fine ($12.00)	9.20
$5 No. 245, o. g. fine, a bit off center ($15.00)	7.10
15c, 30c, 50c, $2 Nos. 238-9-40-2, fine lot ($10.75)	6.50
1c to 50c Nos. 230 to 240, fine; 11 var. ($7.32)	4.00
Agriculture, 1c, o. g. fine ($5.00)	2.20
— 1c, 15c, o. g fine & used 2c, 3c, 6c, fine lot ($13.50)	4.60
— 24c, very fine but not o. g. ($6.00)	3.00
Interior, comp. set 1c to 90c, fine ($9.00)	5.10
Justice, 1c, 2c, 3c, 10c, 12c, part gum, fine ($14.75)	7.00
— 90c, black can., very good ($35.00)	11.00
— 6c No. 1608, soft paper, o. g. fine ($5.00)	2.60
Navy, 7c, fine altho 2 corner perfs gone ($12.00)	5.00
— 24c, fine ($5.00)	2.80

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—Oct. 28, 1927.

U. S. Stamps.

1857, 5c brick red (45) v. f. ($30)	$22.00
— 90c blue (54) light black town cancel, fine centered ($100)	43.00
1862-66, 3c scarlet (74) fine, pen marked ($40)	28.50
1869, 24c deep violet (109) o. g., v. f. ($50)	33.00
— 90c blue (111) o. g., v. f. ($75)	48.00
1875, 90c carmine & black (132) o. g., v. f.	30.75
1879, 30c orange brown, imperf. horiz. pair (217a) o. g., v. f.	47.00
Bluish Paper, 3c deep violet (359) o. g., fine ($15	13.25
5c blue (361) o. g. very fine ($75)	60.50
8c olive green (363), o. g., centered, v. f. ($175)	207.00
10c yellow (364) o. g., very fine ($12.50)	9.50
13c blue green (365) o. g., very fine ($50)	38.75

Canada.

1858, 6p gray violet (13a) perfs just touch at R, fine ($85)	48.00
1859, 15c double transfer, (15c) light penmarked, ex. fine ($50)	37.00
1859-64, 2c rose imperf. horiz. pair (18a) v. f. ($20)	23.00
— 12c blue green, imperf horiz. pair (19B) v. f. ($150)	113.00
— 17c dark blue (20b) imperf horiz. pair, very fine	137.00
1875-77, 5c olive green (37) block of 4, marginal impt. o. g. v. f. ($36)	65.00
1882-90, ½c black, imperf block of 4, o. g. v. f. ($34)	27.00
1908 Quebec Issue, 1c to 20c complete set, in perforate vert. pairs, o. g. extremely fine	111.00
1912, Registration, 8c light blue, block of six, o. g. centered, fine ($36)	43.25

Chase Collection of Railroad Postmarks.

H. TOASPERN

New York City—Nov. 19th, 1927.

Early this Spring the Scott Stamp & Coin Company purchased the famous collection made by Dr. Carroll Chase, which won highest honors at the International Exposition, New York, 1926, and they proceeded to break up the collection, selling at private sale. The group of "Railroad Cancels" was however not sold that way, instead the Scott Company engaged Herman Toaspern to sell these, in 586 lots, which was done at public auction on November 19th, the sale being held at the Collectors Club.

The auction catalog was unusually well done and is really a running story on the various rail cancellations developed on the stamps which Dr. Chase so well described in The American Philatelist.

In the sale were Stampless Covers with rail cancels. 1853-55, 1857 and of course the 1851 3 cent stamps. Some of the covers, not many really, sold at around One Dollar. The high spot was $58. paid for a 1851 3c., Atlantic & St. Lawrence & Androscoggin & Kennebeck R. R. cancellation, neat, blue, tied, dated, blue "Paid", sold with a 3c. 1851, early shade, the pair of Scott No. 33 going up from a starting bid of $28.25.

Lot No. 26 described, "Augusta & Atlantic R. R., 1851 3c. red, tied to cover with bright green grid, cleanly struck, dated, sold for $51.

There were several lots that sold at $42., including the following:

"Illinois Central R. R., 1857 3c. dull red, type 2, beautifully tied, rich blue, dated; also envelope advertising the Land Department of the railroad with a 3c. 1857, tied with town postmark."

Madison River & Lake Erie R. R. 1851 3c red, postmarked "FREE", with blue rail and date."

"1857 3c. red, type 2, light grid postmark, tied with "New York Aug. 11" postmark, envelope of Erie R. R. Co. N. Y. General Ticket Agency, patriotic in color, Continental soldier with flag and sword."

Oscar Fowler, known as the world's leading specialist on Vermont cancellations, bid in many lots, including "Sullivan & Passumpsic R. R. 1851, 3c red, tied with black postmarks," for which he paid $41.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

Dominica, 1923, ½, 1d (69, 70) $0.03
India, 1911-1927, 14 var. Postage.. .12
Jamaica, 1903, 2½d (36) ..... .06
Mexico, 20 vars., Great value ..... .20
Nicaragua, 15 var., Good cat. value .15

Approval Applicants May Purchase

100 Newfoundland, 10 varieties ... .15
100 Jamaica, 6-10 varieties ..... .15

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..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St , Brooklyn, N. Y.

The first of the year find British Colonials more strongly entrenched than ever. In fact they are the backbone of the 20th century market. Collectors are turning to this group in increasing numbers, and 1928 shows every indication of being a banner year.

So. West Africa still continues to lead the Colonials at this time and as foretold in this column last month, the price of the pound setting VI has been advanced to $40.00 by Scott in the Nov. Journal.

The first pictorials are also advanced sharply in the Journal and I predict much higher prices for these stamps. The 2/6 Scotts #99-100 are the best of this set, and are selling at about four times face at this time in London (Dec. 8, 1927).

Last month I mentioned the possibility of the pound Gibraltar not being reissued. It has, but in another color scheme. It is now the same design, orange and black on white paper. This may indicate the exhaustion of the red paper, and is important if true, as the saying goes. One fact is certain. One radical change has been made in discontinuing the red paper, and collectors will watch with interest to learn if this, the first of the red paper pounders to go, is to be followed by the other Colonies.

Turks Is. 2/- on greenish white paper, Gibbons #137a is in keen demand. This stamp is unlisted by Scott, but 20th century collectors in British must not limit themselves to the varieties listed by Scott for many of the rarer shades will be missed, and a 20th century collection must be complete if the full value is to be realized.

The 10d Thom overprint Ireland, Scott's #25, has yet to develop its real value, and collectors of Irish with this space missing will do well to get busy and fill it.

The So. West Af. postage dues are coming thru overprinted S. W. A. and it is rumored that the pound S. W. A. will be shortly replaced with a pictorial pound.

Best stamp of the month, So. West Af. #99-100.

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Dr. H. A. Davis, Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 4. **December 1, 1927.**

Applications Pending.

Bartlett, Alan F.
Bissell, Capt. J. T. B.
Brain, Jno. B.
Cabot, John Jr.
Cohn, Abe
Daniker, G. Henry
Dimm, Wayne T.
Di Vecchio, E. T.
Donne, Edw. S.
Eldred, Alvan A.
Ghilain, Jean
Graves, Wm. A.
Hanna, Rev. L. S.
John, Henry C.
Klingenstein, Adolph
Knauel, Dr. W. H.
Kreutzfeld, August C.
Kurkjian, Armenag
Laing, E. Bruce
Larsen, Louis H.
Mason, Wm. F.
McVicker, Miss Affie
Napier, Arthur H.
Porter, F. F.
Pressler, Chas. H.
Richardson, Robt. W.
Rudolph, E. J.
Russell, Floyd K.
Stapells, Dr. A. R.
Tows, Ferrars H.
Bates, Henry A.
Berol, E. G.
Dhaum, Babu Lal
Eid, Albert
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir
Montilla, Juan

Reinstatements Pending.

5251 Huntington, E. G.
5901 Rothchild, S. I.
3821 Schofield, A. B.
5852 Watt, Reginald G.

Applications Posted.

Ancianx, L., 164 N. James St., Montreal, Canada. 39; E. Engineer; Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Canada. By F. W. Teele.

Augusta Maine Stamp Club, Miss Mattie Wadsworth, Pres., Alice H. Reid, Secy., 51 Capitol St., Augusta, Me. By Alice H. Reid.

Bauer, Isidor, Brandstatte 3, Vienna, Austria. 26; Stamp Dealer; Victor Weiskopf, 505 5th Ave., New York City. By G. M. Fuchs.

Benz, Walter A., 741 E. 227th St., Bronx, New York. 30; Mgr.; Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., 139 Franklin St., New York. By Edwin S. Van Wart.

Bold, Fred C., 663 39th St., San Francisco, Calif. 39; Banking; H. J. Seiler, 532 27th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. By A. H. Wilhelm.

Boswell, Harrison C., 133 Cherry St., Greenville, Ohio. 39; E. E.; Cleveland Engineering Society, Cleveland, O. By H. A. Davis.

Chatters, Carl H., 617 E. 3rd St., Flint, Mich. 29; City Auditor; Alton B. Hurd, 600 S. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich. By Murray J. Rice.

Cole, Ezra D., R. F. D. #7, Albion, N. Y. 25; Farmer; Lynn M. Burrows, Albion, N. Y. By R. B. Martin.

Davidson, Lorin E., 307 1st Ave. S., Grand Forks, N. Dak. 23; James E. Turner, Grand Forks, N. Dak. By F. C. Bundlie.

Downey, Melvin M., 10424 86th Ave., Edmonton, Alb., Canada. 54; Auditor; Dr. A. E. Heacock, 10626 83 Ave., Edmonton, Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Gorman, J. C., 216 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. 38; Mgr.; E. W. Edwards & Son, 218 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. By Francis J. Sleght.

Gourley, George, 521 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont., Canada. 31; Accountant; N. R. Hendershott, 111 Jenette Ave., Windsor, Canada. By L. A. Davenport.

Gray, I. Cushman, Box 444, Redlands, Calif. 43; Stamp Dealer; Rees Davies, 323 "E" St., San Bernardino, Calif. By E. L. Angeloglou.

Hay, Abdullah N., Serai St. 31/3, Baghdad, Iraq. 23; Philatelist; Dr. Harry Galily, c/o Eastern Express, Jerusalem, Palestine. By Felix Cohen.

Henschel, John O., 7 Weyburn Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y. 39; Ins. Broker; Nassau Stamp Co., John & Nassau Sts., New York. By H. B. Watson.

Hyslop, Geo. H., M. D., 116 E. 63 St., New York City. 34; Physician; Walter H. Kraus, M. D., 111 E. 75th St., New York City. By Geo. B. Sloane.

Kelly, Leonard A., 230 Denver St., Rochester, N. Y. 49; Prof. Engnr.; Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 1 W. 47th St., New York. By H. A. Davis.

Klingenstein, B., 3344 Boulevar St., Jersey City, N. J. 65; Superintendent; Nicholas Manoliadis, 9 Albany St., New York City. By Wm. Stocklin.

Koch, William F., Haverhill, N. H. 35; Antique Dealer; L. Stevens, Haverhill, N. H. By Gordon C. Abbott.

Lewis, H. L., Cuba 49, Havana, Cuba. 43; Translator; J. B. Frisbie, Secy. Am. Cha. Com., Havana, Cuba. By John W. Robinson.

Liepin, Voldemar, P. O. Box 335, Harbin, Manchuria, China. Legal; T. Leonard Lilliestrom, Secy. Am. Consulate, Harbin, China. By J. E. Guest.

Manter, Everett W., 27 Cedar St., Taunton, Mass. 41; Engineering Salesman; Taunton-Buick Co., Weir St., Taunton, Mass. By Harold W. Hawxhurst.

Miller, Gertrude I., 1113 S. Windsor Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. Legal; J. W. Robinson Co., 7th & Grand Sts., Los Angeles, Calif. By Edwin S. VanWart.

Papassoturon, Spiros C., Rue Alshekis 12, Athens, Greece. Legal; Leon Minassian, Box 52 Athens, Greece. By J. E. Guest.

Peabody, Thos. A., 303 W. Main St., North Manchester, Ind. 46; Manufacturer; J. Ross McCulloch, 1st Natl. Bnk., Ft. Wayne, Ind. By B. L. Voorhees.

Peterson, P. D., 411 Putnam St., Eau Claire, Wis. 67; Retired Merchant; A. R. Fisher, Eau Claire, Wis. By B. F. Enelowe.

Rapkin, George C., 151 Goswell Rd., London, England. Legal; Phil. Accessory Maker; Any Stamp Dealer, London. By H. A. Davis.

Ritchie, J. Norman, Box 1018, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada. Legal; Barrister; Dr. A. McNally, Sherlock Bldg., Lethbridge, Canada. By H. L. Seamans.

Robbins, Walter G., 1 Mountain Rd., Saranac Lake, N. Y. 30; Real Estate Broker; Fredk. C. Phillips, 15 Dhepard Ave., Saranac Lake, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.

Sams, E. Dana, 2215 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 21; Student; Davis, Dorland & Co., 150 Nassau St., New York City. By F. L. Goodman.

Spayth, Harry G., 37 S. Cayuga St., Williamsville, N. Y. 58; Retired; Dr. Frank R. Lock, 1133 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y. By Jno. W. Schaefer.

Stamp Collectors' Club of New Jersey, Henry Steininger, Pres., Adolph Klingenstein, Secy., 49 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J. By A. Klingenstein.

Tune, Newell W., 1801 Vassar St., Glendale, Calif. 23; Surveyor; C. F. Tompkins, Glendale, Calif. By Shirley W. Read.

Wilson, J. W., 1130 9th St., Des Moines, Ia. 45; Trav. Salesman; C. M. Spencer, Des Moines, Ia. By R. L. Hustis.

Winter, A. F., Box 572, Savannah, Ga. 33; Cert. Pub. Acct.; W. H. Barnes, Savannah, Ga. By R. L. Hustis.

Applications for Reinstatement.

6258 Cook. Horace J., 134 Lake St., Auburn, Me. 40; Supt. Water Works; Edw. R. Smith, Auburn, Me. By Reuel W. Smith.

4272 Grimes, J. Gordon B., Shiprock, N. M. 38; Dairy Instructor; L. S. Thompson, Shiprock, N. M. By J. E. Guest.
4908 Roth, Percy, 138 Cooper Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. 52; Importer; C. G. Crosby, 102 Clarewell Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. By Jno. R. Miller.

New Members.

8625 Barthel, Leo, Box 124, Bellingham, Wash.
9626 Britton, Jack C., Camp 72, S. C. E. Co., Big Creek, Calif.
9627 Burns, Ray A., 1673 R'y. Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
9628 Cates, Willis S., 330 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
9629 Cohen, Meyer R., Box 483, Muskogee, Okla.
9630 Davidson, Jos. C., 523 Delaware Ave., Norwood Sta., Pa.
9631 Durfee, Clarence E., 431 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.
9632 Hagen, Loyd, Box 129, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.
9633 Hall, Lindsley F., Met. Mus. of Art, New York City.
9634 Haycock, Winthrop Y., Steuben, Maine.
9635 Hersholt, Jean, 602 Rodeo Drive, Beverley Hills, Calif.
9636 Hussey, Miss Helen, 3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
9637 Jagelski, Hugo, 16 Hainweg, Eisenach, Germany.
9638 Johnson, A. W., 1101 N. "I" St., Tacoma, Wash.
9639 Jones, Howard K., 2403 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
9640 Mathews, Lt. Eugene G., Camp Meade, Md.
9641 Mathur, P. N., 30 New Chowk, Cawnpore, India.
9642 Maxworthy, Alvin W., 820 Palister Ave., Detroit, Mich.
9643 McKay, David D., LeRoy, Ill.
9644 Molnar, Chas. F., 357 Superior Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.
9645 Olena, Alfred H. Jr., Care Court, Red Bank, N. J.
9646 Philpott, Jay G. Jr., Box 161, Port Huron, Mich.
9647 Quigley, Thos. Q., N. W. Telephone Co., Duluth, Minn.
9648 Rueff, Jacques, 46 W. 46th St., New York City.
9649 Smith, Carlton W., 20 E. Dison Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
9650 Thompson, Dr. Edw. T., Ancker Hospital, St. Paul, Minn.
9651 Weiss, Harry, 3212 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Reinstated.

4748 Hawley, A., 2425 N. Park Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio.
4802 Holden, C. H., 1988 Chattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

New Life Members.

429—5683 Sloane, George B., 51 W. 48th St., New York City.
430—7292 King, Beverly S., 18 E. 41st St., New York City.
431—8103 Peltz, W. L. L., 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Resignations Accepted.

6904 Bishop, Wm. F.
8720 Buckland, Herbert
6459 Campbell, F. D.
9516 Campbell, L. M.
9146 Fisher, Philip A.
8066 Greenman, H. P.
6267 Hilton, A. C.
8613 Jameson, M.
8625 Luenberger, J. A.
8099 Lord, Chas. E.
7714 Meine, F. J.
7130 Niemeyer, J. J. H.
6793 O'Callaghan, T. A.
8077 Pomeroy, C. S.
8827 Rufle, F. C.
9220 Tenten, Peter
5079 Tschudy, F.
8172 Whiteside, Jas.
8863 Wirt, Ralph H.

Resignations Pending.

7022 Ashton, E. R.
8985 Bonette, C. E. Jr.
8421 Emmerich, Wm. E.
7326 Braden, W. W.
8449 Lomax, A. H.
8638 Marti, Lucia
7395 Steffens, A.
9564 Wiley, Geo. H.
8864 Wolf, Oscar

Resignations Received.

5629 Habicht, H. R., 161 Hudson St., New York City.
7099 Bowman, Jno. H., 445 Fifteenth Ave., Paterson, N. J.

Deceased.

6603 Bjerke, Jno. C., 836 N. Laramie Ave., Chicago, Ill. June, 1927.
7664 Davis, Nathaniel B., Miles Rd., Hingham, Mass. Sept. 23, 1926.
8151 Garaway, E. G., Box 167, Castries, St. Lucia, B. W. I.
8645 McMinn, T. J., 146 Varol Vlvd., Upper Darby, Pa. Sept. 22, 1927.
9616 Metzger, Dr. E. S., 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Redondo Beach, Calif. Nov. 11, 1927.
8558 Triest, Montague, 28 Broad St., Charleston, S. C.

Expelled by Board of Directors.

8053 Junod, Louis, Box 798, Wichita, Kans.

Change of Chapter Officers.

3259 Louisville Chapter No. 26, from E. A. Converse, Secy., to W. E. Greenaway, Secy., Box 2353, Louisville, Ky.
2696 Milwaukee Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 24, from Dr. S. G. Keller, Secy., to R. L. Hustis, Secy., 180 Henry Clay St., Milwaukee, Wis.; W. O. Staab, President.

Correction.

In the December number Secretary's report under Resignations Accepted, No. 3481 should be Chas. C. Conroy instead of Conway as printed.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following: "Moved, left No Address."

8874 Bley, Albert A., 730 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.
8586 Daub, Walter H., 1036 N. 4th St., Geneva, Ill.
7705 Gerson, Sidney, 227 O. T. Johnson Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
4127 Grant, Edith R., Clinton, N. Y.
9002 Harlan, Paul M., 2975 Van Ness Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
2241 Langdon, W. A., 2024 E. 90th St., Cleveland, O.
6490 Lindgren, Felix M., Gen, Deliv., Kansas City, Mo.
9365 Lucas, Jno. A., 60 W. 10th St., New York City.
8536 Madsden, A. C., 3354 24th St., San Francisco, Calif.
5678 Rasis, Constantine, 320 W. 34th St., New York City.
8556 Tager, Louis, 1742 Bush St., San Francisco, Calif.
8855 Weissman, Louis, 111 E. 9th St., New York City.
557 Wells, Thos. L., 449 Park Ave., New York City.

Change of Address.

2239 Altschwager, Hugo to 118 Brown St., Milwaukee, Wis.
4492 Welsh of F., Thos. W. from Baltimore to Box 106, Texas, Md.
8706 Beesley, Elmer E., to 1724 Luceretia St., Los Angeles, Calif.

3566 Bloss, A. W., to 1419½ N. Ridgewood Pl., Los Angeles, Calif.
2826 Booth, Ernest E. from West Allenhurst, N. J. to Sarasota, Fla.
7390 Dayton, Fred M., to Public Mluseum, Milwaukee, Wis.
9057 Deering, Thos. S. from Flushing, N. Y. to 198 3rd St., Garden City, N. Y.
3996 Gregg, E. J., Wayne, Mich. to 1106 Sherman St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
8219 Koenig, H. G. from Lindenhurst, N. Y. to Rm. 1111, 67 Wall St., New York.
9311 Kubick, Harry J. from Waukeegan, Ill. to 1548 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.
8915 Medina, Gilbert G. from Los Angeles to 2139 Eye St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
7784 Richards, Dr. T. W. from Bremerton, Wash. to 1724 P St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
6037 Schwarz, J. J. to 64 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
8668 Searles, F. R. from New York to 691 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
65 Severn, Chas. E. to Rm. 1142, 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
7873 Slosson, Paul B. to 3108 Dupont Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
4313 Wunderly, L. S. from Huron, O. to 706 A Alden Park Manor, Detroit, Mich.
5311 Bealer, Lewis W., to Box 823, Salt Lake City, Utah.
9237 Brown, John McC. to 174 N. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7025 Buskirk, Allen V. to 716 Continental Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
6119 Chamberlain, T. F. to 5502 Kammerling Ave., Chicago, Ill.
3732 Feldhaus, Wm. to 321 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Ill.
9307 Goodale, Col. G. S. to 340 W. Latham St., Phoenix, Ariz.
8600 Gray, Miss A. S. from St. Helena, Calif. to Veterans' Home, Napa Co., Calif.
9493 Locy, F. E., M. D., from Lansdowne, Pa. to U. S. Naval Hospital, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
6892 Newman, G. E. from Hermon, N. Y. to Box 93, Pyrites, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
4661 Perine, Fred A., to 1435 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.
8657 Philibossian, P. C. to Box 720, City Hall Sta., New York City.
8849 Stortroen, Anders from Kathryn, N. D. to 16 Johnson Pl., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
7980 Telschow, R. M. to R. F. D. #3, Ridgewood, N. J.

Membership Summary.

Membership November 1, 1927		4144
New Members		27
Reinstated		2
		4173
Resignations Accepted	19	
Deceased	6	
Expelled	1	26
Total Membership December 1, 1927		4147

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

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Official Notices.

CHAPTER LETTER.

The following letter was sent to the Secretary of each Chapter and is published here for the benefit of those members not residing in a Chapter City.

December 1, 1927.

To The Chapter Secretaries:

The indications are we will soon have to drop a large number of members for non-payment of dues notwithstanding the fact that two notices have been sent out to each member and that notice has been published in the A. P. for several months that dues were payable September 1st, 1927.

I feel reasonably sure that a large number of these members do not wish to be dropped, but as soon as they are dropped, they will pay their dues. Can we not avoid all this needless work placed on the offices of the Treasurer and Secretary?

Will the Secretary of each Chapter, please call attention to the matter in open meeting and offer to collect from delinquent members and remit to the Treasurer?

There is sufficient time if prompt action is taken for all delinquents to pay their dues and be listed in the new 1928 Directory soon to be issued.

Another matter: Mr. C. S. Ernest, 210 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Washington is organizing a Secretarial Unit for the mutual benefit of the Chapters. President Wilhelm requests each Chapter Secretary to communicate with Mr. Ernest and join this movement. We all know sometimes how little interest is shown in our Chapter members' attendance at the meetings. One of the objects is to promote interesting meetings and thus get the members out to enjoy them.

Still another matter: It is our desire to list and classify all the Units that have thus far been organized. Will the Secretaries of such Units please communicate with me giving me such data as follows: Name of Unit; Name and address of President, Secretary and Sales or Exchange Manager; when organized; number of members at present time and any remarks and suggestions that will help me to help and promote the success of such Units?

It is our wish to organize further Units and members interested in any specialty of a growing and progressive interest are requested to communicate with me to the end of organizing such Units.

Faithfully yours,
H. A. DAVIS, National General Secretary,
American Philatelic Society.

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A list of the items you would like to see will enable me to better serve you.
Price list post free.

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REPORT *of the* TREASURER

December 1, 1927.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9579.66	
Admissions	42.00	$9621.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$9150.00	
New Memberships	90.00	$9240.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$9957.87	
Receipts—Supt.	202.02	
Interest on Bonds	21.26	
	$10181.15	
Disbursements	4.81	$10176.34

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 1.40	
Receipts	.35	$ 1.75

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 75.75	
Dues paid in advance	14.75	$ 90.50

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1931.61	
Receipts—Dues	905.12	
Reinstatements	6.00	
Interest on Bonds	40.00	
	$2882.73	
Disbursements	$1067.92	$1814.81

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 744.09	
Receipts—Subscriptions	652.80	
Advertising	1108.65	
	$2505.54	
Disbursements	$ 582.46	$1923.08
		$32868.14
Cash on hand	$12250.94	
Bond Investments	20617.20	$32868.14

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 8. Whole No. 44.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

A Very Happy and most Prosperous 1928 to you all. We acknowledge receipt of the many Holiday Greetings sent us. We hope you all had a joyous Holiday season and trust that the New Year will be one of satisfaction and prosperity.

A good time to start. Right today, is a good time to make a new resolution and carry it out. Resolve that you will do your best in recruiting new members for the Society during this year. Just think, if but 1000 of you who are now sleeping with regard to getting new members would wake up and propose just one new member during the next 60 days, our membership would be in excess of 5000. Count on me for one? Who said this? All together, let's go.

Sales commission on losses. A member has taken exception to the fact that when a loss is paid from the insurance fund that the 12½ % is deducted. He was under the impression that your sales manager was getting commission on losses. Of course this is not so, the by-laws prohibit that, but should this 12½ % be deducted. Why not? If your loss totaled $12.00, that is if your original net prices to sell on the stamps that were lost were $12.00, why should you receive the full $12.00? If we had sold the stamps the regular sales commission of 12½ % would have been deducted, so the actual loss to you is but $10.80, is it not? Then that is what you get. The 12½ % goes to no one, it is just the net loss. Did you ever have a fire loss, and get list price for your goods? I guess not, in fact you got cost price less depreciation. Really the Insurance Fund of the Society pays you a profit, or insures your profit, on the stamps you enter, does it not? And right up to the full net price you expect to get if they were sold. Mighty fair, we think!

U. S. Books still in great demand. As is usual every year, members feel they are being slighted when they do not get U. S. circuits as often as they ask for them. Members, it cannot be done, with the small number of U. S. books on hand and the large number of members we have that want them, we must rotate and therefore you just have to take your turn. If we could get the U. S. to fill requests then our sales will run without much effort over $100,000 a year. Any duplicate U. S. you wish to sell, send them in. Good demand for 20th century as well as 19th, both used and mint.

The way it works. Last season we had a member who entered a lot of books, he felt returns were slow and so had them ordered retired. Part of the reason was because he had sent a book or two to some other source and had gotten a quick sale in but several weeks. He therefore felt that was the source he should use. This year he comes back with a hundred books for us with the explanation that although the other source did get him good results at first, they could not absorb his large sendings so he is using us exclusively this season. We cannot make sales as fast as one wants, only as fast as other members will buy, but our enormous outlet will eventually turn the stamps if priced fairly and they are in good condition.

Re Insurance Losses. Some members think we should not ask for an affidavit to cover loss claimed from substitution. Why not? Did you ever collect any claim of any kind from an Insurance Company without making an affidavit of loss? Did you ever collect any insurance or registry indemnity from the Post Office Department without affidavit? The Board of Vice-President some years ago required this affidavit because it was regular in all business to do it, and before any disbursements are made from the insurance fund the claim must be so prepared. Nothing out of the way about this, is there?

Large Special circuits. An ideal way to fill up the blank spaces in your collection, especially with low valued stamps that dealers do not even wish to send out. One of our large circuits with plenty of time to go over, sent out direct from this office to you would be interesting, Let us try it once?

Insurance protection for collectors. Our good friend Harry Konwiser of New York wants to get an organization to gether for the purpose of providing fire insurance protection for collectors. As you know it is hard to get such protection now, but a company or organization organized for this purpose and officered by stamp men would we believe fill a long felt want. If you have anything to say on the subject write direct to Harry Konwiser, Box 65, Station W, New York City. He will appreciate your co-operation.

Financing for collectors. We have long felt the need of a finance company that will loan on stamps. Maybe this plan to provide insurance could also be worked out with a plan to loan money to collectors on stamps. We have in our own minds organizing a finance corporation for the purpose of loaning on stamps entered in the sales department taking an assignment on such stamps for our security, the loan to be liquidated from sales as made. If you would be interested in either of these projects financially let us hear from you. Our plan is to guarantee 7% return to the investor, in amounts invested from $100 up. Or sell common stock at $10 a share. What say you? Of course neither of these would be any good unless they have the proper support of the collectors. Is there really a need for such organizations?

The Midwest Exhibition. Congratulations to the Cleveland Club that started out with the idea of the Midwest Exhibition to be held next May. They are asking that collectors support this by buying stock at $10 per share, and agree to

distribute the assets pro rata among the stockholders when the exhibition is ended. It should be a money maker, but even if it merely is self-supporting it will be a wonderful help to philately. Maybe Toronto could work out one along the same plans for next August when the A P S is there. Page Mr. Harry Konwiser of New York please, and make use of him at Toronto. He says it could be put over big.

Substitutions. Yes they happen, and they should not. With an exposure of over $1,000,000. net in stamps we really have a minimum loss from this cause but then we should have none at all. There are several thousand books in the department, total net value around $300,000.00 and these at least go out four times a year so the exposure is around one million. We hope soon to have the substitutors out of the society. We know they are not numerous for here is what one member says: "It may interest you to know that these with two others previously reported make only 6 substitutions I have discovered in 56 books retired"; and another, "It speaks well for the honesty of the majority of our members in that this is the first substitution of any moment in 50 books retired." It must be stopped. Let's carefully keep our eyes open and report anything that even looks like a change.

Hinges. It seems that the complaints on the hinges members use are continuously coming in. The stamps just drop out. This is due to two things—improper mounting and the use of old hinges. First use new hinges in every case and second make the hinge really a hinge, do not merely place it in center of stamp, place it near the top and in such a way that it really is a hinge and the stamp can be turned completely back for examination, then it will stay affixed.

Removing stamps and replacing. One of our members states that in some of his books retired recently that some of his stamps, his better U. S., had been removed and replaced. He is of the opinion that some dealer took these out and submitted them to his buyers and when he could not sell them he replaced them. This is not permissible. Will members who are doing this sort of work please discontinue.

Our contests. Our contests offering gold pieces for recruiting members seems to be of little itnerest. Whether you wish to compete for the prizes or not please get busy and round us up a few desirable members. The lack of interest you are taking to increase the membership of the A. P. S. is really hurting the membership in general by depriving them of things that the Society would be able to do to benefit their hobby if the treasury was built up from more dues. Get a few members this year.

The Toronto Convention. Next summer we meet for annual convention in Toronto, our first trip across the line for our annual meeting. Here is a big treat for everyone who has never been to this wonderful city of Toronto which has a large number of philatelists. Plan to make the trip.

Recruiting in Canada. Our office has just sent out a recruiting invitation to 1000 collectors residing in Canada, inviting them to come into the Society and come to Toronto next year. We wonder what the response will be, we hope to get a 10% return anyhow. Let us hope so. Every letter has a return postal for the collectors reply.

WANTED

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Cyprus 1½pi old color #97.	.35	.18
Cyprus 2pi old color #98 ...	.50	.25
Dominica 1½d orange #61..	.50	.15
Gambia 4d old wmk. #117...	.50	.25
Grenada 2d, script #93	.25	.12
Grenada 3d ultram. #100 ...	.50	.20
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Mauritius 15c dull bl. #197..	1.50	.30
Mauritius 20c dull vio. #198.	.50	.25
Seychelles 15c old color #96.	.75	.20
Tanganyika 25c black #14..	1.00	.25
Trinidad & Tobago 2½d #14	.75	.30
Turks & Caicos Is. 3d #29..	.35	.18
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Dominica, 3sh #81	7.50	3.25
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Jamaica 5p #45	5.00	2.15
S. Nigeria 2sh6p #40	2.50	1.10
Tanganyika 5sh #22	5.00	2.25
Transvaal 2sh6p #284	3.00	1.35
Trin. & Tob. 5sh #27	2.50	1.25
Turks & Caicos 4p #18	2.50	1.25
Turks & Caicos 2sh #43 ...	10.00	4.60
Turks & Caicos 1sh #54 ...	15.00	6.75

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SOCIETY ITEMS

TUCSON STAMP CLUB, A. P. S. Life Branch No. 59.—The opening of the Fall season has seen a large increase in the attendance at the meetings of the Club, and the Secretary reports that ten new members have been elected.

The Tucson Stamp Club is a state-wide organization, with members in all of the principal cities in Arizona. The next general meeting will be held in Casa Grande on the Sunday after Thanksgiving.

The regular weekly meetings of the Tucson branch are held in the private dining room of the Santa Rita Hotel every Friday evening at eight o'clock. All visiting collectors will find a cordial welcome awaiting them.

Among the interesting collections shown lately have been Mr. Karl Pember's, of precancelled U. S. Revenues; Mr. Bradbury's collection of Hejaz and Nejd, and Dr. Shreve's Mexican district surcharges.—The Publicity Committee.

MAHONING VALLEY STAMP CLUB, Youngstown, Ohio.—Regular meetings were held on the second and fourth Friday of every month. The average attendance was 14 members and guests.

The meeting of October 28th was well attended, Scout Master Mr. James with a troup of his youngsters being present as guests. Mr. Sig Rothchild of New York brought his collection with him and gave explanatory remarks to the rather interesting exhibit. The stamps were grouped by subjects, Animals, Birds, Locomotives, Ships, etc., telling the boys, that not so much the possession of the stamps counted so much as what they knew about their stamps. Mr. Rothchild is conducting some sort of an educational campaign in the various cities of the country, trying to get some large department-stores to carry his packets for the kid-trade and using the resulting publicity to buy stamps rather advantageously from the public.

The meeting of November 11th was the record meeting of our club, with 35 guests and members present, President Grant of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club and Mr. W. W. MacLaren being the guests of honor. Mr. Grant brought us the official invitation of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club to take part in the forthcoming Midwestern Stamp Exhibition next year in Cleveland. Mr. MacLaren then gave us more details about the exhibition and then we and our guests had the privilege to see some of the finest gems of "The Stamp-hunters" collection. It was after midnight when the last departed for home.

There is a movement on foot to form a junior stamp club here, in connection with the Y. M. C. A., our Mr. H. C. Buttermore in charge.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
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GREAT BRITAIN

The Penny Red of 1864.

By DR. ALFRED E. WHITEHEAD.

(With illustrations of pieces in the writer's collection.)

The simple and marvelously perfect designs evolved for the Penny stamp of 1840, known to philatelists as the Penny Black, persisted—with only slight modifications, such as changes in color, type of corner letters, and die—until the end of the 1857 issue. Following that came a stamp which was characterized by an arresting change in design. Instead of check-letters ("private letters," as the printers called them in 1840) appearing in the two lower corners only, they were now placed in all four corners of the design. This was the Penny stamp of 1864. Let us see why the change was made.

GENESIS: The spectre of forgery hovered constantly before the eyes of Rowland Hill when planning the momentous first issue of postage stamps, and this same dread and nervousness is frequently seen in the fascinating correspondence between Government officials and the printers, Messrs. Bacon, Perkins & Co., given in E. D. Bacon's work "The Line-engraved Stamps of Great Britain," Vol. 2. It was this fear of the forger and the stamp-cleaner which led to many of the changes which mark the early postal history of Great Britain, the change of the obliterative ink from red to black, the decision to print the stamps themselves in red (1841), the constant efforts to produce a more fugitive printing ink and a faster obliterative ink, the trial printing on Dickinson silk-thread paper, and lastly, the use of check-letters in all four corners. In fact the original decision to use check-letters in the two lower corners of the stamps of 1840 was arrived at with the same purpose in mind and to circumvent the forger. Bacon says (I, 61):—"The introduction of the letters and their combination were due to the supposition that they would constitute a further preventative against forg-

ery of the stamps, as it was thought that if a large number of forgeries were about with the same letters, they would immediately attract attention, while to make imitations with different letters would add largely to the cost and difficulty of so doing."

It is tempting to pause here to speak of the most famous British forgery, the "Stock Exchange Shilling" of 1872 and 1873. This stamp was a successful imitation of the surface-printed green shilling, corner-letters and all; it was used for upwards of a year, and the Government must have been mulcted of many thousands of pounds. So daring and successful were the perpetrators of this gigantic fraud that when plate 5, which they first forged, went out of issue, and plate 6 became current, they forged that also! Corner-letters were of no preventative effect in this case. In fact the forged stamps proved effectually that only philatelists ever looked at these so-called preventives, for it was not until nearly twenty years afterwards that certain combinations of letters, impossible on a genuine stamp, attracted attention, the detector being a philatelist! However, all British specialists can be grateful to the designers of the first postage-stamp for those corner-letters. They have led to many interesting plate varieties, and it is almost solely by their means that the plating of certain groups has been made possible.

That there was much reason to fear that spurious stamps (forged or cleaned) might be surreptitiously used is evident from a perusal of Bacon's book, in which quite a lengthy list of attempts to forge is given, the forgers commencing as early as September, 1840, if you please! Other attempts are known in 1841, 1843 and 1852; but in the main the stamps so produced were "miserable things, and could not possibly deceive any except the most stupid and ignorant." Although of a bungling character for the most part, some ingenuity was shown; one culprit actually using gold-beater's skin to protect his stamps "so that the obliterating ink could not be washed out." (Rowland Hill's Journal, 1853). An earlier entry in the same journal, (1852), runs: "Mr. X sent me some envelopes with apparently proper postage labels attached, but on a closer examination each label is found to be made up of the clean portions of two used labels. They are united so skillfully that there is no doubt they would pass."

This fact led to a suggestion from Mr. Robert Smith, head of the London District Post Office, that "in order to make frauds of this kind more difficult, if not impossible, letters should be inserted in the upper as well as in the lower corners of the stamps." Nothing further was done in the matter at the time, but later, as we know, the suggestion was adopted and carried out.

It was not until November, 1857, that the subject was brought up again, and this time things moved quickly. A decision was made not only to have the check-letters in all four corners, but also, as a further preventative, to have the plate numbers engraved at either side of each of the two hundred and forty stamps on the sheet. Even then, as a large number of completed plates for the penny value of the old design were on hand, it was decided to make use of them. It was an easy matter to make the change in the case of the twopence stamp, as very few were required compared with the huge numbers of the smaller value, and plate 7 of the twopence, the first plate of that denomination to have four corner letters appeared in July, 1858.

A letter of Ormond Hill to the printers, dated February 22, 1864, reads: "It has been decided to discontinue the issue of the present two corner lettered One Penny Postage labels and to commence that of the four corner lettered stamps as soon as the latter kind can be produced at a sufficient rate to meet the demand * * * I have to request that as soon as there are fourteen of the new four lettered plates ready they may be put to press and worked simultaneously with

as many of the old kind as may be necessary to maintain the regular supply; that afterwards each new plate be registered and put to press as soon as completed, an old one being withdrawn on each such occasion, and that as soon as eighteen new plates be at work all of the old kind be withdrawn."

At once Perkins, Bacon & Co. commenced the printing. This was on March 1, 1864; by the end of the month eighteen new plates were in use, and on April 1st, it is believed, the new stamps were issued.

And so came into being the stamp that for many years would be the most familiar of postal issues. For up to that time, and up to the time of its withdrawal in 1880, there had never been a stamp which was so widely used, or for so long, and of which such large quantities had been produced. Not only in the Homeland did it frank the elegant missives which found their way from Mayfair palaces, the ill-written, undecipherable scrawl of the peasants, the merchant's bill of lading and the law-man's writ; but in distant lands and across distant seas, far away from England, it was an instrument of communication, oftimes between peoples to whom the few and simple words engraved upon it would be of an unknown tongue. Not alone in Great Britain it served its humble but mighty office, but in the seven seas where British bottoms sailed, and British merchants traded, in Cyprus and in Mexico, in China and Peru, it was a potent, though silent, factor in that phenomenal trade development which marked this period of Victoria's reign.

THE PLATES: The last plate of the 1857 issue was numbered 68, so plate 69 would be the first of the new series to be completed. This plate, however, and also plates 70, 75, 126 and 128, were found to be defective, and were never printed from. Three of the last group of plates, finished in 1878 and 1879, were also never used; these were numbered 226, 227 and 228. Between plates 71 and 225, and including them, were one hundred and fifty-one plates in all. Before writing further of those plates which were used, it might be well to summarize the information available regarding the rejected plates.

Plate 69. Never registered. "The rows of stamps so far oblique that it was impossible to perforate sheets printed from it"—Official correspondence.

Plate 70. Never registered. "The heads are by no means accurately placed"—Ormond Hill. Subsequently, a flaw in the steel plate was found, resulting in its rejection.

Plate 75. Never registered. Rejected because of inaccurate spacing.

Plate 126. Never registered. Rejected because of defective lettering, according to "Philbrick and Westoby"; because of defective roller, says "Wright and Creeke." E. D. Bacon says that as no entries of this and the following plate (128) occur in Perkins, Bacon's engraving book, it is certain that they were never completed.

Plate 128. Never registered. Rejected as being not rectangular.

Plate 77. While writing of rejected plates, I must mention number 77. This was never registered, and was ultimately rejected as defective, because of inaccurate spacing; but as at least six authentic copies from this plate are known, four mint and two used, one sheet—if no more—must have been printed and passed into stock. For many years, only one copy was known. This was in the famous Tapling collection, now housed in the British Museum. From time to time other copies have come to light; and not infrequently some excited stamp-collector has announced to admiring, and probably envious, friends, that he has found a specimen from the famous plate 77, only to discover that he has mistaken 71, 117, 171, or 177 for the elusive 77.

THE GOOD PLATES: Prints from these are not equally common, as will be

seen from the list which I shall shortly give. It is worth pointing out that plates 140 and 171 are by far the commonest, and that 83, 88, 104, 132, 134, 135, 139, 141, 153 and 210 are among the best. Among those plates known to be rare, whose quantities are not known, are several of the later plates, especially the last of all, plate 225. This latter plate always brings a good price as it is really scarce. It might be worth mentioning here that the plate-number, which is engraved on either side of the stamps of this issue, is quite difficult to decipher on some plates. Luckily, it is always clear on Pl. 225. Some optimists, dealers and collectors alike, still endeavor to pass copies from plates 200, 205 or 215 as being the desirable 225, and it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the figures 225 on a genuine copy are always clear and easily seen. A parallel case is that of plate 9 of the half-penny stamp, which is undoubtedly the scarcest of that issue, rarer, I would say, than plate 225 of the Penny. It, the ½d. pl. 9, has also a very clearly engraved figure 9 in the sides, and never need be confused with 19 (which has often been done), in which case the figure 9 is actually in a different position, lower on the right, and higher on the left side. Certain other plates have exceptionally clear plate numbers, especially some of the earlier ones, e. g., 83, 85, 87. In these the figures can easily be read without the aid of a glass.

WORKMANSHIP: The workmanship on these good plates is of the highest quality. No longer have we a happy hunting-ground for the searcher for plate-varieties. During the preceding years the printers had perfected their methods of engraving, so double letters, guide-lines, re-entries, and the other evidences of frailty on the part of the workmen are almost entirely conspicuous by their absence. It is true that on plate 71, the first of the series, we may find about ten stamps which show more or less marked variations; but only two of these are really fine, these being re-entries on M K and T K.

The other plates, so far as is known at present, are remarkably free from error or the slightest evidence of repairs. Even the inverted S, which has been listed in some philatelic works as occuring on plate 81, is frowned upon by E. D. Bacon, who is of opinion that "the inverted appearance of the letter can be accounted for either by over-inking or defective punching of the letter."

REPAIRS TO PLATES: I have said above that this issue is marked by a complete absence of evidence of repairs to plates. This is all the more notable by reason of the fact that the printers' engraving-book does give details of repairs to certain plates, as follows:

Feb. 5, 1868, repairing 13 labels, plate 72
Jan. 31, 1868, repairing 67 labels, plate 73
Feb. 25, 1868, repairing 3 labels, plate 80
Jan. 31, 1868, repairing 49 labels, plate 81
Feb. 4, 1868, repairing 87 labels, plate 85
Feb. 25, 1868, repairing 3 labels, plate 90
Feb. 22, 1868, repairing 28 labels, plate 100

No recut corner, recut letters or re-entries or other retouches have as yet been noticed by philatelists on the above plates, suggesting that it may be worth while to give them close attention, especially studying copies dated subsequent to their repair.

ALPHABET USED: Those readers who remember a former article by the present writer on the Penny of 1857, will remember that special stress was laid on the fact that most of the interest contained in that stamp lay in the type of lettering ("alphabet" is the term generally used) employed for the corner letters. There is no such interest in this issue, as a uniform sans-serif alphabet is used throughout the plates. Here and there one may find letters slightly misplaced,

or blurred, or with a foot somewhat lengthened or shortened, but there is nothing that even the most meticulous collector could claim as a "variety."

CATALOG VALUES: How are catalog values arrived at? Compare the number of sheets, given in the following list, as printed from plates 88 and 89, and then notice their respective prices in Scott's. They are both 6 cents each; and plate 71, of which an even larger number was printed than of plate 89, is priced at 8 cents! Again, plates 132 and 133 were used 95,300 and 141,300 times respectively, and yet the catalog says 15 cents and 20 cents should be the prices. These are only a few of the topsy-turvy valuations to be found—valuations which are nearly always similarly discrepant in Gibbons' catalog. There is something wrong, surely! Fortunately this splendid old stamp has sufficient points of interest to make it unnecessary to take a longer tilt at that much maligned, but useful institution, the stamp catalog.

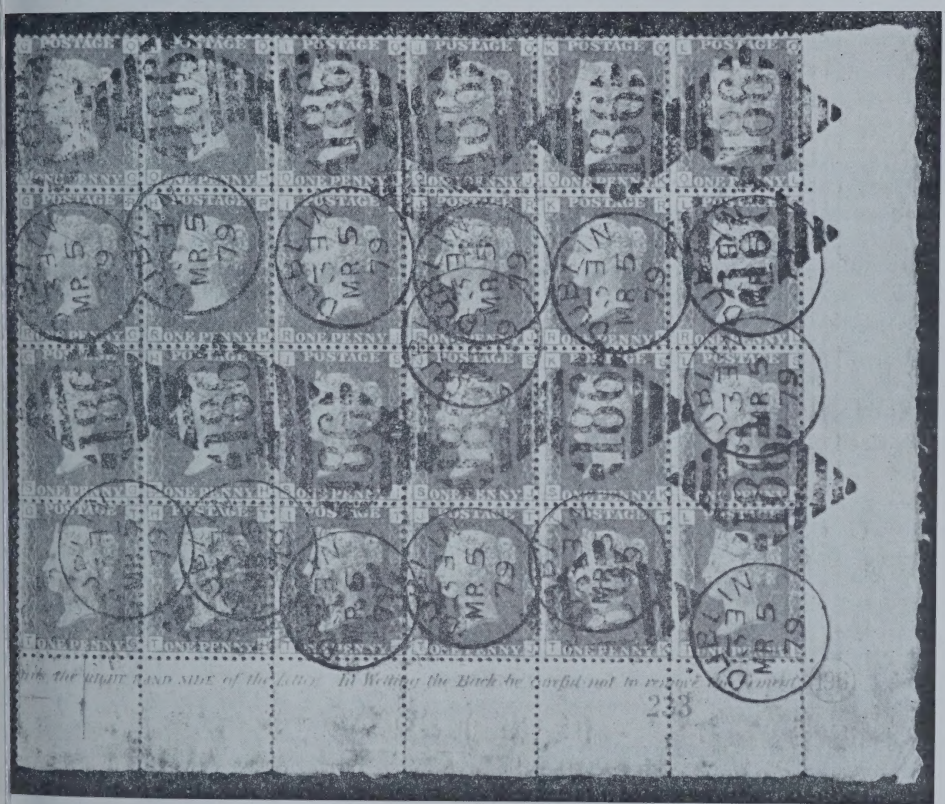
For the benefit of the earnest student I am giving some interesting figures regarding this issue—information gleaned from "The British Philatelist" Vols. I and X, and from Denby Marshall's "History of the British Post Office." It will be seen that although this issue is generally claimed to have commenced on April 1st, 1864, the following plates only are known with an April date:

Pl. 71	6-4-64
Pl. 74	30-4-64
Pl. 87	28-4-64

Plate	Earliest date known	No. sheets printed	Plate	Earliest date known	No. sheets printed
71	6- 4-64	557,000	100	20- 3-66	256,700
72	10- 5-64	522,800	101	18- 6-66	372,500
73	3- 5-64	529,900	102	29- 6-66	495,200
74	30- 4-64	531,000	103	10-10-66	400,600
75	Never registered		104	7- 3-68	176,400
76	3- 5-64	555,500	105	14- 3-68	202,600
77	Never registered		106	27- 4-68	391,300
78	12- 5-64	615,600	107	6- 5-68	321,600
79	7- 5-64	638,600	108	28- 5-68	213,500
80	3- 5-64	495,000	109	22- 5-68	236,500
81	26- 5-64	520,300	110	25- 6-68	316,800
82	19- 5-64	263,400	111	7- 5-68	452,700
83	15- 5-64	199,600	112	17- 7-68	299,400
84	14- 5-64	369,400	113	29- 6-68	366,000
85	15- 5-64	510,300	114	10- 7-68	233,100
86	2- 5-64	460,500	115	5- 7-68	214,000
87	28- 4-64	462,400	116	20- 6-68	350,500
88	9- 5-64	199,000	117	31- 7-68	479,000
89	4- 5-64	503,900	118	4- 8-68	440,800
90	27- 5-64	471,700	119	10-10-68	493,800
91	25- 5-64	384,100	120	10-10-69	706,800
92	19- 5-64	567,700	121	4- 2-69	402,200
93	4- 6-64	455,100	122	4- 3-69	693,400
94	21- 6-64	478,600	123	2- 3-69	477,800
95	27- 8-64	533,600	124	4- 3-69	597,700
96	28-12-62	488,300	125	17- 4-69	429,700
97	20- 5-65	536,800	126	Never registered	
98	23- 5-65	351,400	127	28- 6-69	395,300
99	19- 2-66	355,300	128	Never registered	

Plate	Earliest date known	No. sheets printed	Plate	Earliest date known	No. sheets printed
129	23- 6-69	434,800	178	5- 4-75	245,600
130	19- 8-69	412,000	179	28- 6-75	407,600
131	16- 9-69	320,700	180	7- 7-75	215,500
132	22-11-69	95,300	181	22- 7-75	476,600
133	18-12-69	141,400	182	1- 8-75	215,200
134	1- 1-70	793,200	183	28- 9-75	376,600
135	15- 2-70	190,500	184	14- 1-76	?
136	12- 3-70	299,500	185	1- 2-76	221,300
137	9- 4-70	596,200	186	12- 2-76	?
138	15- 4-70	700,300	187	15- 2-76	427,800
139	14- 5-70	194 300	188	4- 3-76	231,600
140	7- 6-70	982,500	189	2- 3-76	218,600
141	6- 6-70	181,300	190	24- 3-76	?
142	31- 8-70	212,300	191	8- 4-76	?
143	14-11-70	286,700	192	21- 4-76	460,000
144	6- 2-71	206,600	193	3-11-76	?
145	16- 4-71	545,000	194	12- 1-77	275,000
146	25- 3-71	460,100	195	8- 1-77	?
147	11- 4-71	413,300	196	7- 3-77	?
148	15- 7-71	507,800	197	7- 3-77	257,200
149	21- 7-71	474,900	198	19- 3-77	?
150	17- 8-71	682,500	199	23- 3-77	314,000
151	13-12-71	282,800	200	26- 4-77	?
152	30-12-71	322,900	201	4- 6-77	347,700
153	29- 2-72	128,400	202	21- 7-77	?
154	2- 4-72	415,100	203	19- 7-77	?
155	15- 6-72	385,300	204	13- 8-77	?
156	5- 6-72	496,800	205	27-10-77	?
157	11- 7-72	450,000	206	14-11-77	?
158	11- 7-72	531,000	207	20-12-77	?
159	26-10-72	486,700	208	25- 1-78	?
160	4-10-72	525,000	209	1- 1-78	?
161	29-11-72	232,300	210	6- 2-78	189,100
162	6-12-72	365,200	211	16- 3-78	?
163	9- 1-73	377,300	212	10- 7-78	?
164	31- 3-73	318,300	213	5- 9-78	?
165	15- 4-73	483,000	214	20- 9-78	?
166	31- 3-73	384,800	215	14-10-78	?
167	4- 4-73	497,400	216	15-11-78	?
168	27- 6-73	374,300	217	17- 1-79	?
169	8- 9-73	233,100	218	31-12-78	?
170	25-11-73	572,500	219	24- 2-79	?
171	30-12-73	906,700	220	17- 2-79	?
172	31-12-73	458,600	221	16- 6-79	?
173	30- 5-74	303,200	222	16- 6-79	?
174	17- 7-74	?	223	22- 8-79	?
175	28-10-74	376,900	224	7- 9-79	?
176	13- 2-75	313,100	225	4-12-79	?
177	13- 2-75	?			

THE SHEET MARGIN: If collectors are fortunate enough to possess mint corner blocks of the early plates of this issue, they will find that the plate number is engraved in the sheet margin. The later plates, commencing with Pl. 98, show not only the plate-number, enclosed within a small circle, but another number also, the significance of which has often puzzled philatelists. The latter number, which was added above the space between AA and AB (first and second stamps of the top row), and at a corresponding place in the three remaining corners, is the "official" or "current number." On plate 98, e. g. the current number was 106. A better term, occasionally employed, would be "serial number" since it was the number of the plate—whether for postage or fiscal stamps—made by Perkins, Bacon & Co.



Block of 24 used at Dublin. Plate 196; with full margins, plate number, serial number and inscription.

Here is a corner block from my collection. The plate-number is 196, seen enclosed in a circle in the right margin; the serial number, 233 is engraved below TK and TL. The serial number, needless to say, has no philatelic interest. Mint corner blocks with plate-numbers are very desirab'e pieces, being quite scarce. Similar blocks, **used**, are very much rarer, however, and in all probability the piece here illustrated is unique. The words engraved in the lower margin are part of the "legend" found in each margin of the sheet of British line-engraved stamps. The full inscription is: "PRICE 1d. Per Label. 1s/- Per Row of 12. £ 1 Per Sheet. Place the Label ABOVE the Address and towards the RIGHT HAND SIDE of the Letter. In Wetting the Back be careful not to remove the Cement."

A quaint inscription, with its apparently promiscuous use of capitals, and a very useful group of instructions in 1840, when stamps were a new and untried device. Surely, we may consider them to have been hardly necessary in 1864 and afterwards! They were retained, however, right to the end of the line-engraved issues. British conservatism, dislike of change, I suppose, would account for their use during so many years.

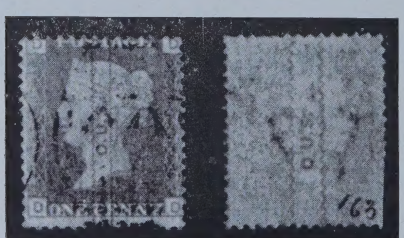
PAPER AND WATERMARK: The paper was hand-made, deckle-edged, and white, or at least, greyish-white, in color. It varied considerably in thickness from what may be called "board-paper" to almost "pelure."

The watermark of the complete sheet presented three features:

(1) A border of five lines all around the sheet, and in the border the word "Postage," repeated six times.
(2) The well-known "large crown" watermark, 240 times, once for each impression.
(3) Mould-letters, so called. These generally occurred at the upper left corner above the second stamp, and (inverted) at the lower right corner, below the eleventh stamp at the bottom row. These mould-letters are not of great interest philatelically, and were used only for purposes connected with the paper-maker's business (vide The British Philatelist, VIII, 90.) A long list of the different known mould-letters could be made; in all probability each different mould-letter indicates a certain parcel or "making" of paper, or like the modern "control" was the distinguishing mark of a lot contracted for.

INVERTED WATERMARKS: Quite a large number of collectors are interested in inverted watermarks, and there is no better field for these than that offered by the 1864 Penny with its different plate-numbers. Some plates are common with inverted watermark, some are very rare, and I think, that, although all plates are known in this condition, a complete collection does not yet exist. I have been after these oddities (they are no more!) for sometime, and up to the present have gathered together only sixty-five such plates, or less than half of the total number. As my friend, Mr. H. J. Bignold has said in The Stamp Lover—"It is curious that some plates which are common with normal watermark are extremely scarce with the crown inverted; thus pl. 83, of which only 199,600 sheets were issued, is much commoner with the watermark inverted than pl. 134, of which no fewer than 793,200 sheets were issued, or than pl. 171, of which 906,700 sheets were produced."

SAFEGUARDING THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT:



O. U. S. on Front. Narrow Spacing. **O. U. S. on Back. Wide Spacing.**

In 1859 the Oxford Union Society began to overprint the initials "O. U. S." on the face of the stamps, continuing to do so on the 1864 issue. Later, 1870, this overprint was applied to the back of the stamps. Other institutions, such as railway companies and large firms, followed suit in 1867 and later, and also secured permission to have their names or initials, printed on the back of the stamps. Among these were:

J. & C. Boyd & Co.
W. H. Smith & Son.
Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co.
Great Eastern Railway Co., etc.

"Copestake." "Boyd & Co."

For a full and detailed list of these varieties, together with a list of the plates used, the reader should consult The British Philatelist. The reason for thus overprinting the stamps was to safeguard the Eighth Commandment. At this period, and for a considerable time afterwards, stamps could be exchanged at any post office for equivalent cash.

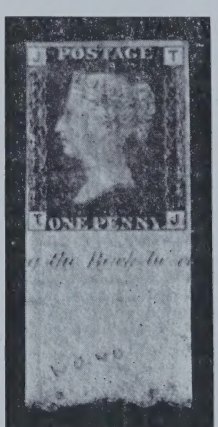
It is easy to see how this could lead to pilfering on the large scale in the case of a firm using big quantities of stamps. Later, the overprinting was discontinued, and names or initials were perforated on the stamps. As we all know, this is done up to the present day. The earliest perforated initials known are on plates 102 ("G. W. R.," for Great Western Rlwy.), 107, 111 and 113. Have any American readers earlier plates than these with perforated initials?

THE IMPERFORATE VARIETY:

Imperf. Plate 105.

It is not surprising that during the long life of this stamp, a sheet should have been issued imperforate now and then. Gibbons gives a list of twenty-two plates known imperf and used. I illustrate an additional plate, No. 105, a fine copy, postmarked "132" denoting that it was used at Brighton, Sussex.

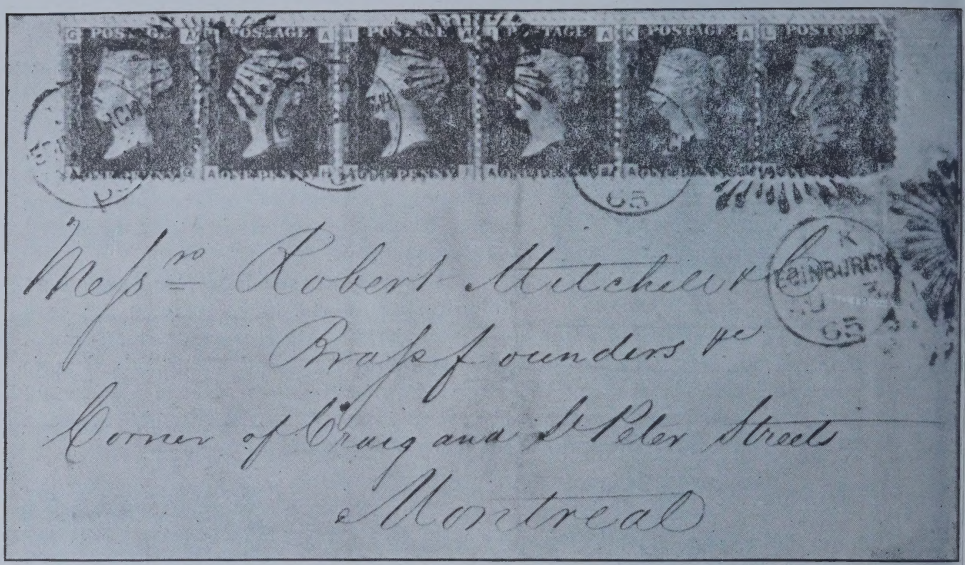
By far the most famous imperf plate-number is that known as the "Cardiff Penny." This is pl. 116, and was found at the Cardiff post-office in January, 1870. The full account of the find, by the finder himself, who is still alive, is to be read in The British Philatelist, XVIII, 87. A copy from the famous sheet, with full bottom margin showing, is illustrated here.



The "Cardiff" Penny.

POSTMARKS: As is the case with all common stamps, this issue is a rich field for the postmark hunter. I show here one of my favorite covers. It has the eagerly sought-for Edinburgh "Brunswick-Star" postmark beautifully impressed on a superb strip of six. There are several varieties of this postmark, most of which occur on the 1864 Penny, and some types are to be found on a large number of plates. I must again refer readers to The British Philatelist, Vol. XVII, pp. 83 and 91, for a full account of these postmarks, one of the most interesting groups of British cancellations.

This period witnessed a great development of the Travelling Post Office, and a large variety of railroad markings are known. One of the earliest and quaintest, the rare Portsmouth Sorting Carriage type, is illustrated here. After long hunting, I have it on two plates only, 109 (illustrated) and 152.



Superb cover with the Edinburgh "Brunswick Star" Postmark on a strip of six from Plate 91.

Portsmouth Sorting Carriage.

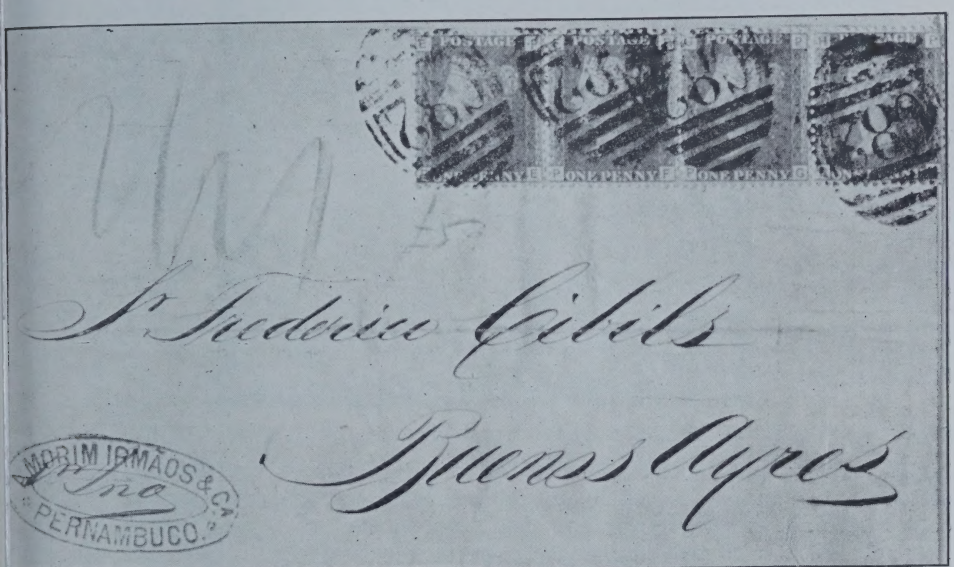
USED ABROAD:

The 1864 Penny may be found with the postmarks of many of the British post-offices abroad, for in addition to the foreign post-offices using British stamps which were already open in 1864, many other such p. o.'s. were opened during the years 1864-1880. Even the rare pl. 225 is listed in Gibbons as having been used at three places in the East—Gibraltar, Larnaca and Limasol. What a prize the last would be! Some of the offices abroad, doing much business, used many of the plates, and an almost complete collection of the 1864 Penny issued at Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, Alexandria and St. Thomas, could be made.

Superb Cover with Alexandria (B. 01). Stamps from Plate 71, the first plate used.

At the other end of the scale we find Coquimbo, Iquique, Payta, Pisco, Carthagena, Greytown and Vera Cruz, where probably none were used, as none are listed. Running close to these are Cobija, Naguabo, Aguadilla and Santa Martha, with only one plate each. Quite a number of offices used only two or three plates.

The reason for the rarity of this stamp used at certain offices abroad, and for its being absolutely unknown at others, is to be found in the postal rates in force calling for 3d or 4d values and their multiples. This is well illustrated by those used from Pernambuco, shown here, which bears a strip of four from pl. 130.



Cover used from Pernambuco to Buenos Ayres, (4d. rate). Plate 130.

Another thing to be considered is the fact that some of these places did very little business, and used few stamps of any value. There is no doubt that the plates listed as having been used at such places as Porto Rico, Buenos Ayres, Aspinwall, etc., are very scarce indeed with those postmarks, and are very rarely found; this lends much zest to the hunt for them.

The next illustration shows what must be an oddity. It is a block of nine from plate 193, used at Calcutta, when British stamps were not normally used. I would be glad to know if any reader could tell me how this block came by the postmark.

OVERPRINTED FOR USE IN CYPRUS:

The 1864 Penny was overprinted for use in Cyprus in 1880; about a dozen plates being so treated. They had previously, for about a year, been used at certain places in this newly acquired British possession, without the overprint.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END:

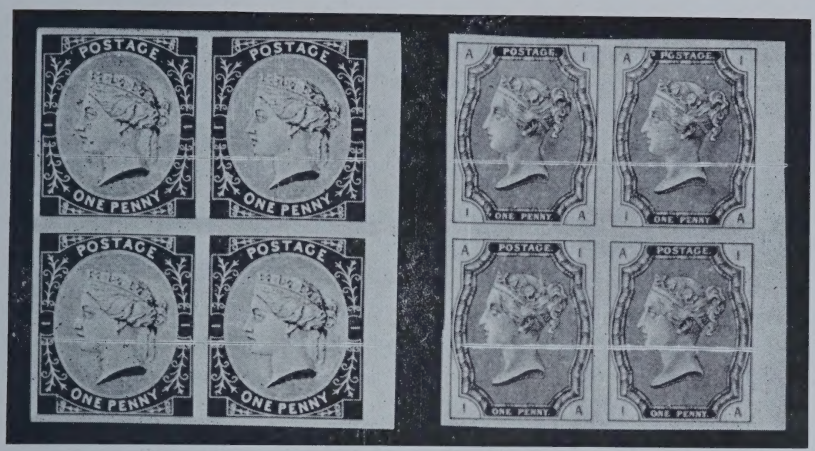
Early in 1878, we find officials of the General Post Office, and of the Board of Inland Revenue, complaining to the printers of their line-engraved stamps. They had several grumbles, (a) the color of the Penny stamps rubbed off in handling the sheets; (b) the colors of the stamps were too dark to show the dated obliterations, (the dark blue 2d stamps must be alluded to here); (c) the surface of the stamps was not smooth and glossy like that of the surface-printed

Block of Nine, Plate 193, Cancelled at Calcutta.

higher values; and (d) the thickness of the gum was objectionable. The most serious objection was raised by the Board of Inland Revenue; it was that the colors were not sufficiently fugitive, and "that by the use of a certain fluid, which it is not desirable to mention, the obliteration can be perfectly removed with very little trouble. With all other stamps" (i. e. the surface-printed stamps printed by De La Rue) "this is not so; indeed the same fluid that removes the obliterating ink destroys the ground colors as well."

Then began a long series of experiments by the printers, which, however, were without a result satisfactory to the officials. In December, 1878, a notice terminating the contracts for stamp supplies was served on the famous firm, to take effect in December 1879. Nothing daunted, they at once began experimenting with the surface-printing process, and another lengthy series of trials was seen. These, as history and the stamp catalogues show, were in their turn fruitless, and in June, 1870, they received word that the contract for the supply of the One Penny stamps had been given to another firm. E. D. Bacon says, (I, 211): "Thus it was finally determined to substitute surface-printing for the One Penny postage stamps, in place of line-engraving, by which process they were produced for the first forty years they were in use. The decision to change the mode of printing the stamps has ever since been deplored by collectors and lovers of artistic productions, for the beauty and character of line-engraving over the cheaper and inferior process of surface-printing cannot be gainsaid."

I believe it will interest American collectors to see essays for the first surface-printed Penny stamps of Great Britain. Here are shown two types, in blocks of four. Both are miserably designed productions, with nothing to recommend them on the score of artistic merit; and both are characteristic of the extremely low level to which artistic perception had sunk in England at this time. And the successful competitor, a production of De La Rue's, was not a whit better. It must be remembered that what is now-a-days sneered at in art circles as being



Essays of Perkins, Bacon & Co. and W. H. Hooper.

"Victorian" must be associated with the period 1855-1900. In 1840, when the exquisite purity of the Penny Black was evolved, Turner, Constable, and other great painters were still working, and England was a leader among the artistic countries of the world. The difference between the aesthetic levels of the two periods, 1840 and 1880, cannot be more pointedly shown than by comparing the Penny stamp of the earlier date with that of 1880.

"VALE, VALE!" Here are two extracts from The Illustrated London News. I have never come across them in philatelic publications, so I give them in full.

Dec. 27, 1879—"The authorities of the Post Office are, it is stated in the 'Times,' about to issue a new penny postage stamp, which has been chosen after a good deal of consideration. It is a great improvement upon the present stamp in form, the colour is lighter and more cheerful than the brick-dust red with which letter-writers are familiar, while the Queen's bust shows much more clearly. The gum also seems to be of better quality; and the new stamp will thus, we hope, be pleasanter to deal with than that now in use. An additional advantage for revenue purposes is that, being printed in a fugitive colour, the new stamp cannot be cleaned. Messrs. De La Rue are the contractors."

The above very favorable notice was doubtless inspired by an official announcement. Here is what the same journal has to say just after the new stamp made its appearance. The writer this time was G. Augustus Sala, a famous journalist of the period. Jan. 10, 1880:—

"Doubtless the Postmaster General had very excellent reasons for changing the colour and altering the appearance of our constant and familiar friend, the penny postage stamp. For thirty odd years" (he would, of course, class the 1841-1880 issues as one, being non-philatelic) "this useful companion served the public uncommonly well, and if occasionally the red dye was inclined to rub off, and the gum was washy and thin, at any rate it was not the public voice that complained. Soiled fingers were held to be immaterial, and the difficulty of getting a stamp off when once it had clung to the envelope goes far to prove that the complaints about a want of adhesive power were frivolous. The very worst conducted stamp required a good deal of persuasion and warm water before it relaxed its tenacious grip. Be that as it may, this assistant to our joys and sorrows through a course of many years has been abandoned; the dull-red soiled looking stamp has been superseded by a washed-out pinky substitute with a pale complexion, not nearly

so pretty in colour as his half-penny brother, and is likely at the outset to be considerably snubbed and chaffed. We shall become accustomed to our new friend, no doubt; familiarity is not likely in this instance to breed contempt, and when our eyes have become less puzzled than at present with the change there will not be so many sneers as now at the roped pillars that divide the frame inclosing the effigy of her Majesty, or at the indefinite hue of the modern label. The Post Office has, however, not yet arrived at the perfection of engraving to be seen in the American stamp, or rivalled the grace of the light pink decoration adorning our convenient stamped envelope, the cheapest possible investment for those whose correspondence is rapid and constant."

He proceeds—"An authority learned in the history of stamps, Mr. Willian Lincoln, informs us that there have been several changes in the penny label since 1840, when it was printed in black and with the V. R. initials in the upper corers. This funereal effigy lasted only a year, for in 1841 it was changed in colour to a red brown. In 1843 (sic) further improvements were made in the colour and the engraving. In 1850 came the great and wonderful change, so simple that the world wondered why it had not occurred to anyone before. The huge Post Office scissors were abandoned, the edges were perforated, and the penny stamp blushed a still deeper colour than before. In 1864 letters were added to the upper corners; and on January 1, 1880, our young friend, coloured like pale blotting paper, comes among us with strong adhesive powers and a character to make in the world. Let us not be hard on this novel acquaintance who may not be pretty, but is unquestionably useful. By the way, the old term "Queen's Head" seems to have died out altogether. Thirty years ago it was common enough to ask for a shilling's worth of Queen's Heads! If such a demand were made to one of the lady assistants at the modern post-office she would probably giggle, an accomplishment in which our young and artistic friend is thoroughly efficient."

ON COLLECTING THE 1864 PENNY.

Nothing is more wearisome than to look at page after page of stamps which are seemingly all alike, with no apparent distinguishing feature. (Now, Mr. Specialist, don't look peeved at this remark. It is intended to express the opinion of the average collector and of our non-philatelic friends. I am specialist enough to revel in the joys of a whole book full of one issue). The average collection of the "penny plate numbers" is a thing to be skipped over. Have such a collection if you like, Mr. Philatelist, but having so far appeased your lust for completion, for possessing a specimen of **all** the plates, hide it! Show it not!! Start another!!!

Yes, start another, and let the new and better collection be on different and intelligent lines, showing a search for the unusual, and a departure from the ruck of the conventional which it IS SO fatally easy for the stamp-collector to follow. "What" and "How" you say. Well, there are several unusual types of complete collections which can be gathered together. (We cannot get away from that devil of a word "complete" you see!) Here are some, and they will take some getting; but how much fun in the getting!

(a) Earliest date known. (That's a good one to begin with, I think!)
(b) Inverted watermarks. (Pretty stiff, but not so hard as (a))
(c) O. U. S.
Copestake, Moore, Crampton & Co. } overprinted.
J. C. Boyd
A very good lot of each overprint can be fairly easily acquired.
(d) Other overprints, such as "G. E. R.", "W. H. Smith & Son" etc. These are hard to get, and one or two examples will do at first.

(e) The "Brunswick Star" Postmark, (several types). A fair number of plates could soon be gathered together.

(f) Used from Malta
Used from Gibraltar
Used from Constantinople
} Nearly complete lots possible.

(g) Other offices abroad. A few plates only from each will do.

Probably the best collection of the 1864 Penny can be made by trying to get at least one unusual piece from each plate. It will be surprising in how many different forms this stamp may come to you, but resolve to obtain variety at all costs. At first you may have to fall back on a "Copestake" or an inverted watermark to represent a plate-number; but sooner or later that space will be filled by a more striking piece. In this way a collection could be made which would be of the greatest possible interest to one's friends, whether fellow philatelists or philistines!

Here is part of such a collection, which at least one lover of this old stamp can vouch for as not being entirely fanciful. The future will look after the gaps, which are filled for the present by such things as the more ordinary railroad cancellations, "Brunswick Star" postmarks, overprints, etc.

Plate 98 Cover with strip of six cancelled "Brunswick Star."
Plate 99 Single, used; cancelled "R. L. B." (Registered Letter Branch), very rare.
Plate 102 (a) Mint corner block of 30, with full margins and plate number.
(b) Cover, used from Callao to France; 1d pl. 102, used together with pair of 3d, pl. 5 and 1d green, Peru. A rare combination.
(c) Used copy, with perforated initials, "G. W. R.", the earliest known plate number with perforated initials.
Plate 105 (a) Block of 4, used, inverted Wmk.
(b) Imperf., **used,** pmk. 132 (Brighton); not listed.
Plate 109 Used copy, pmk "Portsmouth Sorting Carriage", very rare.
Plate 110 Copy, A. E., from imprimatur sheet.
Plate 116 Imperf, mint; the "Cardiff Penny."
Plate 117 Record date on piece, 31-7-68.

An Unauthorized Bisect. Plate 171. A 2½d. foreign rate.

The last illustration shows what is indeed an oddity! It is from pl. 171 and one wonders how it "got past." It couldn't have been "made by" a collector in 1876, it is certain.

Frank Godden has initialed it as being an authentic example of an unusual way of paying the twopence-half penny rate.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W. H. POOLE

XI.—The Lithgrophed Stamps of 1886.

The provisional stamps described in the preceding chapter had but a short life (much to the delight of Mr. Parker, I expect, for it meant a larger number of remainders for him) for on July 1st, 1886 they were replaced by the permanent set. In its issue for Sept. 1886, the "Philatelic Record" illustrated the design of the new stamps and gave an interesting account of their history which I cannot do better than quote in full:—

The annexed engraving shows the design of the new issue as described last month, and from the "Timbre-Poste" we learn the mode in which it has been brought about. The first document quoted is a contract between M. Herrara, Secretary of State, and of the Public Works, and a certain Mr. Charles Parker, describing himself as a civil engineer, dated February 11th last, setting forth: (1) That the Government, through its consul at New York, will cause two millions of stamps to be made, of the values and to the separate amounts, there set out, by the American Bank Note Company, or some other firm of equal importance. (2) The stamps are to be manufactured according to the instructions which will be given to the consul, each value being of a different color. (3) The stamps are to arrive at latest on the last day of June. (4) Parker agrees to pay the cost of all the stamps indicated, as also the cost of carriage, exchange, insurance, etc., giving satisfactory security to that effect. (5) By way of compensation, the Government will hand over to Parker the stock of the stamps issued in 1881, as well as the stamps of the Northern Railway that have been **habilitado,** as soon as they have become of no legal value, by reason of the issue of the new series.

Then follows what we suppose is an extract from a Guatemala newspaper stating that the two millions of stamps had duly arrived; viz.:—

250,000 of 0.01	cents	light blue
150,000 of 0.02	"	brown
500,000 of 0.05	"	violet
300,000 of 0.10	"	lake
200,000 of 0.20	"	green
100,000 of 0.25	"	orange
100,000 of 0.50	"	olive
100,000 of 0.75	"	rose
100,000 of 1.00	"	dark brown
100,000 of 1.50	"	dark blue
100,000 of 2.00	"	yellow

We have then the following observations from the same Guatemala source:

> "It must be admitted that Mr. Parker has shown great taste in the choice of the colors—a thing not so easy as appears at first sight, when it concerns the selection of eleven differing colors, especially as it was required that all the tints should be clear.
>
> "As regards the engraving, we see with satisfaction that our friend Mr. Parker has omitted nothing, in order that the engraving may be what it is—of the first order. The steamer, the locomotive, the quezal —everything in fact is work perfectly executed.
>
> "The allegory appears to be in the best taste, as, to our view, it represents the progress of the country; and at the special instance of the engineer, Mr. Parker, we announce that the idea of this allegory is exclusively due to Dr. Emilio de Leon, the Director-General of the Post Office.
>
> "The circulation of these stamps will commence on July 1st next."

Then comes a notice from the Post Office, dated June 19th last,

> "that any persons who have in their possession any stamps of the issue of 1881 can exchange them for stamps of the new issue from the first to the tenth of July."

We have given the above account nearly in full, because we think our readers ought to be made acquainted with this bit of engineering on the part of Mr. Parker, and the puff direct emanating from Guatemala. For our own part we do not think that the work is at all up to the general standard of excellence of the American Bank Note Company; but it has sufficed to put Mr. Parker in possession of the whole of the old stock.

The eleven stamps of this series are all exactly alike in design and show in a central oval a scroll inscribed "LIBERTAD—15 de—Setiembre—1821" in four lines. On this scroll a quetzal is perched, its long tail feathers extending downwards at the right into the value tablet. On each side are sprays of leaves and berries while the frame of the oval is inscribed "UNION POSTAL" upwards at the left and "UNIVERSAL" downwards at the right. Curved across the bottom of the oval is "GUATEMALA, C. A." and below it is the value tablet on which large numerals are shown. On each side of this are curved labels bearing the word "CENTAVO", or "CENTAVOS". In the upper left angle is a railway train, and in the right top corner a steamer is shown, these details being separated by a large shell like ornament with side pieces. Scroll ornaments are shown in the centre of each side border and the lower angles and intervening spaces are filled with horizontal lines.

The stamps were engraved and printed from lithographic stones by the American Bank Note Company of New York. One original die served for all eleven values as is proved by the many small peculiarities common to each and by the fact that the letters "LA" in "GUATEMALA" are always joined. This original die was without designation of value and from this two intermediaries were made—one for the 1c with the word "CENTAVO" added at each side at the bottom, and another for all the other denominations with the word "CENTAVOS" shown twice. From these secondary dies the transfers for the lithographic stones were taken the numerals of value being added separately, with the result that these do not always occupy the same position on the value tablet.

According to one writer the stamps were printed in sheets of 200 divided into two panes of 100 each (10 rows of 10) placed side by side and these were severed down the centre before being shipped to Guatemala so that the post-office

sheets consisted of 100 stamps and always have straight edge at left or right margin. Mr. Langstroth assures me that of the hundreds of lithographed stamps in his collection not one has a straight edge so the foregoing description of the size of the sheets can hardly be correct. It seems much more probable that the stamps were printed in sheets of one hundred. They were printed on a soft white wove paper without watermark and were perforated 12 by a single-line machine.

When new supplies of certain values were necessary in 1887 it was ordered that they were to be engraved instead of lithographed as it was considered the former method of production would bring out the finer details of the attractive design better than lithography. Eventually the 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c and 25c values were printed from engraved plates and the distinguishing points between the engraved and lithographed stamps of these particular denominations have always been more or less of a stumbling block for many collectors. Different writers have given innumerable "tests" which have proved by no means infallible and the foot-note in the Scott catalogue is of doubtful value regarding some of the denominations. On this matter Mr. Langstroth's description of the differences is the most lucid, viz.:—

> With the exception of the 1c, there is no reason for any difficulty in distinguishing the lithographed from the engraved, since in each value there is some actual difference in the design. In the 2c and 5c, the distinguishing characteristic is to be found in the numerals, which were redrawn for the engraved issue. While the outside dimensions of each of these numerals remained about the same, the actual line composing it was drawn thinner so that the space enclosed within the curved parts of the 2 or 5 is much larger. It is difficult to judge of this difference except by actual comparison, when it becomes quite obvious. And in the 10c, the difference lies in the space between the two numerals, which are very close together in the lithographed (less than the thickness of the "1" while in the engraved they are further apart (nearly twice the thickness of the "1").
>
> The other two values, 20c and 25c, may also be distinguished by an obvious difference in the design, although I have never seen this described. The distinction is to be found in the outside frame line on the right side of the stamp. In the lithographed, this frame line does not cross the end of the right-hand ribbon that carries the word CENTAVOS, the stamp being unframed at that place, while on the engraved the frame runs clear across the end of this ribbon. But do not attempt to apply this test to any of the other values, as this distinction is found only in the 20c and 25c. This frame line is complete on the 1c in both the lithographed and engraved. But all the other values in both lithographed and engraved issues show no such frame line across the end of the right-hand ribbon.

This leaves only the 1c—admittedly the hardest of the series to identify correctly. The best test lies around the locomotive in the upper left corner. In the lithographed variety there is considerable white space in front of the headlight while the trail of smoke is lost in the horizontal lines of shading after it leaves the solid mass, while on the engraved stamp all the lines of shading in front of the headlight are complete and the smoke is distinct right over the back of the train.

Having sorted ones stamps they may be checked by the test of comparison, in the case of four out of the six values, as suggested by Mr. Langstroth. Compare Scott's #42 and #50 for the differences between the lithographed and en-

graved 2c; #82 and #98 for the 10c; #79 and #106 for the 20c; and #83 and #107 for the 25c.

Check List

July 1886. Lithographed by the American Bank Note Co., New York. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c blue
2c brown
5c purple
10c red
20c emerald green
25c orange
50c olive green
75c rose
100c red brown
150c dark blue
200c yellow

XII.—The 1886 provisional 1 centavo.

Four months after the issue of the lithographed stamps it was announced that the 1c value had become completely exhausted and that owing to a delay in requisitioning fresh supplies a temporary stamp of this value had to be made by surcharging a number of the 2c. The earliest mention I can find of this variety is in the new issue chronicle of the "Philatelic Record" for November 1886 from which the infertnce may be drawn that it was possibly issued late in October. But Mr. Barnsdall and other writers state positively that it was issued on Nov. 12th, 1886 though I have been unable to find on what authority. A letter from the Postmaster, to which I shall refer later, dated Nov. 14th, 1886, mentions this provisional as "just issued"—an elastic term that hardly helps determine the exact date the stamps were placed in circulation.

At the time of its issue doubts were expressed in the "Philatelic Journal of America" as to the necessity of this provisional and it was hinted that possibly it was a speculation on the part of the Guatemalan government. It certainly seems strange that in spite of "increased local correspondence in the capital" a quarter of a million of these stamps should have been used up so quickly. A letter written to the late Mr. C. H. Mekeel by Dr. Emil de Leon, Postmaster-General of Guatemala, would seem to show that the doubts expressed as to the necessity of these stamps were not altogether unfounded and that they were, in fact, a speculative issue on the part of the Postmaster himself. I quote from this letter as follows:—

> We have, in this country, just issued the provisional stamps of 1 centavo denomination, a sample of which I enclose.
>
> These will last only a short time, but long enough for them to become known throughout the world.
>
> With this end in view, we sent some to the International Bureau, that they might distribute them among the countries in the Postal Union.
>
> We had about 80,000 of them printed, and many of them will be used for postal purposes.
>
> I have about 40,000 left. These I have in my possession, and no

one else shall have any, for our Government arranged that I should have them.

In making these provisionals the stamps went under the printing press twice. First the main part of the surcharge was printed—"PROVISIONAL—1—UN CENTAVO"—in three lines and then the date "1886" was added at a separate operation, this being so adjusted as to print under the word "PROVISIONAL." There were two distinct printings of the date portion, one with and one without period.

I have no definite information as to the setting of the overprint. A variety with inverted "N" in "Provisional" is known but what position it occupies on the sheet I am unable to say.

There are numerous errors, especially as regards the date portion of the surcharge all of which will be found recorded in the list below.

Check List

Nov. (?) 1886. Stamp of previous issue surcharged in black. No wmk. Perf. 12.

A. Without period after date.

1c on 2c brown

(a) Inverted "N" in "PROVISIONAL".
(b) Double surcharge, one inverted.
(c) Date double.
(d) Date inverted below "1".
(e) Date omitted.

B. With period after date.

1c on 2c brown

(a) Inverted "N" in "PROVISIONAL".
(b) Inverted surcharge.
(c) Date double, one inverted below "1".
(d) Date triple, one inverted below "1".

XIII.—The engraved stamps of 1887-94.

With the exhaustion of the 1c value of the lithographed set, and the reduction of the stock of 2c by surcharging, new supplies of these denominations were ordered from New York and at the same time a further supply of 5c stamps was requisitioned. It was stipulated that these should be printed from engraved plates and they were received in the republic and placed on sale some time in 1887. The 1c was recorded in the "Philatelic Record" for March, 1887, and the 2c and 5c in June of the same year. The stocks of the higher values lasted longer and they were only replaced by engraved stamps as they became exhausted. Thus the 10c was not issued until 1892, the 20c did not appear until 1893, and the 25c was placed in circulation in 1894. The values above 25c were never issued in engraved form.

But before the issue of the 10c, 20c and 25c a change was made in the 5c. The original issue followed the corresponding lithographed stamp in the shape of the large numeral denoting the value. In December, 1888, this denomination was issued showing the numeral much wider and thicker—the product of a new plate. Late in 1894 a 6c stamp was added to the series, this replaced a provisional stamp of this value which had been issued some months earlier.

These stamps were all engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York in sheets of 100 and on paper and with perforation similar to that of the lithographed issue. Evidently the original die was used and from this the necessary subsidiary dies were made to which the required value was added. On all denominations a minute colored dot can be seen below the "L" of "LIBERTAD" and another below the second leg of the "A" of the same word. While the first named dot shows on most of the lithographed stamps the second one can only be seen on occasional copies.

The 5c, with wide numeral, is frequently found with a straight edge at left or right and it is therefore probable that this denomination was printed in large sheets of 200 of two panes of 100 each placed side by side. These large sheets were then divided into post office sheets of 100 before being shipped from New York.

The 2c of this issue is known bi-sected and the halves used as 1c stamps. The "Monthly Journal" for August 1893 says that provisionals of this nature were made in the towns of Quezaltenango and Mazatenango in January, 1893, during a shortage of 1c stamps.

The 5c of this issue with small numeral is frequently met with in blue but these varieties are nothing more than color changelings.

Check List

1887-94. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York. No wmk. Perf. 12.

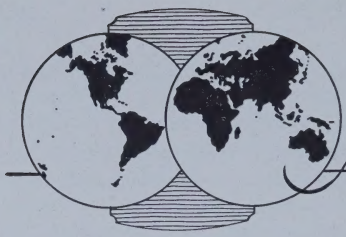
1c blue
2c yellow brown
(a) Diagonal half used as 1c.
(b) Vertical half used as 1c.
5c purple (thin figure 5).
5c violet (thick figure 5).
6c lilac.
10c red
20c green.
25c red orange.

(To be continued.)

Sweden Establishes Philatelic Agency.

The Swedish Government has just announced the opening of a philatelic agency for supplying dealers and collectors with Swedish postal issues. Remittances must be by money order or cash in Swedish currency and letters should be sent registered or insured. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment for stamps. An illustrated circular of the stamps on hand may be obtained by addressing the Agency as follows:

Postverkets Frankoteckensexpedition for samlare.
Lilla Nygatan 6 Stockholm 2
Sweden, Europe.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Some Notes on a Part One Twentieth Century Collection.

Last month we made some random notes on a Part Two collection. This month we are jotting down some of the thoughts that come to us while paging the first volume of a fine lot of issues from 1901 to 1920, noting some of the scarce items—telling how certain issues may be distinguished—and anything else that might interest the reader.

Opening the volume to the first foreign country, Abyssinia, we come on our pet bunch (at this time). We get one terrific kick out of these Abyssinias for several reasons. First, since we are a kid that never grew up, the stamps from the remote semi-civilized places always appeal to us the most. Second, we have collected Abyssinia of late, and know just how rare some of the rare ones are.

A splendid article on this little studied country was written for the American Philatelist a few years ago, so we will not go into much detail on Abyssinia, except to state that it is a country that is deservedly popular with many collectors. Correspondents in that far off land are few and far between. Did you ever meet or know of any one who has been there? We have met just one man.

Scott's 50 to 55, with exception of 54, are among the hardest of all twentieth century stamps, and are missing from most big collections.

The 1919 set catalogs $29.41 and wholesales for $22, so it will not be found very often at half cat. The face is about $15. and many of the stamps are obsolete.

Afghanistan offers another scarce bunch from a land even more remote and uncivilized than the Ethiopians. However, some fair sized lots have come on the market in recent years.

A few years ago, a small boy asked me for some stamps from "Ate-utica." Now I have heard of most everything from the New He Bridges to Some Alley, but Ate Utica had me guessing. Anyway, the stamps of Aitutaki are a popular lot for much the same reasons as the two foregoing countries, with British Colony to boot. We have seen a complete collection used, and used copies are rare birds. The number of white men on the island are limited to a corporal's guard, and all must own multigraphs and operate mail order houses, from the number of stamps issued for the little island. Anyway, they are popular and pretty, and some are getting scarce, the 6d and 1sh values particularly.

Albania—a mess of surcharges—some scarce stuff, probably, but not the hottest lot in the world. I crave to own that big double headed eagle 52a and 53

some day, if it doesn't get kicked out of the cat. as several issues have. Nobody seems to know what's what over there.

Angola—the 1902 surcharges are better than most folks think.

Antigua offers a real lot of stamps, and makes a beautiful page. If you bought #39 when we told you to, you made a five spot and more to come.

In Argentine, the first rarity that strikes us is 139b, listing 25c and in the true color, far rarer than the 16c that everybody thinks is so hot. The ministerials offer an uninteresting lot of surcharges, yet we know that many are rare and will be pretty good property some day, if folks don't get tired of the sameness of the lot.

Australia offers a good field for the man who wants to specialize in a comparatively low priced country. Plenty of plate varieties, crippled kangaroos, broken letters, scarce ship cancellations, and what not. The Kuckaburra is one of the best, a cute bird that will fly higher before long. The 1915 set of kangaroos 26 to 33 is worth picking up in any quantity. The dues are seldom met with, and good property.

Austria is a popular country because of the great showing at small expenditure. The 25 heller values of 1904 and 1907 are good ones even if cheap. Most of the offices are getting scarce, as the remainders have been pretty well absorbed.

Once in a while, a Portuguese Colony proves to be a real scarcity and Azores 167 is one of them.

Bahamas, another popular West Indies colony, offers very little that money won't soon buy. However, #58 requires some hunting.

Barbados makes one of the prettiest showings in the book, and pays the rent each year. The 8d #97 is the only stamp missing, and a four year hunt has failed to bring a mint copy. The 6d #96 is about as scarce. We consider them far scarcer than the 124 to 126 which are good, but can usually be found when wanted.

Bavaria makes a beautiful collection for little money. Nothing very rare until you strike the 1916 officials, and hunt for 526 and 539a, two stamps that I am ambitious to see and never have. This set offers a good lot of shades for the specialist.

Bechuanaland presents one real rarity in 81, a stamp that is far scarcer than many other $10. items, but not so popular, of course.

Belgium offers some scarce cheap ones, and a good field for the collector of moderate means. The first three 82 to 84, listing 8c are hard to find in the type without the continuous design joining the upper portion of the stamp to the Sunday label. This label when left on the stamp signifies that the letter is not to be delivered on Sunday. The 20c and 40c Albert with small head are good birds. The 5 franc 1915 with word "Franken" instead of "Frank" is getting some deserved attention. Watch that you don't buy the wrong stamp. They are confusing.

We chortle when we think how one man kicked when we sold him the 2 franc Helmet at $3.00. We also groan when we think of the sheet we broke up at 30c per each. The charities will bear a lot of watching for counterfeits. One of our popular bargain houses has recently made a good distribution of some that are not such bargains.

Benadir (now listed as Italian Somaliland) deserves more attention. The stamps are scarce, and used are very scarce.

Bermuda, the home of the onion, offers several scarce little items. 36, 37, and 38 are good. Look out for cleaned fiscal cancellations on the 10sh stamp.

Bolivia has a hard one in #77. This can be distinguished from the engraved #70 by the dots in the upper panel, and is worth watching for. The rare surcharges are really rare, #97 being one of the best, of course. We have seen six copies in sixteen years, and five of those were in one lot. 109 unusd is very scarce.

Fill in your Bosnias now. The European market is on the rise. Counterfeits of 62 to 64 are turning up, but these can be told as they are rather crude. 233 and 236 are hard ones.

Brazil bi-colors and single colors of 1894-1900 should be watermarked to catch the scarce 1905. It is hard to tell the two sets apart unless the combinations of letters fall just right. The combinations "Imp, sto, on, ns, su, um, mo" must be found to determine the second set, or "or, rr, ei, io," to determine the first set. Usually only parts of two letters at the most appear on the stamp, so you may have to use your imagination. The same applies to the later watermarks, though with different combinations, of course. By the way, the 1894-1905 stamps can be made into a wonderful specialized collection with head varieties, frame varieties, perforation varieties, and all kinds of nice things for those so inclined. The Brazil postage dues are a scarce bunch, worth having.

The British Central Africa lot is not nearly as common as many corresponding colonies.

The solitary British East Africa stamp is a scarce bird. It can be told by the color, which is much darker and more inclined to a magenta color than the commoner carmine and red.

In British Guiana, the outstanding scarcities are the 48c single C. A. and the 96c white back. The $2.40 is rare, but priced as such. It does not turn up half as often as some of the higher priced late Cyprus and Malta.

In British Honduras, the dollar values are all quite rare and will go higher, we think. They are much scarcer than corresponding high values of other colonies.

Counterfeits of the first Solomon Is. are on the market, and are dangerous, but can be told with study, as they are not as good workmanship as originals. They will fool many, though. All the Solomons are none too plentiful. The Georgians are much scarcer than one would suppose.

Brunei is a pretty lot, and scarce, for the white population is small. Used copies are very scarce.

Bulgaria 1902 has been extensively counterfeited and are dangerous. Most counterfeits have a greasy appearance. The 1907 set and 1909-1910 surcharges are scarce. The 1911 set is one of the finest examples of engraving ever produced. We wonder how human hands can engrave anything so fine, with such detail as the vignettes of this set. Look at them under a glass. The olive gray shade of 1s #136 is a scarce stamp at 2c catalog.

The 1916 Cameroons set is on the jump, with the other French Cols.

The Canada Quebec set is not so plentiful as of yore.

Canal Zone is much scarcer stock than many folks imagine. The 1909 set requires some hunting. The pictorials are beauties and getting good. The dues, particularly the first set, are all worth getting now if you can find them.

In the Cape of Good Hope, #62 is much better than #66 which we do not think is nearly as scarce as one would imagine from the price. The 2d and 5sh are good items.

Cayman Island offers an interesting and colorful lot. #25 is a real good one, #28 should be scarcer than it is, considering only 6,000 issued, and from the scarcity of the 5sh George #47, we wonder if they issued any.

Ceylon 4c single C. A. #168 is a good little sleeper.

When the clean shaven unicorn on the Chile 1904 telegraphs overprinted for postal use grew a beard on his neck and raised a tail, he raised a lot of Hades for collectors, for the hairy boys are scarce animals, excepting the 3c of course. The 1 peso 1910 is very good. The 25c of the same set is one of the best, and a good buy at catalog. On the next page, the re-engraved eight and the 25c typographed are the outstanding scarcities.

China is popular just now. The $2. London surcharge is the scarcest of the two surcharged sets. The offices in Thibet set is a good buy, if genuine. The Sin-kiang set has been counterfeited, and is hard to distinguish. The press-work is not so good on the surcharge.

Colombian Republic, a neglected country and one of the best, for the fellow who likes scarce stamps. Too many scarce ones here to mention. If you want something the other fellow hasn't, and a world of fun and hunting, fill up Colombia. The 1910 registry stamp raised a big kick from the Sapnish Government, so it was withdrawn in a hurry. Now the collector pays and pays, but he gets a pretty stamp for his money.

Congo has been in the lime-light in recent years, and is a popular country with everybody, because of the beauty of its stamps. The good Congo's are good. The handstamped 1908 can be told from the printed by the irregular impression of the former, and the apparently dirty type. The printed surcharges are clean cut.

Two types of the 10c 1915 exist, the first having the center of the 10c 1910, with white space at top and at lower edge of center. The second type shows these white spaces filled in with dots. Type One is the scarcest.

In Cook Islands, the 1916 chalky paper 2d, 10d, and 1sh are good. The 10d and 1sh are, in my opinion, far scarcer than the 2d.

Coreas are quite scarce. Counterfeits of the surcharges are not uncommon, and require expert study as a rule. #34 is scarce and worth the price. The woon values are rare but are priced accordingly.

Costa Ricas generally come with the ring telegraph cancellation, so high values postally used are scarce. The 1907 50c, 1 col and 2 col. are very scarce. The 2 col. with genuine postal cancellation is a rarity. I advertised for five weeks for a copy once, and did not get it. Most of the surcharges have been counterfeited from the original type, and the rare ones with ring cancellation are almost certain to be bad. Get a guarantee when you buy them. All dues are scarce.

Crete, Charlie Thompson's little playthings, have been well written up by him, so why say more, except that most collections are shy on them.

Cuba got the hook when the remainders came out. Another lot of the high values is in the offing. And—here's where I sign off.

Hobbies and Health.

By GEO. H. HODGKINS.

The returns in health and happiness from a hobby or if you will an avocation cannot be conceived by one who does not follow one.

An added zest and joy in life is given to a hobbiest which cannot be supplied by ordinary bread and butter earning pursuits or vocations. While it may not add to ones wealth in dollars and cents it will certainly pay big dividends in health and contentment of mind.

It matters not what avocation one follows, whether it is photography, building of radios or furniture, hand loom weaving or the collecting of stamps, coins or antiques if one enters the game wholeheartedly it cannot but help to make life sweeter and saner.

The rider of a hobby is never bored, never lonesome, for he has the boon of complete forgetfulness of business cares. As soon as he leaves his office he has the anticipation of prospective letters, magazines, catalogues or something in his line on approval awaiting him from the days mail at home and if this prospect

fails to materialize he still has the evening before him for arranging, classifying and gloating over his treasures.

Should he travel to strange towns or distant countries he is like a great explorer—with a virgin field before him bursting with opportunities for the study of his hobby, new possibilities of adding to his knowledge and the chance to meet others interested in the same avocation. The world is his oyster.

Physicians are firm believers in the value of hobbies as an aid to health and freely recommend them to their patients especially to those suffering from nervous diseases. Practically every modern hospital maintains special rooms and instructors whose part in the regaining of health for patients is t ointerest and instruct them in avocations. Something to make them forget their condition and help them pack their troubles in the old kit box, which, after all, is the surest and quickest road to health.

Of all hobbies that of philately or stamp collecting is in the writers mind the best and he is not alone in so thinking for more people follow this than all other hobbies together. It is suitable for youth in its nonage through all ages to old age in its dotage, for king or peasant, wealth or poverty, man or woman, its devotees number in the millions and it is said that 200,000 new philatelists are created each year.

In Europe stamp collecting is almost universal and I doubt if a collector could find a country where he couldn't dig out kindred spirits to commune with.

The professional or business man is the backbone of the hobby in this country, College Professors, Doctors, Ministers, Lawyers, Manufacturers, Architects etc., finding the relaxation from business cares he requires in its practice. A mental cocktail as it were to keep him from brain fag. It seems a paradox to use mental energy to repair the damage done to mental energy used up in the days vocation but it does the trick and they thrive on it.

Philately has advanced so rapidly in recent years that even the hard headed banker has come to realize that it is an institution and a stamp dealer may even borrow money from him using part of his stock in trade as security.

Many schools are devoting an hour or two per week to stamp collecting as part of the regular course for they realize that study of stamps trains the pupil in observation, awakens the curiosity as to history and geography, teaches a fine color discrimination and brightens the humdrum of the regular school books.

In fact the first stamp albums used were the school geographies with specimens pasted around the margins of the maps therein. It is perfectly safe prediction that in ten years time that all city schools will inculcate stamp lore in their curriculum.

I reiterate that any hobby is good but philately seems the best to me for the following reasons:—

1st. It is suitable for any age, for the strong and healthy as well as the invalid and can be carried on in any part of the world.

2nd. It is better organized than any other hobby, there being hundreds of stamp clubs, national and international societies, in fact I doubt if there is a city in the world but what boasts some organization for the furthering of the hobby.

3rd. There are numerous magazines devoted entirely to philately, the subscription prices of which are nominal so that one who cannot attend society meetings may still keep in touch with his hobby and know what is going on in the stampic world. Even the big daily newspapers are devoting much space to stamp news and governments are beginning to realize its importance by catering to its devotees by opening Philatelic Agencies and through instructions to postal employees to cater to our wants, etc.

4th. Its portability—ones entire collection being housed in but a few volumes enabling one to carry it about with them. This cannot be done with other hobbiest treasures owing to weight and bulk.

5th. The field which it opens up for study. This covers art, printing methods, paper making, design, history, geography and a thousand other topics. The chance for study and research is unlimited.

6th. Its adaptability to any size purse, rich man, poor man, beggar man and, alas I hate to admit it, even the thief may pursue "Philatelia" with varying degrees of success. Most of the crowned heads of Europe and in fact of the world as well as the street gamins of Paris are philatelists.

7th. The ease of trading with collectors or dealers by mail, for know ye that the bulk of its commerce is done through the mails.

8th. The chance for profit in a monetary sense is good. If one could buy one each of every new issue as it appears and continue this over a period of ten years it is almost certain that at the end of the period that one would find the value of his collection had increased enormously. While certain stamps would not increase in value appreciably others would advance a many hundred fold and undoubtedly the entire collection would show 10% per year on the entire investment.

This applies of course to the standard non-speculative countries emissions.

9th. Its elasticity. One can collect the whole world, or a certain group of countries or even a single country. Hundreds of collections are made up of only one stamp, for example the 3c green of the U. S. from 1870 to 1879, the various shades, cancellations, papers, etc., when fairly complete would fill several bulky volumes.

One can collect in the regular printed albums or can use blank leaves arranging stamps and sets to suit their individual fancy.

These sheets may be embellished by hand drawing, photographs and by write ups on the subjects pictured on the stamps.

In fact some of the most attractive collections are put up this way.

10th. It is not seasonal. One can pursue it for the entire 12 months of the year.

11th to 100th. I will not bore you with these but let me assure you that if you will but embrace philately you will have no trouble whatsoever in supplying them yourself.

All Hail! "Philatelia"! Queen of all hobbies!

A. P. S. Officers, 1926-27

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..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have had brought to my attention more forcibly than ever the past thirty days, that an actual scarcity of high grade material exists and that there is an ever increasing demand for the better grade British Colonials.

The market for British Colonials is not made in this country, and it is sometimes hard for dealers as well as collectors to realize that demand stimulated by activity 3000 miles away is pushing up the price of stamps. To illustrate my point, take the pair of So. West Af. #99-100 the scarce 2sh6d first pictorial surcharge. I offered it at $2.75 a pair with few takers, and when I raised price to $4.00 and then $5.00 a pair, the price jumps to $15.00 in London, or about twelve times face for stamps barely off the press. That's going some, but I believe that record will soon be exceeded by other items from this same Colony.

I pick for the best stamp of the month, the 5d So. West Af. due, on Transvaal setting VIII. Only 1200 pairs, a short life and a merry one.

I advise collectors who wish to complete So. West Africa to get busy. Demand and scarcity will make present prices look cheap.

Mauritius 10r is to be issued on script paper, and the old Die II on MCA paper is worth the effort to secure. Mauritius is a long way from the base of supplies, and a 10r stamp contains too much face value for dealers to hold for a rise. The necessary elements for a jump in prices in Mauritius #159b are not lacking.

There are two little stamps in Mauritius that have been long neglected. #184, 3c on 4c green and #194, 8c brown orange. I wish some one would explain their scarcity.

The new set for Turks & Caicos is to be placed upon sale by the local postmaster some time in January according to his expectations.

The 2sh script #59 should prove to be the best of the set just becoming obsolete, and when well centered will bring a healthy premium. Collectors who demand Turks & Caicos well centered should not complain at paying the cost. Stamps from this Colony are very badly centered, the well centered specimens being in a decided minority. This also applies to the giraffe head set of Tanganyika. Certain Colonies and especially certain issues are very difficult to secure centered, and collectors should be reasonable. The dealer would change the situation if possible.

The 3sh of Turks & Caicos #55 is another item worth the trouble of chasing a bit to get well centered, but while on this subject of attempting to pick the good ones, I would like to go on record as stating that the best way to be secure for future appreciations in value is to complete as quickly as possible every colony that is included in your collection. A well balanced collection, complete in the various colonies represented will bring the best satisfaction while in the making, and the best return upon realization.

A twentieth century collection of British Colonials possess a brilliant future in spite of all doubting Thomases. A better class of collectors are being attracted to the ranks of those who collect them, and more reliable dealers are ready to supply their needs, and with such a combination, collectors can well place their confidence in the future.

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS — THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

TURN TO THE REAR and scan the usual annual list of members reported by the Secretary as delinquent in the payment of dues! If your name is on the list remember this is the last number of the American Philatelist you will receive and your name will not appear in the membership list to be published within the next few months.

SOME WILL PAY their dues and some won't but even if the total number of members to be dropped from the roll is large there is no occasion to feel discouraged or downhearted. Each year some members lose their interest in stamps, some, sad to say, lose their stamps thru adversity, some feel that the Society does not give them enough for their money and some are just plain careless. No organization is free from this "turnover" in membership and the A. P. S. probably suffers as little in this respect as any other "hobby" society. The live wires are still on the roll and despite this annual loss will keep working on and on, as they have done for many years past, to build a larger and better organization.

BOTH COLLECTORS AND DEALERS, particularly the latter, should however give a deeper consideration to the value, both to themselves and to their fellows,

of a strong philatelic organization. Take first the negative viewpoint and vizualize just what stamp collecting would be without philatelic societies! What would you have personally suffered by the lack of any contacts with fellow hobbyists and philatelic publications? Would the annual saving of three dollars ever compensate you for what the A. P. S. has given you? Did you make a friend through it? Did you gain any pleasure or knowledge through the monthly journal? Did you buy any stamps to better advantage? Did the Board of Vice Presidents ever right an injustice for you? Did you ever enjoy a welcome in a strange city through the membership directory or branch meeting? Did you ever attend a convention and see stamps in rarity and form that gave you a better understanding of the "art" of collecting? And finally, in dollars and cents, do you believe your stamps would be worth as much as they are if there was no organized philately? Consider these thoughts fairly and you can't help but being a loyal friend and supporter of the organization.

TAKING A CONSTRUCTIVE view we firmly believe that the future growth and importance of the hobby is going to be directly in proportion to the growth and power of philatelic organization. No hobby will grow beyond a certain point without co-operative effort and general publicity. Without the stimulus afforded by concerted action the hobby is almost certain to have unusual periods of depression and lacking the stability that arises out of a sound and virile organization. Stamp collecting emerged some years back from a boys hobby into one of the important avocations of the grown ups. While there has been a tremendous forward stride taken in the acquisition of mature followers and methods of collecting there is still much work to be done before the general public and even a part of the collecting public will truly understand the merit and charm of stamp collecting as a hobby for the mature mind. Both collectors and dealers should aid in the effort to dignify the hobby as something more than a childs play and nothing is more convincing in this respect than the existence of a national organization of thousands of men of high standing and intelligence. For this reason alone the A. P. S. should have the hearty support of every dealer and collector. With real support the membership growth would be rapid and with six to ten thousand members the Society could more than quadruple its effectiveness. With ten thousand members the A. P. could expand into a monthly of 150 to 200 pages, handbooks could be published every year, large stamp exhibitions held, newspaper publicity would necessarily follow and best of all, the organization would be able to control if not eliminate the bothersome evils that now rob the hobby of some of its attractiveness. The A. P. S. now has about 4000 members—why not 5000 by next August? Let's all get started and do something for ourselves and for posterity!

SPEAKING OF EVILS we are reminded of one that was quite serious at one time but which, due to the constant efforts of the A. P. S. and the A. S. D. A., is now practically eliminated. We refer to the abuse of the "credit slip" which in the old days was the favorite trick of the second rate dealer to flim flam the collectors out of their money. One or more items were advertised at bargain rates and when the unwary collector sent on his money for these he was advised that the stamps were sold out and instead of getting his money back the dealer sent him a "credit slip" which of course was good for purchases from the regular list or approvals of the dealer. At the present time most dealers invariably refund

in cash and the credit slip is only used for balancing accounts of regular customers and refunding minor balances. Though this practice is little abused at the present time there are still a few dealers who now and then step over the line of good business ethics. These chaps are being watched by the dealers organization and the A. P. S. Board and unless they change their ways drastic action will follow by both organizations. The Board would like to hear from members who feel that they have been unfairly treated by a refunder via credit slip instead of cash. In writing, please be accurate and specific in your statements of fact. The Board can't act on vague complaints or unsupported statements.

THE EXHIBITION of stamps given by the Calgary Philatelic Society at Calgary, Province of Alberta, Canada, the last week in October, was such a startling success that President Wilhelm believes that other A. P. S. local chapters should be encouraged in putting on local shows of the same character. The idea in back of this exhibition was to promote a knowledge of stamp collecting in the minds of the Calgary public rather than a show appealing only to collectors. With this in mind a good part of the stamps shown were arranged to instruct the general public in the methods of collecting. Mr. J. Selby Walker arranged an exhibit showing how stamps were first collected by pasting used copies on maps showing country of origin and then the gradual development of albums of various types down to the most advanced methods of the present time. Pages were shown of stamps improperly mounted and other pages of the same material properly arranged and written up. Other collectors took up separate countries and arranged them to show the growth of the postal service and the connection of the stamps with the historical development of the country. Dr. E. G. Mason, President of the Calgary Society, and to whose energy and untiring effort a great deal of the success of the exhibition was due, displayed a very fine collection of Canadian stamps, including the provinces, which was a revelation to the general public and also a treat to the collectors. There was a constant stream of visitors to the Exhibition and all the members of the Calgary Club were on hand to explain the details of the hobby. Whether or not new collectors were created by the Exhibition is of little import compared to the education the public received in the extent and "worthwhileness" of the hobby and it is certain that from now on collectors in Calgary won't have to be apologetic about their pets. This idea of an "instructive" exhibition could be carried out to real advantage and satisfaction in every one of the large cities of the country. We hear that the Toronto exhibition is to have some features of this kind and ideas will be welcomed by the Exhibition Committee.

PLANS FOR THE MIDWESTERN Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, May 21st to 26th, are rapidly maturing and the enterprise is receiving excellent support from stamp clubs and collectors of the Middle West. The unusual plan of financing the show by the sale of stock is meeting with success and the promoters are hopeful of having a profit to divide at the end of the show. Shares are being sold on the partial payment plan, 30% on subscription and the balance in monthly installments. The show has been promised many major exhibits by prominent collectors and practically all the dealers booths provided for have already been taken. Interested collectors and dealers may secure full information from Otto F. Moses, Secretary, 616 Hippodrome Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT discovered, a short time back, a nice conspiracy to place on the philatelic market a large number of the 1911 1 peso black and took prompt steps to put an end to this neat scheme. Details of the transaction are given from a news report published in the "Diario de la Marina" of Havana and sent us by Capt. I. D. Sague:

"We hereby confirm the information published day before yesterday regarding the discovery of the illegal sale of postage stamps which were ordered out of circulation some time back.

The Comptroller General's Office failed to enforce in 1924 Presidential Decree No. 579 of June 25th of the same year, whereby the destruction of certain stamps valued at a total of $1,219,022.07 was ordered.

Messrs. Rafael A. Pena, Jose A. Perez and Rene Valdivieso, Post Office Inspectors, reported to the Instructional Judge of the First District, the result of investigations made by them by virtue of an order from Mr. Juan C. Zamora, Assistant Secretary of the Post Office Department, to the effect that on the afternoon of the 16th instant they followed Mr. Jose Romero Pereira and Mrs. Acosta y del Corral, who entered the house occupied by an American dealer in stamps, Mr. William H. Avery, at No. 11 Progresso street, Habana, finding on his table a large number of sheets of postage stamps of the $1.00 denomination.

Upon being interrogated Mr. Avery declared that Mr. Pereira and Mrs. Corral had gone there to offer the sale of the stamps in question for the sum of $10,000.

They took possession of the stamps and had Mr. Pereira and Mrs. Corral arrested.

The inspectors' official report to the Court concludes by stating that they are of the opinion that the stamps found in the possession of Mr. Pereira, Second Official in the Auditing Department of the Comptroller General's office, and Mrs. Rosa Acosta del Corral, the widow of a former employee of the same department, were taken from packages which were under safekeep in said Government Office, by order of Mr. Pereira."

A PHILATELIC THIEF has been wreaking havoc in the New York dealers shops and the trade is busy installing burglar alarms and machine guns to protect their wares. The first robbery took place on Dec. 3rd, a dealer named Galbraith being the victim, this was followed with the theft of over 400 U. S. auction lots from the office of Percy Doane on Jan. 4th, and a smaller amount from Max Ohlman. The next day the thief went back to Galbraith's office and made another large haul and is no doubt now on the lookout for some albums in which to mount the loot. Unless we greatly overrate the detective skill of the New York dealers we feel sure the thief will soon have plenty of time on his hands in Sing Sing to mount up several collections.

REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE canes and umbrella handles are said to be made by stringing stamps on a wire rod and pressing them tightly together with shellac and after hardening to polish them smooth with sand paper or knives. The variegated colors are said to make a marble-like effect. Such a cane, made of 15,000 stamps, was recently shown a Western collector with the information that all the stamps had been gathered prior to 1890. The collector fainted.

"THE SPIRIT OF ST. LOUIS" will be shown on a special commemorative issue to be issued by Panama. There will be 45,000 stamps of 2c and 5c values,

one showing Lindy's plane sailing over the Isthmus and the other his landing in Panama. As a delegation of Mexico City postal employees presented Lindbergh with a complete collection of Mexican postage it is quite likely that our good-will ambassador will blossom forth as a philatelist before long. Wouldn't be a bad idea to make him an honorary member of the A. P. S. at the next convention!

Reviews.

SCOTT'S SPECIALIZED CATALOGUE. Published by The Scott Stamp & Coin Co., Ltd., 1 West 47th St., New York City. Price $2.00).

The fifth edition of the baby Scott catalogue shows marked improvement in every department and is much the best specialized listing that has been offered U. S. collectors. The scope of the catalogue has been enlarged by the addition of three new groups, U. S. Revenues, United States Die and Plate Proofs and the stamps of the Confederate States. All three of these features are particularly well done, the first two by John W. Nicklin and the last by the well known expert on Confederates, Edward S. Knapp. The other section of the catalog, dealing with U. S. postage, has been considerably rewritten and re-priced with the assistance of noted U. S. specialists such as Dr. Chase, Stanley Ashbrook, Judge Emerson, George Walcott, Harry Konwiser, Gene Costales, Dr. Babcock, Percy Doane and others. Believing that "specialized" prices are a snare and a delusion for the uninitiated we are not very favorable to this type of catalogue, we frankly believe that it does more harm than good, but we can honestly recommend this work to every U. S. student for its informative or "handbook" features but suggest to the beginner in U. S. specialism not to place too much reliance on the prices. No stamp, pair, strip or block or any cancellation of interest to the specialist in United States stamps can be definitely priced. Each item rests on its own bottom and a "green town", just for an example, on a five cent 1847 may bring less than the ordinary catalogue of $8 at an auction sale as well as the full $85.00 allotted it in the specialized book. The difference between $5 and $85 lies in each individual stamp and no one is wise to go by the $85 value unless he knows a lot more about the U. S. market than can be gleaned from the catalogue.

ZUMSTEIN SPECIAL CATALOG OF THE STAMPS OF SWITZERLAND. (Published by Zumstein & Cie, Bern, Switzerland. Price, Swiss Francs 1.25, postage extra).

This is a compact specialized catalogue and handbook of Swiss postage, Revenues and telegraph stamps based on the famous special Handbook and catalog issued in 1923. The arrangement is practically the same as the standard handbook and one of the principal reasons for its issuance is to provide a revision of prices to owners of the original handbook which is now about 5 years old. The printing, illustration and general style is remarkably fine and one wonders how the publishers can produce a book of this kind at the price asked. No collector having any interest at all in Swiss stamps can sensibly neglect acquiring this work, in fact every general collector would be wise to add this to his library as it will more than pay for itself as an occasional reference.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

C. S. WATSON CO., INC.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Oct. 21, 1927.

U. S. Locals.

1849, Swarts Dispatch (6764) canc. with black solid star and tied with red New York, perfection ($10) $18.50
— Swarts Dispatch (6766) canc. with open star, red New York 5 cts. on cover, perfection ($20) 28.50
— Swarts Dispatch (6766) canc. with star and tied with red New York 5 cts., stamp shows traces of worn plate, immense markins, superb ($20. 31.25
1853-74, Westtown Local (6846) used with 3c (1857), latter tied with "Westchester, Pa., June, 1858," local uncancelled, very fine ($5.20) . . . 6.40

U. S. off Cover.

1861, 30c (71) "Entire N. Y.-Am. Plst. '7' Paid" canc., showing on very fine copy of stamp 12.75
— 30c (100) a block of six, odd star canc., one stamp slightly defective, but has been separated by careless handling now reconstructed, unusually good condition and extremely rare (block of four only lists $175). 89.00
1870-71, 6c (148) block of 4, part gum, str. edge at left, centered ($50) . . 34.75
1873, 7c (160) "Anchor and Star" cancel N. Y. foreign ($15) 15.75
— 90c (166) "Paid" cancel, fine 7.90

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Nov. 12, 1927.

Stampless Covers.

J. G. Blaine, M. C. Franked envelope, fair condition, "Augusta, June 8, 1865" $10.25
J. A. Garfield, M. C. (President(Franked envelope, stamped "Washington, Jan. 10, Free" 4.50
General Winfield Scott, cover handstamped in red, "Washington, D. C." and "Free" in Mss. "Headquarters Army" 5.75
President Van Buren, franked envelope, sent Oct. 23, 1861 . . . . . 5.20

Railroads.

Six lots of these, each single covers, sold from $4.20 for a Baltimore R. R. single line in red franked envelope, also Philadel. R. R. single line, red, dated 1850, for $4.20 to $8.25 for a Mich. Cent. R. R. circular handstamp, blue, also "5" and "Apr. 18, 51."

Steamships, Ships, Etc.

Louisville & New Orleans Packet, Bunker Hill No. 3 and Monument in red, upright oval, bill of lading for swine shipment from New Orleans to Louisville, Dec. 5, 1840 ..... $26.00
Frigate Constitution, interesting letter from Peru (1847) red handsamp "Baltimore" and "Ship" 10.25

Town Postmarks.

New York, fancy postmark in black with "Jan 8" (1840) 2.25
Lynchburg, Va. on handstamped "Lynch, Oct 10" (1802) another in red (1835) 3.10

Express Labels.

Adams & Co's Express, 56 State St., New Haven, large pink label, mentioning officers in other towns, Dec. 1846 ..... 5.25

This lot as well as the nine others went to Mr. H. Spring, one of the specialists on express covers.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Pa.—Nov. 23, 1927.

The 288th sale was a good sale but prices were not up to estimates, the 904 lots bringing $4058.75. There were 308 mail bidders, of which number 146 were successful. Of the 37 present 30 were successful buyers. Three Air Mail and two regular bid sheets arrived too late.

United States.

1845 N. Y. 5c (17) part of red town cancel over red "PAID", the "A. C. M." in mauve instead of red, v. f. ($60) $52.00
1888, 90c (218) block of 4, v. f. 15.20

Great Britain.

1878, 10s (72) daub cancel, fine 10.00
— £1 (73) smudge cancel, fine 11.30
1882, £5 (93) Belfast May 16/94 cancel, perfection ($40) 31.00
Turkey, 1893, 40pa (6) v. f. 12.50

PERCY G. DOANE

New York City—Dec. 1, 1927.

191 lots of U. S. Patriotic Covers, with and without stamps were featured in this sale and some spirited bidding ensued. The stellar items, in part, follow:

No stamp, "the Rebels invoking the aid of Johnny Bull" with Uncle Sam, John Bull and Southern planters above, with mottoes in blue $31.00
Fighting boys and sleeping children "as it is" or "as it will be" with Liberty bending over bed, 1857, 1c, 3c 27.00
McGoffin, Uncle Sam, Jeff. Davis, depicted as cats and chickens with motto, imprint of Mumford & Co. in red, 1857, 3c 43.00

Mass., vs. South Carolina, two fightinb cats with tied tails over branch, motto: "a friendly set-to" in purple 35.00
Lincoln in oval with Eagle and flag above, "Lincoln" below in black..... 52.00
Female figure at left, Smithsonian Institute at right hand, colored 52.50
Jeff. Davis blowing Secession bubbles which are being burst by Scott with sword, black on buff 56.75
Hunter loading rifle, beneath "The School of the Indiana Zouaves" in blue. 43.00

U. S. Departments.

Justice 30c well centered 32.00
Navy 2c green, error 37.00
State 24c o. g. v. f. 5.30
— 90c o. g. v. f. 6.50
— $2 o. g. fine, slight off cent 20.00
— $5 o. g. fresh copy, perfs. cut in at top 110.00
— $10 o. g. fresh, reperf one side 65.00
— $20 o. g. part, centered, fine 65.00

U. S. Revenues.

Imperf $2.00 fine deep colors, large margins three sides, close at right, desirable copy 49.00
Perf. 6c Prop. badly centered, having extra margins at left, close at right, good color 61.25
$20 P. of W. good copy, off center 19.00
Second Issue, $200 very fine copy, nice cancel 181.00
Prop. $1. on violet (3978a) well centered, clean fresh copy, nice cancel, fine copy despite minute thin spot at left 116.00
— $5 on violet (3979a) deep shades, well centered, light crease, small tear, handsome looking 119.00

PLUMRIDGE & CO.

London, England—December, 1927.

The following prices are taken from the sale of some of the collection of Major Eustace Moffett (A. P. S. 6929), who is recognized as an outstanding expert on the stamps of Egypt, Cilicia and other Near Eastern lands.

	£	s.	d.
EGYPT. 1886, 20p. blue, types 1 and 2, tete beche, £5; One piastre, type 2 on piece and pair, tete beche on piece	3	2	0
Five piastre, error, with overprint of 10p., perf. 12½x15, on piece, rare	13	10	0
Two piastre, bisected, on piece, v. f.	2	2	0
1867-69, One piastre, rare variety, with "faulty obelisque", very fine.	3	15	0
1872, 10 para, mint block of thirty	3	3	0
1875, 2½ piastre, mint block of four, tete beche pairs	5	5	0
2½ piastre, block of nine, center stamp inverted	4	0	0
1875, Five pi. imperf, mint copy	5	15	0
10pa. on 2½ piastre, vert. tete beche pair, mint, a great rarity, Scott 27b	11	10	0

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TALKS No. 2.

ON CONSTANCY OF PURPOSE.

An essential, and in many respects, the greatest one, of success in Art, Science, Business or Pleasure is a consistent, constant and, often to other people, uncomfortable, fixity of purpose. The man who knows what he wants, and makes all his efforts conform to that knowledge, is the man who eventually succeeds. While, by contrast, failure is the sure portion of those who, because of their vacillating disposition, lose sight of their original objective, and allow their mental and physical powers to be dissipated on numerous visionary attainments, or ever-changing plans.

Let us turn back the pages of history! One of the greatest military geniuses of all the ages was Hannibal. He had in mind for many years, his great attempt to overthrow the power of Rome. He planned for it, worked for it; and after overcoming almost insuperable obstacles crossed the southern parts of what is now known as Spain and France, fought wild men and wilder nature in making his way through the Alps, and then for some fifteen years kept his army on the plains of Italy in spite of the desperate attacks of the Romans and all their allies. He only missed attaining the fruition of his hopes through the corruption of his National leaders and the lack of support of his own countrymen. Then to come down to modern times, consider General U. S. Grant; who, after years of fighting against the noble-hearted but mistaken Confederates had been unsuccessful, finally determined to wear down their powers of resistance, and deplete their fast-dwindling reserves by a grim, relentless series of desperate and continuous attacks, regardless of the terrific cost to his own armies, or of the storms of disapproval, because of the heavy losses, from his "arm-chair" critics.

So, in all departments of life, it is necessary to have a fixed determination in order to achieve success. It is only those who, with steadfastness of purpose, keep the "Fires of Hope" burning brightly, who can expect to see the fulfillment of their desires.

Especially is this true of those who worship at the shrine of the fair Goddess, Philatelia; for the greatest reward comes only to him who steadily continues to put forth every effort to attain his heart's desire. The outstanding men of to-day are those who have had the clear conception of what they intended to do, and then have sought to realize their ambitions. Whether it may be to complete a Collection of dates of the lowly 3c stamp, or to reconstruct a sheet of the New York Postmaster's stamp, the fundamental purpose is the same; and outstanding success has come only to those who have "followed the gleam."

But perhaps the best illustration of the importance of this fundamental requisite to progressive endeavor is seen in the latest development of our hobby,—the systematic collecting of Air-Mail Stamps and Covers. It is only a matter of

some fifteen years or so, since any interest or even curiosity has been evinced in them; and except for a few courageous hearts who pioneered the way in spite of lack of interest, amusement and ridicule, there was little interest taken or work done until recent years. Only during the last six or eight years has the Philatelic World given any really serious and sustained attention, to this branch of our pursuit. But now that there is such a growing and widespread enthusiasm aroused, those who have blazed the trails are amply rewarded for their years of patient work and study; for they now can witness with their own eyes, the truly marvellous development of the last couple of years, both as to the interest now shown, as well as the increased value of practically all of the earleir Covers.

But even for those who have more recently taken up this branch, the value of consistently following a permanent aim is clearly obvious. Those who started even a short time ago with the intention of obtaining everything which was reasonably obtainable, and have followed this policy, have had reason to congratulate themselves. There have been no reductions in the values, but, on the contrary, steady increases; and in some instances, startling advances in the prices of the scarce covers. During the past year or two many covers have been offered at relatively low prices, and have since increased two, five and even ten times.

It is absolutely necessary even to those who have recently become interested that a strict resolve to adhere to a consistent policy be made, and then rigorously followed. There is no place in the ranks of earnest and enthusiastic Collectors for haphazard, intermittent efforts. The rewards of completeness, interest and value, come only to those who have a definite plan.

LESSONS FROM LINDBERGH.

Col. Charles Lindbergh has recently completed a feat or series of feats hardly less remarkable than his flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Since his triumphal return to the United States he has made a tour of forty-eight States and visited eighty-five cities, including a flight across the border into Canada which was marred by a fatal accident. In the course of his trip he has flown 22,350 miles. Apart from the tragedy at Ottawa not a single accident has marred this aerial journey, and there was only one delay. Speaking generally, the Lindbergh plane arrived at the particular spot in the city where it was expected to arrive with clocklike punctuality. The "Spirit of St. Louis" could be depended upon to keep her schedule like the best of transcontinental trains, though her speed was twice as great. Perfect ascents and perfect landings deprived the millions of spectators who saw him of all thrills except those which their imagination provided. Lindbergh made the business of flying as precise and uneventful as the business of driving a sedate horse in the family buggy a generation or so ago. No doubt there were many who read of his progress and saw him flying who replied when invited to marvel at his feat of flying across the ocean, "Well, why shouldn't he?"

Col. Lindbergh, consciously or not, in the course of a journey approximating the distance round the globe, was making his unanswerable comment on other fliers who were then more sensationally competing for public attention. While rash and ill-equipped men and women, goaded by a love for publicity and the lure of great money prizes, were risking their lives and sometimes losing them in efforts to cross the Atlantic or fly to Hawaii, he was soaring over the country to prove that in proper hands a proper airplane can be made as safe as a rowboat. While others were running short of gasoline, having engine trouble, losing their way and otherwise gambling with death, he remained serenely sailing across the continent, and in no more danger apparently than if he had been driving a motor car.

And, to all that he has done, must be added, what he is now doing. He is indeed an Ambassador of Good-Will, a Messenger of Enlightenment, where both are greatly needed. It is to be hoped that one of the results of his trip to Mexico and Central America will be a more cordial and friendly feeling, a better understanding, a disposition to work together in the solution of their common problems, between the smaller Republics or Latin-America and their big Northern Sister, than has heretofore been evidenced. Let the Western World prove that Co-operation is more successful than Gun-powder, and that Smiles are more powerful than Poison Gas.

It must be admitted that Col. Lindbergh, besides being a brave man and a skillful navigator, is an extraordinary airman. The air seems really his element. It may be that in time to come children will be noted for their early manifestation of the flying sense, just as they may now be marked by a fondness for animals or a love of drawing or mechanics. There will always be natural born fliers and those who will have painfully to acquire an art whose practice may become general. In those days it will be remembered that Lindbergh not only performed an extraordinary feat in flying across the Atlantic, but that he was one of the earliest to display what might almost be called an instinct for flight.

CANADA, WAKE UP!

While the spectacular side of aviation, as exemplified in the long distance trans-oceanic flights, is very much before the public at the present time, there is another phase of this science which is worthy of even more attention, this being its growing use for commercial purposes. Aerial freight, express and passenger services are going to be important features of the commercial life of this continent in the very near future, and the cities which are going to reap the benefit of this development of aviation are those which are taking time by the forelock, and preparing for the coming great strides in commercial flying. The essential preparation, of course is the provision of an airport at which aeroplanes can land and from which they can take off.

Already several of these have been established by Ontario cities which are alive to the future opportunities offered by aviation. In Western Ontario, London has taken the lead and already has a flying field. St. Thomas and Toronto are taking action which is expected to result in an airport being established therein, and the matter is under consideration by other important centres. The time is not far distant, however, when it will have to be taken into more serious consideration throughout the Dominion. Ontario, in common with all other parts of Canada, will have to go into the question if it is to keep step with the advance of modern times.

The recent development in temporary winter services will assist in bringing this important matter before the general public, and the organization of Local Flying Clubs will also aid. Canada is a land of immense distances with a relative sparsity of population; this is in marked contrast to the densely populated European Countries and to the well developed U. S. Routes.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

France.—Captain Challe and his mechanic M. Rapin who left Villecouplay on a flight to Saigon on the 11th October arrived there on the 21st October.

Greece.—Champion's Bulletin states that as they have learnt that the aerial stamps issued in December 1926 were despatched in January of that year by the

Grecian postal department to the offices of the Universal Postal Union; and thus issued officially, they will be classified as such in their Catalogues.

Holland.—On his outward flight to Batavia, Lieutenant Koppen landed at the Dum Dum aerodrome, Calcutta, at 3.30 P. M. on the 7th October, contrary to expectation. A small batch of 52 letters with a triangular salmon label inscribed "Carried from Calcutta, Urgent by Aeroplane. First Dutch Official Air Mail to D. E.—1." was handed to the airman for delivery at Rangoon or nearest stop. These were not postmarked at Calcutta.

Iraq.—It is rumored that Iraq, following the example of Egypt is to introduce a special air stamp for use on the Baghdad—Cairo Service.

Luxembourg.—On the last day of the Philatelic Exhibition held between 4th-8th September, a special air post card bearing a photographic view of the town of Luxembourg in the top left corner with state arms below it, and a drawing of the balloon "Sir" in top centre, was despatched by balloon post. The Luxembourg post mark was in three lines, "PAR BALLON | EXP. PHIL. LUXEMBOURG | 8 Sept. 1927" and the arrival postmark was that of "ROODT. 8, 9, 27. 8—95."

Mexico.—A new air stamp was issued on the 13th October, consisting of a reprint of the 50 centimes air stamp of 1922 on paper with watermark "CORREOS MEXICO". Perf. 12. The issue is very limited.

Saar.—Saar Valley. Air post stamps. 50 centimes and 1 franc have recently been issued.

United States.—Acording to the "Sun" of New York, the first printing of the Lindbergh stamp was 5,707,000. A second printing of 2,500,000 is in course of preparation.

Ceylon.—On Tuesday the 10th and Wednesday the 11th, December 1912, Mons. George Verminck and Mons Marc Pourpe, gave an aerial exhibition on the race course at Colombo.

The exhibition came to an abrupt end, owing to police interference as the aviators were stated to have flown over the forts. All photographs and negatives were seized by the police. It is unknown whether any mail or souvenir cards were carried by the aviators on the 10th and 11th during their flights.

Palestine.—The Transjordan Air Mail ceased on the 31st July 1927 owing to the withdrawal of the Azrak desert column. The mail was in operation for three and a half months, and some hundreds of letters were despatched during this period.

Albania.—The monopoly of the air routes in Albania have been purchased by an Italian syndicate. A new line, Tirane—Valona—Brindisi, is to be opened, whilst Tirane—Salonika—Athens is also in contemplation.

Spain.—The well known aviator Major Loriga, whose signature some collectors will have on Madrid—Manila covers, was killed in a crash at Cuarto Vientos aerodrome, near Madrid on July 17th.

Champion Catalog.—In a recent bulletin, Theodore Champion announces that the fifth edition of "Poste Aerienne" is in course of preparation and will be published at the beginning of 1928.

The above notes are given through the courtesy of the Aero Phil. Club, London, England.

Captain Jack von Weigand, German ace, who is credited with having shot down 22 planes during the World War, including that of Quentine Roosevelt, is planning to fly across the Pacific Ocean in an effort to set a new endurance record.

The new army air corps laboratories at Wright Field, six miles from Dayton, Ohio, will be housed in a single room structure with 144,000 square feet of open floor space. The flying field, on a 400-acre tract is one of the finest in the world.

It costs about 3½ cents a mile to fly an average airplane. To travel one hour, the engine will consume from nine to twelve gallons of gasoline and two quarts of lubricating oil.

The Imperial Aviation Association of Japan is planning a trans-Pacific flight to America in the Spring of 1928. Two airplanes are to be constructed and each plane will be manned by three aviators.

Maurice Bennaime, a French pilot, holds the distance record for the Gordon-Bennett balloon race. In 1920 he piloted his bag from Stuttgart, Germany to Moscow, Russia, a distance of 1358 miles.

WEST INDIAN AERIAL EXPRESS.

S. D. C. to Port au Prince, Haiti. 185 miles. 1000 letters carried first day. First regular flight, Tuesday, December 6, 1927. Pilot, B. L. Rowe.

Cover bears 2c. Arms, red, (flat topped shield) (1924, perf. 11½, lithographed) and 10c blue (1920), perf. 11½. lith. Entrega Especial, plane type.

Postmarked in blue green, s. l. circle, 24mm. "Santo Domingo, Republica Dominicana", date in 3 lines, in center. DIC—5—1927 and 5 hor. lines to the right. 45mm. lonh. spaced 4mm. vertically.

Stamps cancelled Dec. 5, though first flight was not made until the following morning.

There is also another similar marking, in the same color, without the horizontal lines, to the right—smaller circle, 23½mm., but the wording is the same, only in smaller letters. The date in center, also in 3 lines, however, is in larger type.

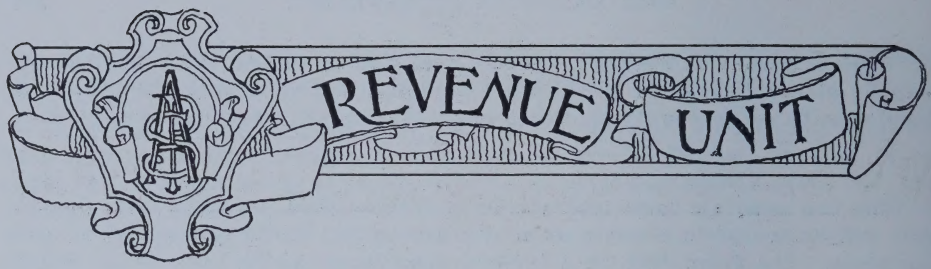
Special marking, applied also in blue green, 3 lines, CORREO AEREO—POR AVION—"Santa Maria." (3rd line has caps for the initial letters only).

On the cover also, is a 3 line marking, but in dark blue, WEST INDIAN AERIAL EXPRESS—*INAUGURATION—REP. DOMINICAINE, VUBA. PTO. RICO, HAITI."

The envelope I have seen is one specially prepared for this first mail, and bears in black print in upper left corner, "First Day Air Mail—Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince, Haiti."—Airplane Santa Maria."

The cover is also autographed by the pilot—B. L. Rowe.

On receipt at Port au Prince, the covers were additionally marked in blue, with the new AVION marking (2 conc. circles, with wavy lines between, enclosing an outline plane, with AVION underneath). Also backstamped, in black, Port au Prince, Haiti, s. l. circle, 27 mm. date 6—DEC—27.—(By Harry E. Huber).



Just because we happened to have the job of Secretary-Treasurer of the Revenue Unit thrust upon us, please don't expect that we are going to run this "Colyum alone. We want help! And help with a big H.

This Unit will cover all Revenue stamps, both United States and foreign. We are fairly familiar with the Civil War Revenues, but when it comes to questions on the later U. S., any of the Canadian, Mexican, French, or other foreign revenues, we plead a dense ignorance.

It occurs to us that there might very logically be an "Editor" or "Expert" to handle Canadian Revnues, another for Mexican, one for U. S. from 1898 on, one for M. & M. and one for foreign.

Surely some of our members are "Specialists" enough on one or more of the above to be able to answer questions intelligently and prepare notes of interest for publication.

We tried to wish the job of caring for the Civil War Section on Henry L. Dean, but he just grinned cheerfully and volunteered to write some articles for us from time to time. So we will attempt to handle these first issue Revenues, until we can find some one who knows more about it—and that will not be difficult.

Who has made a specialty of Canadians and will take that section over? And who will handle those Mexican beauties?

How about you, Frank Applegate, for a section on Beer and Wine Stamps? We have been following your series of articles in Gossip with interest. It's a good write up. Then a section should be provided for those popular stamps, the State Revenues.

We are told that Charles S. Thompson of Los Angeles is a Specialist on those enticing Canadians. How about you, Brother Thompson, to handle questions and notes for the Canadian Section?

Perhaps if Mr. Thompson wont or cannot find the time, our old friend, E. R. Vanderhoof will jump into the breach, or it may be he would rather handle the Mexican end of it.

How about it, Fellow Enthusiasts, who will volunteer to help out? Please let us have your suggestions.

Of course, there are many A. P. S. Revenue Collectors who have not as yet joined this Unit. Send along your name and address accompanied by one dollar and help strengthen the Revenue cause by affiliating with us.

All suggestions and notes of interest will be most welcome. This is our first experience as "Colymist" and we need help!

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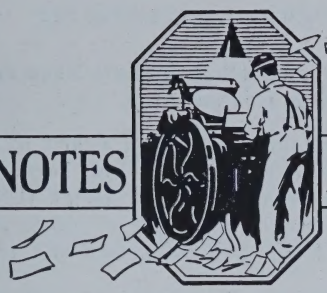

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AITUTAKI. The first value of an entirely new pictorial design presents rather a pleasing appearance. It is large, upright oblong, almost square, depicting a native chief in ancient costume with feather headdress, POSTAGE at top with AITUTAKI in curve beneath, numerals of value at lower left and right corners and value in words in between. 2½d blue and black, watermarked N. Z. and Star, perforated 14.

ALGERIA. The new high value postage due stamp issued some time ago has just made its appearance in the second type of 1926, 1fr. bright violet.

ARGENTINE. Mr. A. H. Davis kindly sends us some very interesting information in reference to the various changes and innovations in this country. The current stamps are apparently about to appear watermarked with the letters A P which represent the two Spanish words "AHORRO POSTAL", translated into English they mean "Postal Savings." It is, therefore presumed that the watermark is an advertisement for the postoffice savings bank. He also supplies information that the Argentine postal authorities have completed arrangements for new airmail routes to be inaugurated by the Latecoere Company between Buenos Aires and Brazil with calls at Montevideo, Porto Alegre, Santos, Rio de Janeiro and other Brazilian ports. The postoffice has issued special stamps of the following values for airmail use:

For Europe and Africa—18c, 36c, 54c, 72c, 96c, 1p.08c, 1p.26c, 1p.80c and 3p.60c.

For Brazil—5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 50c and 1 peso. He does not state, however, whether the operating company is to receive the revenue for these stamps or the postoffice department. It is, therefore impossible to definitely chronicle them as postage stamps until this phase of the question is settled.

AZORES. The following values of the Independence series as described under Portugal have been overprinted for use in this colony with the word "ACORES" in red. 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 15c, 25c, 32c, 40c, 96c, 1$60, 4$50.

BELGIUM. Type of 1926-27 issue, 60c olive brown.

The new charity set of this country is of a somewhat futuristic design depicting "Three Men in a Boat" on the turbulent seas. It is quite evident they are in sore need of charity or help. Inscribed in panel at left "BELGIQUE" and at right "BELGIE", value at upper right corner with charity surtax at lower left, "CARITAS" at center bottom, large size, horizontal oblong. 25c+10c violet brown, 35c+10c green, 60c+10c bright violet, 1.75fr.+25c dark blue and 5fr.+

1fr. red violet. The high value is as usual of short issue and commanded a considerable premium almost before it was issued.

COOK ISLANDS. In this colony they have added in addition to the 2½d value as described under Aitutaki, a new 4d value, horizontal oblong in shape, POSTAGE at top, RAROTONGA beneath, central design the harbor of Rarotonga with Mt. Rarotonga as a background, numerals of value in lower corners with the same in words between, 2½d blue and red brown and 4d violet and green.

CUBA. A new series of ten value has just been issued to commemorate the Sixth International Pan-American Congress. The size of all these stamps is that of a United States Special Delivery. Every value differs in its central design but the rest of the design is the same for all values, inscribed at top in three lines, "REPUBLICA de CUBA SEXTA CONFERENCIA INTERNATIONAL AMERICANA 1928," left and right center a map of North and South America respectively, numerals of value in lower corners with "CORREOS" and value spelt out in two lines at central bottom, 1c green, portrait of Tomas Estrada Palma, 2c carmine, portrait of General Gerrado Machado, 5c blue, Morro castle, Habana, 8c red brown, railway terminal station, Habana, 10c yellow brown, Presidential palace, 13c orange, tobacco plantation, 30c olive green, secretarial building, 30c dark violet, sugar factory, 50c carmine rose, Habana cathedral and 1 peso black, Gallego club building.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Two values of the 1925 issue, wmk. Linden Leaves have now been issued on unwmk. paper, perf. 10 all around, 1.20K. red violet and 2.50K. dark blue.

EGYPT. The first high value of the new design is of large size with the portrait of King Fuad in ornamental oval frame surmounted with a crown, inscription in Arabic and French, wmk. Multiple Crown and Arabic F, perf. 13½x14, 50m. Prussian green.

ESTONIA. A new series of bi-colored charity stamps was to be on sale November 15th, 1927 and will run to January 15th, 1928. They were sold at double face value with the excess going to the charity fund for invalids. 500,000 copies of each were printed. 5m+5m green and black, 10m+10m blue and black, 12m +12m red and black, small size, "EESTI POST" at top with 5 marka+5 at bottom, central designs being Kuresaare castle, Tartu Cathedral and Rheikogu castle respectively. 20m+20m blue and brown, 40m+20m brown and slate, double size horizontal, oblong. "EESTI" at upper left, "POST" at upper right, "MARKA+ "Marka" value at bottom, central designs, Narva fortress and Tallinn cathedral respectively.

FRANCE. Offices in Egypt—Alexandria. Mr. C. H. Pasalides kindly sends us the 15c orange, type of 1902-3 surcharged 5mm and overprinted "CAISSE D'AMORTISSEMENT". This surcharge and overprint also appears on a similar stamp inscribed "PORT SAID".

GILBERT & ELLICE ISLANDS. The color of the 1d scarlet of the 1912-19 issue has now been changed to violet and the watermark to Multiple Crown and Script C A.

GUATEMALA. The first stamp has just been issued in the new currency, 1 centavo de quetzal olive green, horizontal, oblong, central design the Federal postoffice and telegraph building. This stamp has been issued to provide funds for the new postoffice building and a copy must be affixed to every letter or parcel in addition to the regular postage requirement. The new standard of currency is on a par with the American dollar.

HISTORY OF HAWAII is to be sketched on a new series of postage according to an Associated Press item shown us by James H. Cook of Carmel, California. It is said that the designs, already prepared by Miss Juliette May Fraser, feature the discovery of the islands by Captain James Cook and are to be issued this year in connection with the sesqui-centennial celebration of Cook's landing in 1778.

HONDURAS. An entirely new design has been made for this country and it is impossible to say whether or not other values will be issued in similar types. The stamps are lithographed on thin paper, watermarked lozenges and perforated 11x10½, 1c ultramarine and 2c vermilion with central designs of the Celquapa River Bridge and the Ruins of Cupan respectively. Stamps are very crudely done with the central design in a circle surrounded by the inscription "CORREOS DE HONDURAS CA", numerals in lower corners with unit of value at center bottom.

LITHUANIA. The new high values from this country are quite attractive. They are medium size, horizontal, oblong, central design, an equestrian knight in armor surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves with the acorns exceedingly prominent, numerals of values in lower corners with unit of value at center bottom, 1 Litas green and gray, 3 Litai violet and pale green, 5 Litai brown and gray, watermark honeycomb, perf. 14.

NETHERLANDS. Another one of the missing values has just appeared, type of 1924-25, 1c deep red, watermark Circles.

The new charity issue is of the same conventionalized flower design of the 1926 issue slightly modified in various respects. These were sold at a varying amount over face value not expressed on the stamps but devoted to charity. 2c red and violet, 5c green and yellow, 10c red and black and 15c ultramarine and brown.

NEW ZEALAND. Two new values of the typographed series of 1915-19 have now been issued on Cowan paper, watermark N. Z. and Star, perf. 14x15, ½d yellow green, 3d chocolate. The 3sh. violet, admiral type, portrait of King George has also been issued on Cowan paper in a paler shade of violet. The ½d and 3d mentioned above also come voerprinted "OFFICIAL" in black. The usual type of the postage due stamps have also been issued on Cowan paper, watermark and perforated as described above, ½d green and rose, 1d green and rose and 2d green and rose.

NIUE. The two new stamps for this colony are in identical design with those as described for Cook Islands with the colors altered. 2½d blue and black and 4d violet and black.

PENRHYN ISLAND. This issue has the same design as described for Aitutaki with the color changed, 2½d pale blue and red brown.

PERSIA. The first value of a new design evidently foretells an entire new series of kran values for this country, narrow upright oblong, Persian inscription in top label, "POSTES PERSANES" in bottom label with value encircled above, central portrait of the Shah in ornamental frame, 1 Kran light blue.

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PHILIPPINES. The current type of the 6c value has just appeared in an entirely new color, no watermark, perforated 11, 6c bright red violet.

PORTUGAL. A beautiful engraved series of large size, either horizontal or vertical oblong stamps have just arrived, issued to commemorate the independence of Portugal. It was necessary to use these stamps exclusively on November 29th and 30th and December 1st and 2nd. 2c brown and black, 25c slate and black, 4c orange and black, 48c carmine and black, equestrian picture of Goncalo Mendes da Maia dressed in armor and evidently leading a charge, 3c ultramarine and black, 15c sepia and black, 80c violet and black, central design, Guimaraes castle, 5c olive brown and black, 16c blue and black, 1$60 green and black, central design, portrait of Doctor Joaoes Regres, 6c yellow brown and black, 32c brown and black, central design, battle of Montigo, (May 26, 1644), 40c yellow green and black, 96c vermilion and black, central design, militant Amazon of the Revolution who has evidently just slain, a knight in armor, with an oar. 4$50 olive bistre and black, central design portrait of Joao Pinto Ribeiro.

RUSSIA. The three new 8 Kop. surcharges have apparently proved necessary. This time they have used various commemorative issues to receive the surcharge 7 Kop. deep blue (Popoff commemorative) surcharged 8 Kop. in red, 7 Kop. brown imperf. (Decabrest Revolution commemorative) surcharged 8 Kop. in black, 7 Kop. brown (Revolution of 1905 Commemorative) surcharged 8 Kop. in black.

Two new values of the current issue have appeared, 40 Kop. carmine (workman portrait), 50 Kop. blue (peasant portrait).

ST. VINCENT. The 1921-25 series is almost complete with the issuance of the 6d claret Multiple Crown and Script C A.

SUDAN. A new value of the "trotting camel" design has just been added to those already issued, 2mil. orange and chocolate, wmk. Multiple S G.

SWITZERLAND. A new Swiss charity issue has departed in at least two of the designs from the usual trend. 5c+5c purple and yellow on gray, barefooted waif sitting on the grass, evidently as Mr. Pickwick "waiting for something to turn up," 10c+5c green and red brown on green, the same waif mentioned above sitting at table with an empty plate in front of him, 20c+5c scarlet, the entire stamp taken up with large size peasant head, 30c+10c black and blue, double size, horizontal oblong, with portrait of sad faced peasant, value in lower left corner with the usual inscription on a ribbon continued from top left to right.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. An additional postage due has been added to the 1927 issue, 2d violet and black, unwatermarked, perf. 14.

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PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

NOTES.

The editor is just about head man in this show this issue. We have a jim-dandy article on the precancels of Holland, but Brother Fennel says we'll have to do a lot of scratching around before we can find some means of illustrating it. Without the illustrations the article would be worthless, so we'll have to wait.

As a matter of fact, this falls in quite nicely with our plans. We have had so many letters lately from APS members inquiring as to the whys and wherefores of getting started on the right foot in precancel collecting, that we are printing in this issue an article for their benefit on Ethics of the Game. It's object is to acquaint them with what is and what is not permissible to collectors. This article appeared last winter in Philatelic Gossip, and occasioned considerable comment at the time. It is our intention to follow this up with some more articles of a similar nature, which will serve to familiarize the rookie collector with the basic principles of collecting precancels. If he wishes to take his post-graduate course right now, let him send me 4c for a copy of the ABC of Precancels, published and distributed by the Precancel Stamp Society.

Those having precancel items in their possession which are not listed in the 1928 Catalog, should send them to Arthur C. Bates, 50 East Grand Avenue, Chicago, for listing and return. A committee, made up of Messrs. Bates, Gunesch, and Raff, have this all-important work in charge this year. Work on the catalog is taking very definite shape even this early in the year, and each month we hope to be able to report progress.

Anyone having an accumulation of common precancels that he despairs of knowing what to do with, may find a fine outlet for them if he will send them to Francis F. Greeley, 15 John Street, New York City. Mr. Greeley is Publicity Director of the Precancel Stamp Society. He uses these common precancels in connection with his work in sending out copies of the ABC of Precancels. He has used several hundred thousands of these common varieties in this work, and use many more. Just box them and send them along, and you will receive a very warm letter of thanks from the Director.

Although the Precancel Gazette makes no predictions for the future, it enters

upon its second year with a steadily growing subscription list and a loyal body of writers and supporters. Anyone interested in the only all precancel magazine in the world, may secure his copy by sending me 10c in stamps. AFG.

ETHICS OF THE GAME.

In order to avoid the re-use of precancelled stamps, and to make the use of them a privilege, the Post Office Department has laid down certain rules regulating the process of precancelling, and the method of distribution and use. Post-offices using precancelled stamps are given a permit to do so, and furnished with a rubber roller, handstamp, or steel plate. Those using the two former perform the operation within the office, those equipped with steel plates most frequently make arrangements with some local printer. It is only the very largest offices that have the power driven presses that permit them to precancel within the building with steel plates.

The rules of the Department as to method of distribution and use of precancels are very definite and admit of no two interpretations. They may seem hidebound and autocratic, but they are the rules, and precancel collectors should obey them just as they should obey all laws. If we were free to leave upon the statute books only those laws that seemed sensible to us, how many would there be?

The first of these rules is that there shall be no sale of precancels over the counter, except to individuals holding permits to buy. These permits are secured by individuals or firms by filling out a blank supplied by their Post Office, in which they pledge themselves not to allow any precancelled stamps in their possession to be sold or given to anyone. This is the second rule.

Holders of such permits may request the precancellation of stamps other than those at the time in the Postmaster's precancelled stock, or they may bring in stamps received as remittances and request their precancellation. The third rule excludes from this privilege all except permit holders. The object of all these rules of course is to make it difficult for precancelled stamps to be used a second time, and to restrict their use to permit holders only.

In some of the larger cities where large mail order houses are located, the Department sometimes furnishes these firms with rubber rollers or handstamps so that they may precancel stamps received as remittances without having to carry them to the office. The fourth rule is, that this precancelling must be done in the presence of some official of the local Post Office, and that no stamps may be precancelled for others.

Now let's see how these rules apply to us precancel collectors. In the first place, we are NOT to buy or attempt to buy our stock over the counter. In most offices this rule is rigidly enforced, but there are places where the collector may be able, through friendship with the Postamaster or stamp clerk, to buy some. DON'T DO IT!! By so doing you are very likely to bring the wrath of the Department down upon the person who, for friendship's sake did you this favor. The writer has in mind a case where an obliging clerk and his Postmaster were both given a six months' suspension for being too obliging in this respect. Those whom they obliged should have shared the sentence with them, but of course that was impossible. But that is not the chief reason why we should respect this rule. The chief reason is, because it is the rule. Does any one require any other reason than that? It may be idotic, but IT'S THE RULE!

In the second place, we are NOT to buy or attempt to buy our supply from permit holders. Most permit holders refuse to sell or give away a single stamp to collectors, but again friendship or influence may secure them. In this case the consequences of your thoughtfulness may cost the permit holder his permit, and

secure the Postmaster an official rebuke. This is not a crushing penalty for either, but it does deprive the holder of the convenience and advantage of using precancels. This is an important matter to him, else he would not have sought his permit in the first place.

In the third place we are NOT to ask our Postmaster to precancel stamps not at the time in his precancelled stock, or to bring stamps of any denomination or issue to the office for precancellation. The penalty in this case may be the loss by the office of its right to use precancels at all, it may be the firing of the obliging clerk, or the suspension of the clerk or Postmaster for a period of time, all for your greed.

It is this third rule which is most consistently and flagrantly disobeyed by precancel collectors. This is what is meant by favor seeking. Seeking precancellation of stamps not in the Postmaster's stock constitutes what we term importing, and stamps thus precancelled are called imports or illegitimate precancels. Perhaps you noted in the December 4th issue of this paper an item to the effect that White Plains stamps were precancelled at the Tulsa, Oklahoma Post Office less than a week after they had been put on sale at the International Exhibition at New York. Here is a clear-cut case of importing. The Tulsa office did not have these stamps in stock, nor did any other, except the Exhibition Office at the Grand Central Palace, and the precancelling was done as a favor. If those stamps were sent in by mail to a clerk in that office for precancelling, it was a clear case of favor seeking, and both clerk and seeker were violating this third rule. If they were sent to some Tulsa permit holder, for him to have precancelled and returned to the seeker, the permit holder in question was likewise violating the law, as the intention of the seeker was to secure a new variety of precancel for sale or trade, while the intention of the permit holder was, not to secure stamps for postal use, but to oblige the seeker. If he did use part of them for postal purposes, his violation was of only slightly less degree. No Post Office has ANY right to precancel stamps brought in by a permit holder except for postal purposes, and no right AT ALL to precancel for non permit holders. The fact that some or all of these Tulsa favors were postally used does remove one iota of the taint of favoritism and illegitimacy. Sending in dummy packages along with the stamps desired to be precancelled doesn't lessen the offense a whit.

It is highly encouraging to know that there is less of this favor seeking, and still less of this favor giving right now than there has been for quite some time. As beginners you are all urged NOT to do this thing, and if you know of a case where it has been done, or even suspect it, you are advised to lay all your knowledge or suspicions before the First Vice President of the Precancel Stamp Society, E. J. Newcomer, Yakima, Washington. Do this whether you are a Society member or not, for the Society is making a strenuous effort to put an end to this practice this year. But the large number of Post Offices and the great extent of our country makes this an enormous task, and we need all the assistance we can get.

Another way that you can help combat this evil is by refusing to buy or trade for items which you know or suspect to be favors. If the next catalog designates the known favors and prices them accordingly, as now seems very likely, you will have additional reason to regret having them in your collection.

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Most of us are not likely to be tempted to disobey the fourth rule, for the number of mail order houses with private precancelling stamps is very few. But those who are in a position to make use of this means should NOT do so. If you have read this article carefully so far, it is hardly necessary to dwell upon reasons why we should not. The penalty to the company may be the loss of their time and labor saving stamp, or the loss to some employee of his position, all for obliging you. The penalty to the seeker will be the low or no catalog value of his dearly bought favors. As an example, turn in your catalog to New York City number 702, the 4c Columbian precancelled with the rubber roller used by the National Cloak and Suit Company. In the 1925 catalog this item was valued at $4. Shortly after this a very few favors were made, and this year's valuation of the item is 25c! This is doubly unfortunate for since the favors were made this company has received some 4c Columbians as a remittance and precancelled them. But these genuine ones will have to pay the penalty for someone's folly in seeking favors, as there is no way of separating the sheep from the goats. In the eyes of the catalog makers they are all goats, and mightly cheap ones at that.

Just one thing more and we're finished for this time. We refer to the matter of sending dummy packages, or having friends send them, to secure certain denominations of stamps desired. This is a perfectly legal thing to do, if the Postmaster in question is willing to take the necessary trouble. But I seriously question if it is entirely ethical. I can hear all sorts of protests from older collectors as they read this. I have done this many times, but still I question its correctness. How many of the older collectors would be willing to place the seal of their approval on beginners' doing this? Then if it is not proper for them, it is not for us. How many of us have so little greed and so much self control that we would be content with receiving just one copy of the desired items? Having secured one by this perfectly legal means, most of us would try again, this time for more than one, to sell or trade. Oh yes you would, unless you're superhuman. The writer has in mind one or two ambitious precancel dealers who get a good share of their stock via the dummy package route, and who take a vast deal of credit to themselves that they do. This hardly seems to us like a fit cause for self gratulation, but there's no acounting for some people's ideas.

No, play the game absolutely fair and square, get your stamps by absolutely fair and square means. Keep your own local Post Office free from taint and suspicion, and urge all others to do the same. So collect your precancels that you can look any man in the eye and tell him where to head in; that you KNOW that every item in your album and among your duplicates is, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. There's a vast deal of satisfaction in that feeling. Our good friend Jones of Wabash often refers to it as "That Grand and Glorious Feeling."—AFG.

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. W. I. MITCHELL.

The Bureau is using an entirely new type of coil stamps, a very small sans-serif type, in which the following have appeared so far: 1½c Dallas, Texas; 3c Columbia, S. C.; 1½c Huntington, W. Va.; and 2c Camden, N. J.

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The Newark, N. J. 3c, 4c, 8c and 9c have now appeared, in the perf. 10 series, completing the set from 1c to 10c inclusive i nthis perforation.

Bureau orders for November include the following, none of which have yet been seen: Beverly Hills, Calif. 1½c, Brockton, Mass. 1½c, Frenchtown, N. J. 3c, Newark, N. J. 3c and San Diego, Calif. 1½c, all coils.

Three new coils, in addition to the four noted in the first paragraph above, have put in their appearance, as follows: New York, N. Y. 2c, Oklahoma City, Okla. 1½c and Worcester, Mass. 1½c.

The following have appeared in the new 11x10½ perforation:

Atlanta, Ga. 1½c
Baltimore, Md. 1½, 2 and 6c
Battle Creek, Mich. 1½c
Boston, Mass. 10c
Bridgeport, Conn. 1½, 5 and 10c
Brooklyn, N. Y. 3c
Cincinnati, O. 7c
Cleveland, O. 4c and 10c
Dallas, Tex. 1½c
Denver, Colo. 1½, 3, 7 and 8c
Detroit, Mich. 2, 6 and 10c
Fort Worth, Tex. 1½c
Grand Rapids, Mich. 1½c
Hastings, Neb. 1½c
Harrisburg, Pa. 1½c
Indianapolis, Ind. 2c
Kansas City, Mo. 1c, 7c, 9c
Milwaukee, Wis. 1½, 3, 7, 9, 10c
Minneapolis, Minn. 6c
New York, N. Y. 4c
Omaha, Neb. 8c
Philadelphia, Pa. 1c and 7c
Rochester, N. Y. 1½c
San Francisco, Cal. 7c, 8c, 10c
Sioux City, Iowa, 1½c
Trenton, N. J. 3c

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SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY, San Francisco.—The 456th regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held on November 16, 1927 with 18 members in attendance.

The Chair appointed as a Nominating Committee Messrs. O'Shaughnessy, Ott and Maudens and as a Committee on the Xmas Jinks Messrs. Marcus, Doscher and Dillingham.

The special feature of the evening was a competitive exhibit of "Novice Collections" and results were as follows:

Mr. Rose—Old British Colonies, 1st Prize, 70 points
Mr. Alston—Great Britain, 2nd Prize, 69 points
Mr. DiVecchio—U. S. and Europe, 3rd Prize, 67 points
Mr. Kreling—Mint British Colonies, 4th Prize, 61 points

It was proposed and carried that no regular meeting was to be held in December and for that reason competitive exhibits are to be held during January and succeeding months as follows:

January—European Countries, or Colonies, or both
February—Great Britain, British Colonies, or both
March—Specialized Collections
April—United States—19th Century
May—United States—Twentieth Century

A most interesting article on "Western Franks," written by Mr. W. P. Parker, of Stockton, Calif., was read by the author. The article is the result of a great deal of research work on the part of Mr. Parker, who has lived for many years in that section of California where "Western Franks" were used.

He described the relative scarcity of the various covers, placing as most important those bearing both the town and express company hand stamps, showing the name of the town and date of cancellation. Extremely scarce are envelopes bearing the stamps of two different express companies, where one company carried the envelope to a given point and then delivered it to the other company to be carried further. Envelopes bearing the hand stamps of three different companies exist, but they are a great rarity. Some of the mining towns had but a short life and naturally cancellations of such towns are scarce and covers from those towns bring a premium. 1849 to 1850 and 1851 covers with company hand stamps are all considered very desirable.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Parker was extended for his excellent paper.

The meeting adjourned at 10.30 p. m.—MATT C. DILLINGHAM, Secretary.

ALLENTOWN BRANCH 60. During the last year we have gathered on the second and fourth Friday of each month and though we have but eleven members we have had such interesting meetings that we have practically a full membership attendance at all times. Eight of our members belong to the A. P. S. and we expect to have all join in the near future. We have used the sales department circuits extensively and found them more than satisfactory. We receive some public notice of our meetings and our annual banquest is well attended by collectors from all parts of the Lehigh Valley. At the meeting of December 30th the follow-

ing officers were elected—Wm. S. Schwartz, President; Chas. Reber, Vice President; William Keppler, Treasurer; E. Forsblom, Secretary and L. Mattatics, Librarian. Our meetings are held at 529 Hamilton street and visitors to Allentown (Pa.) will always receive a hearty welcome.—E. FORSBLOM, Secretary (629 Whitehall St.).

RESOLUTIONS OF THE DETROIT PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON DEATH OF HENRY LOOK.—The Detroit Philatelic Society records, with deep regret and with especial sympathy to his immediate family, the death of Henry Look (A. P. S. #3300) which occurred at Detroit, on October 18th, 1927.

A lifelong resident of this City, where he was born September 25th, 1872, Mr. Look was admitted to the Bar in the year 1893, though he followed this line of professional activities but little, finding a more congenial line in preferring and following with deserved success the field of real estate and insurance, and being at the time of his death the head of a prosperous and well diversified business in these lines.

He long ago realized the relaxing value of a hobby, and fortunately his choice fell upon the field of philately, of which he was a keen and discriminating student the rest of his life. Soon after the organization of the Detroit Philatelic Society he became one of its members, and in due time was successively elected to its various offices, attaining the position of president in the season of 1921-22. He was also a member of the American Philatelic Society and of the Southern Philatelic Association. In his collecting activities probably his chief interest centered upon the United States Revenue stamps, though the general issues of the United States and the stamps of the Argentine Republic as well claimed his attention.

As a testimonial of the esteem in which Mr. Look was held by his fellow members, it is ordered that this memorial notice be incorporated in the permanent records of the Detroit Philatelic Society, and that the Secretary be instructed to transmit a copy to Mrs. Look and her children, with our sincere condolences.

James Kirkham

A. P. S. 7738

James Wilson Kirkham, for many years president of the First National Bank and vice-president of the Union Trust Company, of Springfield, Mass., died suddenly in his home at 275 Maple Street, Dec. 15, 1927. He had been retired from active business for a number of years.

Mr. Kirkham had lived in Springfield all his life, being born on April 8, 1850, the sone of James and Frances Kirkham. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of '72.

Mr. Kirkham's interests were many, and he took keep interest in the affairs of the city.

He was very active in church affairs. As a member of South Congregational Church, he served for nine years as treasurer. He was president of the Nayasett Club for three years. He was also a member of the Colony Club and the University Club in New York city. His hobby was fishing and stamp collecting.

Besides his wife he leaves one son, William Barri Kirkham.

Dr. H. A. Davis., Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 5. **January 1, 1928.**

Applications Pending.

Daniker, G. Henry
Ghilain, Jean
Hanna, Rev. L. S.
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir
Ancianx, L.
Bauer, Isidor
Benz, Walter A.
Bold, Fred C.
Boswell, Harrison C.
Chatters, Carl H.
Cole, Ezra D.
Davidson, Lorin E.
Downey, Melvin M.
Gorman, J. C.
Gourley, Geo.
Gray, I. Cushman
Hay, Abdullah N.
Henschel, Jno. O.
Hyslop, Dr. Geo. H.
Kelley, Leonard A.
Klingenstein, B.
Koch, Wm. F.
Lewis, H. L.
Liepin, Voldemar
Manter, Everett W.
Miller, Gertrude I.
Papassoturon, Spiros C.
Peobody, Thos. A.
Peterson, P. D.
Rapkin, Geo. C.
Ritchie, J. Norman
Robbins, Walter G.
Sams, E. Dana
Spayth, Harry G.
Tune, Newell W.
Wilson, J. W.
Winter, A. F.

Reinstatements Pending.

6258 Cook, Horace J.
4272 Grimes, J. G. B.
4908 Roth, Percy
5901 Rothchild, S. I.

Applications Posted.

Arlidge, Melvern, 34 Wilson Ave., Toronto 3, Canada. 33; Bank Accountant; Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto. By Fred Garrett.

Benners, W. H., Box 2184, Dallas, Tex. 67; Bus. Mgr. Dallas News; J. E. Guest, Dallas, Texas. By Alfred H. Benners.

Bridges, H. A., 6168 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo. 46; Bank Officer; References requested. By Paul P. Murray.

Bryan, Harry M., 14 Blue Grass Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky. 24; Salesman; Chas. D. Temm, 4700 Easton Ave., St. Louis, Mo. By H. A. Davis.

Cabeldu, A. F., 364 Langside St., Winnipeg, Can., Canada. 65; Clerk; Wm. Van, Van Cleland Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Cooke, Herbert, Box 282, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I. 46; Purchasing Agt. United Fruit Co.; Leonard Whiteley, Port Antonio, Jamaica. By J. E. Guest.

Delpy, Jacques H., 107 Ave. de la Bouzaria, Alger, Algeria. 27; Stamp Dealer; Ernest R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. By A. Brun.

Detlor, J. V., 9912 87th Ave., Edmonton, Alb., Canada. 41; Printer; N. B. Moon, 1103 83 Ave., Edmonton, Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Dobrowalzky, W., Box 390, Tallinn, Esthonia. 27; "Kollectioner", Tallinn, Esthonia. By Arthur Maller.

Dunntze, Thomas, 81 Baldwin Ave., Baldwin, N. Y. 69; Treasurer, Pharma-Chemical Corp.; Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Albert Goetz.

Fellers, Wm. L., 224 S. 15th St., Harrisburg, Pa. 23; Electrician; James P. Sowers, 1431 Dery St., Harrisburg, Pa. By M. E. Peck.

Gill, Walter L., 875 Gantanbein Ave., Portland, Ore. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Frank B. Gill; H. K. Hallgren, 825 Longview Ave. By H. A. Davis.

Glassco, S. M., 74 Charlton Ave. E., Hamilton, Ont., Canada. 46; Bank of Montreal, Hamilton, Ont. By J. E. Guest.

Gordon, D., 11849 65th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada. 24; Gen. Foreman, Swift Canadian Co.; Thos. Young, 6401 118 St., Edmonton. By J. E. Guest.

Greenwood, Chas. H., 7 Vigo St., London, England. 40; Stamp Dealer; Chas. J. Phillips, 10 W. 86th St., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Hewitt, Chas. A., 149 Elliott Row, St. John, New Brunswick, Canada. 40; Insurance Agt.; Dr. L. A. Langstroth, 36 Lyduell St., St. John, N. B. By J. E. Guest.

Hinckley, Chas. W. Jr., 599 W. 176 St., New York City. 13; Student; Guaranteed by Chas. W. Hinckley Sr.; Reference requested. By H. A. Davis.

Hiton, Henry L. K., 1933 Eluwene St., Honolulu, Hawaii. 31; Sergt. Police; J. A. Combs, 12 N. King St., Honolulu. By Jno. B. Kiefer.

Howes, W. H., Box 504, Kindesley, Sask., Canada. 28; Accountant; M. A. Woodbury, 1211 W. 52 St., Los Angeles, Calif. By J. E. Guest.

Imrie, F. N., 615 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. 46; Accountant; Reference requested. By J. E. Guest.

Kelley, W. S., 213 Barstow St., Eau Claire, Wis. 42; Cigar Dealer; H. M. Johnson, Eau Claire, Wis. By P. D. Peterson.

Kleiman, George, 11 W. 42 St., New York City. 21; Stamp Dealer; Arthur H. Jacobs & Co., 551 Fifth Ave., New York. By Otto W. Lampe.

Lacayo, Leop., 628 N. Alexandria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Legal; A. Pallas, 110 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif. By Harry Fox.

Lowell, J. Russell, 77 Remoleus St., Buffalo, N. Y. 33; Supt; Harry E. Klotzbach, Box 862, Buffalo, N. Y. By Adolph Steeg.

Mills, Alexander, c/o Codville Co., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada. 40; Credit Mgr.; T. B. Jones, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Noon, J. E., 475 Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. 31; Court Reporter; G. M. Acceptance Corp., 714 S. Hill St., Los Angeles. By A. D. Fennel.

Reichstein, Paul, 975 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 43; Engraver; First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn. By W. B. Kessel.

Shepard, Harold H., Box 156, Hyattsville, Md. 29; Asst. Entomoligst, U. S. Dept. Agriculture; H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. By R. L. Hustis.

Thompson, Fisher, 611 Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City. 35; Musical Director; L. L. Vos Burgh, 611 Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York. By Chas. Haase.

Wells, Gordon, 140 Elgin St. E., Oshawa, Ont., Canada. 28; Mech. Engnr.; Max McComb, 14 Park Place, St. Catharines, Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Wholey, Wm. N., 1408 19th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 53; Auditor; A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif. By Edwin P. Seebohm.

Wichman, Fred W., Box 299, Honolulu, Hawaii. 36; Stock Broker; E. A. Pierce, 11 Wall St., New York. By Bruce Cartwright.

Williams, Carl C., 1944 Florida St., Long Beach, Calif. 30; Accountant; H. W. Dunn, 4115 E. 6th St., Long Beach, Calif. By J. Lynn Avery.

Application for Reinstatement.

8211 Dodds, George, Box 405, Homestead, Pa. 47; Salesman; Jos. Cawley, 518 Ferguson Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. By Thos. J. Miller.

New Members.

9652 Bartlett, Alan Foster, 665 King St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

9653 Augusta, Maine, Stamp Club, Chapter No. 82, Alice H. Reid, Secy., 51 Capitol St., Augusta, Maine.

9654 Bates, Henry A., Edificio Banco Boston, 419, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

9655 Berol, E. G., 414 Gregory Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
9656 Bissell, Capt. John T. B., Box 141, West Point, N. Y.
9657 Brain, John B., 734 N. 57th St., Omaha, Neb.
9658 Cabot, John Jr., 300 Madison Ave., New York City.
9659 Cohn, Abe, 137 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
9660 Dimm, Wayne T., 231 51st St., Newport News, Va.
9661 Di Vecchio, E. T., Box 226, Mill Valley, Calif.
9662 Donner, Edward S., 10 Roosevelt St., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
9663 Eldred, Elvan A., 104 E. Main St., Babylon, L. I., N. Y.
9664 Garcia, Rafael R., Prado 124, Havana, Cuba.
9665 Graves, Wm. A., Box 951, Enid, Okla.
9666 Klingenstein, Adolph, 49 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.
9667 Knauel, Dr. Wm. H., 1624 State St., East St. Louis, Ill.
9668 Kreutzfeld, August C., 331 W. 6th St., Port Clinton, Ohio.
9669 Kurkjian, Ormenag, 62 Boulevard Pasteur, Amiens, France.
9670 Laing, E. Bruce, Box 58, Dowagiac, Mich.
9671 Larsen, Louis H., 116 Broad St., Boston, Mass.
9672 Mason, Wm. F., 72 Church Green, Taunton, Mass.
9673 McVicker, Miss Affie, Town Hall Club, 123 W. 43rd St., New York City.
9674 Napier, Arthur H., 503 E. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila., Pa.
9675 Porter, F. F., 411 15th St., Oakland, Calif.
9676 Pressler, Chas. A., 3812 Ave. M., Galveston, Tex.
J9677 Richardson, Robt. W., 230 N. Forge St., Akron, Ohio.
9678 Rudolph, E. J., 407 Greenwood Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
9679 Russell, Floyd K., 1300 West Park Place, Oklahoma City, Okla.
9680 Stamp Collectors' Club of New Jersey, Chapter No. 83, Adolph Klingenstein, Secy., 49 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.
9681 Stapells, Dr. Arthur R., 6 Ann St., Toronto 2, Ont., Canada.
9682 Tows, Ferrars H., 44 W. 44th St., New York City.

Reinstated.

5251 Huntington, E. G., Chilmark, Mass.
3821 Scofield, A. B., 801 Pajaro St., Salinas, Calif.
5852 Watt, Reginald G., New Dayton, Alb., Canada.

Resignation Received.

6371 Wickes, L. W., 1206 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Resignations Pending.

5629 Habicht, H. R., 161 Hudson St., New York.
7099 Bowman, Jno. H., 445 15th St., Paterson, N. J.

Resignations Accepted.

7022 Ashton, E. R.
8985 Bonette, C. E. Jr.
7326 Braden, W. W.
8421 Emmerich, Wm. E.
8449 Lomax, A. H.
8638 Marti, Lucia
7395 Steffens, A.
9564 Wiley, Geo. H.
8864 Wolf, Oscar

Deceased.

2826 Booth, E. E., Sarasota, Fla.
4888 Doughty, Judge J. K., Lamar, Colo.
7738 Kirkham, Jas. W., 275 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.

Applications Returned.

Eid, Albert, 2 rue Chenfien, Cairo, Egypt.
John, Henry C., Route 2, Box 276, Anaheim, Calif.

Deleted From Pending List.

The following applicants are deleted from the Pending List as applications are incomplete and no word can be obtained from them.

Dhaum, Babu Lal, Desraj St., Patalie, India.
Montilla, Juan, Pasco de los Filos 17, Malaga, Spain.

New Chapters.

9653 Augusta Maine Stamp Club, Chapter No. 82, Miss Mattie Wadsworth, President; Alice H. Reid, Secy., 51 Capitol St., Augusta, Maine.
9680 Stamp Collectors' Club of New Jersey, Chapter No. 83, Henry Steininger, President; Adolph Klingenstein, Secy., 49 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Change of Name.

9497 Petrocochino, E. L., changed to
9497 Cochino, E. L. P., Malta Parliament, Valletta, Malta.

Change in Chapter Officers.

8617 Keene Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 75, Dr. Walter H. Lacey, President; John F. Boutelle, Secy., Keene, N. H.

Expelled by the Council.

8471 Sanguinet, F. H., 1013 E. Creighton St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.
7871 Sibiesco, C., Villa Bonifassi, Blvd. Edw. VIII, Nice, France.

Addresses Wanted.

Mail is returned from the following: "Moved left no address."

9311 Kubick, H. J., 1548 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.
6703 Lupfer, T. M. R., Chamber of Commerce, Royal Oak, Mich.
6858 Wheeler, A. M., 2015 Broadway, San Francisco, Calif.

Change of Address.

The new 1928 Directory is now being made up, no changes of address will be published until after publication of the Directory.

Notice.

Information is at hand saying E. H. Roth, sometime of Brooklyn, N. Y., is soliciting approvals as a member of the A. P. S. and not making returns. Please note this party is not a member of this Society.

Membership Summary.

Membership December 1, 1927	4147
New Members	31
Reinstated	3
	4181

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Resignations Accepted	9	
Deceased	3	
Expelled by the Council	2	14
Total membership January 1, 1928		4167

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Official Notices.

As per Sec. 6 of Art. 1, the following delinquents have been suspended and their names removed from the Mailing List. If at the end of 30 days remittance of $3.00 dues has not been received, they will be dropped for non-payment of dues and their names removed from the Roll of Membership.

Any member knowing of any reason why any member on this list should not be dropped (See Sec. 6 of Art. I of the By-Laws) kindly communicate with the Secretary at once.

If thru any error any member's name appears here who has paid dues for the current year, please communicate with the Secretary at once stating form of remittance, to whom and date.

8490 Agresar, Jos. M.
4200 Ahlmann, W. C.
4326 Alcaide, S. A.
6326 Allen, Edgar M.
8980 Allen, S. S.
8336 Allison, Dr. Benj.
7942 Alvares, J. R.
6083 Amberg, W. H.
7158 Anderson, E. W.
7806 Anderson, Robt. L.
5289 Andreassen, And.
7807 ApRoberts, G. I.
J9036 Asher, Leroy
J8702 Ashman, G. C. Jr.

7159 Bachmann, Robt.
8405 Ballentine, P. G.
8703 Banning, E. G.
7520 Barnes, Rev. G. E.
8497 Baxter, H. C.
8572 Baxter, K. E.
9118 Beaubien, E. C.
8234 Beaver S. Cocy.
2577 Beck, Dr. Carl
8143 Beckwith, C. H.
8024 Behr, W. J.
7987 Beideman, L. L.
8707 Belleville, A.
5571 Bemis, L. A.
7988 Benedict, W. F.
6753 Bentien, D. A.
8498 Beozley, Louis
7574 Berger, D. H.
6021 Beron, D. P.
8089 Berry, F. A.
9514 Bert, J. B.
7989 Betts, J. W.
9347 Bibaz, Jack
5398 Bigelow, W. McP.
7882 Billings, R. W.
5753 Blair, Alex.
9473 Blanco-Paez, Luis
8874 Bley, A. A.
4630 Bloch, B. I.
9119 Blomstrand, H.
7657 Blow, E. F.
4385 Blum, M. L.
7097 Blunk, Frank
6623 Bohm, Anton
7220 Bohm, Emma
8147 Boling, F. W. Jr.
6991 Borhek, B. F.
J9120 Bourus, B. J.
6907 Bradshaw, J. H.
5399 Brainerd, E. L.
J8714 Brandberg, C. H.
6757 Brannon, P. A.
8986 Bray, C. H.
7024 Broadbent, H. W.
J8501 Brock, Chas. Jr.
8027 Brown, R. D. Jr.
5807 Bryan, H. E.
6760 Buckey, R. C.
3691 Buffalo Col. Club
5960 Bullard, H. A.
7949 Burckel, C. E.
8410 Burnham, R. W.
J9043 Burns, Matthew
5615 Burr, G. M.
9126 Buss, Harold
7524 Butcher, P. C.
1572 Butler, B. G.

7224 Cann, F. W.
5400 Cassebeer, W. H.
8581 Cerf, A. G. H.
J9300 Chafin, Wm. C.
4380 Chamberlain, W. A.
7844 Chap, F. L.
9047 Chardon, C. E.
5442 Chase, F. D.
5816 Cheney, D. R.
1775 Chicago Ch. #1
8179 Chidlaw, L. S.
6822 Clarke, B. E.
7888 Coates, E. S.
7227 Cohen, B.
J8725 Cole, C. C. Jr.
8582 Collins, R. C.
5484 Collins, Wm. H.
9133 Colver, Wayne
9476 Comerma, Antoine
J8944 Comstock, G. C.
8583 Conrad, W. R.
J7662 Cooley, E. W.
9477 Cooley, L. C.
8728 Coombs, R. H.
6911 Cooper, E. S.
4842 Corey, Dr. F. J.
6726 Coryell, J. B.
8729 Couvelas, G. N.

8090 Coyne, F. S.
9303 Coyner, R. O.
6520 Cramer, F. S.
8991 Creegan, J. B.
7063 Crown City Ch.53
9053 Cuevas, Raymond
J9136 Cummings, W. S.
9245 Cunningham, A. C.
7166 Curran, Roy
4632 Curtis, F. A.

9304 Daehler, G. J.
J9138 Daly, J. J.
8586 Daub, W. H.
8736 Davies, Rev. C. H.
741 Deglman, J. M.
5756 Delery, H. C.
9058 Dennis, C. E.
8587 Dieter, M. R.
8418 Dillon, W. H.
8181 Dorman, R. H.
7066 Dubois, Wm.
8738 Dudley, C. H. C.
6727 Dunham, W. C.
8256 Duncan, J. N.
8182 Dye, W. S. Jr.

8993 Easson, E. H.
8091 Eberhart, E. E.
J8994 Eckmann, O. R.
6053 Elder, E. B.
8742 Elkins, E. E.
5863 Enemark, H. J.
8347 Ernst, Michael
8589 Esposito, D. A.
7815 Everard, F. G.
8302 Everard, R. D.

6390 Farrell, E. A.
6093 Ferguson, H. A.
7732 Faison, H. R.
8748 Ferrill, J. P.
9249 Field, G. W.
4735 Finegan, E. H.
9482 Fisher, P. M. Jr.
8751 Fleischmann, R.
9148 Flieder, Edw.
8037 Foppiano, Frank
6998 Forsblom, E. F.
5443 Fotterall, W. F.
J8304 Fournier, C. H.
8305 Fox, Dr. W. F.
9436 Freitag, W. C.
J8948 French, G. T.
8595 French, H. R.
6094 Freund, C. F.
J9063 Freund, C. W. Jr.
2841 Fuessel, F. G.
6608 Fulmer, D. C.

9153 Gaffney, A. G.
8424 Gale, V. T.
8596 Gandy, C. J.
8514 Gaskell, C. W.
7958 Gersib, Rev. G.
7705 Gerson, Sidney
6879 Giese, H. W.
8758 Gilman, O. W.
J7286 Glanville, R. P.
7479 Goble, Dr. P. S.
7896 Gonsalves, Henry
9255 Goodell, P. B.
8999 Goodwin, W. T.
8759 Gordon, Irving
2667 Grafe, G. A.
6654 Granie, L. J.
6265 Greco, Albert
2593 Green, E. L.
3614 Greening, E. H.
8602 Griffith, Chas.
7898 Grimes, J. M.
7999 Gutsch, M. R.
5760 Guy, A. W.

7536 Hagar, F. K.
8428 Hahn, Dave
8605 Hall, P. L.
6628 Hammelman, H.
9155 Hancock, Robt.
7176 Hanney, G. G.
7112 Hansen, O. A.
9002 Harlan, P. M.
7818 Harris, A. B.
7590 Harris, E.
6543 Harris, G. E.
6881 Hartman, R. W.
9159 Hartman, W. B.
7002 Harvey, A. H.
6477 Hawthorne, N. G.
8607 Hayden, Boyd
8263 Hays, H. C.
9162 Heinecke, M. A.
5552 Henry, W. C.
9070 Herbert, Mrs. E.R.
9165 Herzog, G. W.
8048 Hess, Emil
8608 Hidden, E. W.
J9072 Hilbish, B. A.
8354 Hill, G. S.
4244 Hill, Oscar
7485 Himan, P. V.
J8899 Hoag, E. H.
J8770 Hoffman, Geo.
5672 Hoffman, Jos.
6058 Hollingsworth, L. P.
5809 Holm, M.
6028 Holman, F. H.
9076 Hommel, Mrs.C.D.
7820 Hood, S. C. Jr.
6922 Hoover, M. H.
8434 Hoover, W. B.
6923 Horton, G. W.
8052 Houghton, P. E.
8524 Howard, B. H.
6329 Howard, C. R.
9260 Howle, E. O.
7118 Hoyt, H. O.
8525 Hughes, J. E.
8902 Humphrey, L. R.
8903 Hunt, E. L.
8095 Hunt, H. W.
J9078 Hunter, J. D.
8776 Huskisson, S. A.

4658 Indianapolis Chap.
J5764 Irsch, F. E. Jr.
6883 Issler, C. H.
9170 Ivie, Dr. W. H.
7487 Jackson, Mrs. T.E.
9080 Jackson, W. H. Jr.
4925 Jansen, T. W.
5791 Jansohn, Carl
9532 Jaura, G. S.
1823 Jensen, J. C.
2782 Jones, E. T.
J9172 Jones, J. P.
8616 Joseph, J. E.
7858 Josephson, S. S.
7347 Judell, Maurice
4663 Junghanns, R. L.
6612 Jungkind, J. A.
7348 Jury, A. F.

7349 Karcz, G. B.
8266 Kavanagh, J. A.
8617 Keene Phil. Soc.
2956 Keller, Dr. S. G.
7860 Ker, W. W.
7674 Kerkow, H. A.
J8440 Kessler, H. W.
6835 Kilbourn, O. B.

6970 King, William
1539 Kirby, A. J.
8786 Kirchbach, O. E.
5633 Kiser, G. E.
8788 Klepper, E. B.
8309 Kliemann, A. K.
5977 Kneeland, F. Jr.
7710 Koehler, Dr. R. H.
6273 Knostman, E. L.
8528 Koenig, E. W.
9363 Koerner, T. H.
4937 Kranhold, A. A.
8791 Kucera, J. J.
7633 Kukell, John

9081 Lacey, Dr. W. H.
2712 Laird, B. W.
2241 Langdon, W. A.
7352 Lathrop, T. B.
8531 Lautenschlager, A. H.
3906 La Vaute, N. H.
8122 Lemert, R. J.
8221 Lempert, Wm.
4089 Leonard, C. S.
J8957 LeSourd, F. A.
5404 Letton, H. P.
J8910 Levitin, E. D.
7826 Levy, L. M.
6580 Lindauer, Dr. E.
8366 Lindegard, Alex
2452 Linn, G. W.
J7968 Loebl, W. S.
9263 London, E. W.
8629 Long, J. C.
8632 Lonsdale, Richard
J8630 Lorentz, B. H.
6406 Lotz, C. C.
8532 Lowe, C. F. Jr.
J9365 Lucas, J. A.
5940 Luder, Edward
6209 Ludwick, B. E.
8635 Lunnge, C. T.
J8534 Lux, J. A.
5523 Lynes, F. W.
9536 Lyon, C. A.

6276 Mack, R. K.
8061 Maclean, G. S.
8536 Madsen, A. C.
7786 Malecek, Jos.
8160 Malin, C. E.
J8799 Mandelkorn, R. S.
9180 Manley, J. A.
7677 Marcan, Dr. C. M.
J8101 Marchand, J. V. M.
2952 Marimian, H. O.
5133 Mark, A. S.
9448 Martin, W. K.
8640 Martins, J.
9264 Marx, Walter
4399 Mashek, Dr. J. V.
8538 Mason, C. J.
7555 Mason, H. J.
8270 Mason, Rev. R. S.
8065 McClure, W. J.
8197 McDougall, G. W.
8014 McElhinney, D. H.
8643 McElroy, C. H.
6786 McFadden, A. M.
8914 McLean, J. A.
J6614 McLin, Wm. Jr.
7713 McNeil, G. R.
9266 McNeill, H. S.
6706 Meinhoff, Robt.
7496 Meritsnigg, Aug.
6103 Metzger, H. M.
9540 Miller, C. R.
434 Miller, J. C.
6160 Minassian, Leon
6133 Minick, D. C.
8454 Mixon, A. H.
5894 Montes, Judge L.
7430 Moody, E. F.
J9009 Moore, B. J.
8319 Moors, N. B.
4570 Mouhib, Jos.
J7432 Mull, D. D.
9496 Munitz, S.
6631 Munroe, F. D.
4021 Murray, E. W.
8916 Muth, Henri

6214 Naschke, H. C.
8070 Nelson, W. S.
6791 Neves, Elisa
9192 Newth, A. W.
4690 Noble, H. D. Jr.
9193 Noer, Karl
8071 Noldeke, K. M.
9194 Nolf, G. C.
8458 Norris, F. H.
9270 N. Dak. Col. Club

8273 O'Bolger, R. E.
8459 Olivier, Henri
8960 O'Neil, J. A.
8460 Opalla, H. A.
9195 Opitz, Walter
5360 Orear, L. W.
9451 Ormsbee, J. M.
9094 Oshiba, M.
6163 Osterberger, H. J.
1883 Oughtred, Mrs. E. W.
9321 Owen, F. B.

5977 Pappadopulo, S.A.
8463 Paterson, E. W.
9012 Patterson, J. W.
J8376 Patterson, W. M.
8810 Payn, J. D.
9197 Peirson, C. W.
9273 Percival, Dr. M. F.
8813 Perold, Rev. J. G.
J8654 Perry, F. B.
7365 Perry, H. A.
9199 Peters, A. D.
6844 Peters, Fritz
2979 Phillips, W. C.
8228 Phillips, W. H.
6190 Pohl, J. J.
7367 Ponnay, G. N.
J8569 Porter, E. H.
5341 Poteet, F. S.
7507 Prinzing, W. J.

J8468 Rackliffe, Robt.
7197 Ralston, C. A.
J5678 Rasis, Const.
9276 Reed, W. J.
4105 Reid, J. Y.
5596 Reynolds, C. S.
7794 Richards, T. W.
9405 Riggin, G. D.
7830 Roberts, C. N.
7256 Robinson, Jas.
315 Rockwell, G. T.
J9017 Roedel, Herbert
4718 Rogers, P. A.
6636 Rogers, R. W.
7370 Russell, J. J.
9210 Rutledge, Eugene

6107 Sadleir, J. A.
2848 Saltmarsh, T. W.
9211 Sampson, L. G.
2958 Sandoz, J. A.
7083 Sarapata, A. E.
5770 Sargent, I. E.
8231 Saunders, P. W.
8327 Schmidt, C. W.

9099 Schmahl, R. C.
J7510 Schwartz, L. M.
J6736 Sclove, B.
9327 Scott, F. R.
4524 Scramlin, W. A.
8081 Seal, L. B.
7976 Seguin, E. R.
7870 Sekula, Frank
9020 Sewall, F. V.
7685 Sheetz, O. C.
7261 Shenfield, L. L.
J9021 Sheran, B. L.
8167 Shields, F. S.
6531 Sidells, W. H.
5280 Sittig, C. A.
7926 Skellie, Ralph E.
9280 Slaback, L. W.
5647 Later, W. E.
5603 Smellie, J. B.
7978 Smith, Mrs. F. B.
8387 Smith, G. C.
6982 Smith, G. W.
9023 Smith, V. H.
9100 Snyder, J. E.
9101 Soderblom, S. N.
8474 Sommerhoff, F. A.
6673 Spence, J. M.
9504 Sperry, H. M.
7928 Sprangers, E. H.
7203 Sprinkman, Fred
J8928 Stalder, A. G.
6417 Stanley, A.
9375 Starbird, C. M.
7204 Steigerwald, J. M.
8214 Stiles, K. B.
2101 Stillman, F. J.
8840 Stortroen, A.
9102 Strobel, C. R.
9103 Sudlow, W. B.
7613 Surry, F. R.
8845 Sutters, G. A.
8556 Tager, Louis
9459 Taggart, R. W.
3772 Taite, H. L.
2071 Tanguay, Dr. J. E.
5748 Tappan, F. E.
9105 Tecktonius, S.
2597 Terry, J. L.
3541 Thiede, W. O.
J9335 Thompson, L.C.Jr.
8968 Thorsteins, Karl
8674 Todd, W. P.
9007 Tompkins, M. M.
5435 Tyrrell, R. J.
8934 Ulrich, T. J.
9222 Urquhart, J. A.
8848 Vanauken, E.
8675 Van Dusen, E. D.
7753 Van Waart, Gerrit
9409 Varro, Victor
5193 von Timourou, W.
5168 Wailly, V. R.
9287 Waite, C. B.
4304 Walker, S. M.
7984 Ward, D. C.
9109 Warner, H. R.
J9288 Warner, J. B.
7313 Washburne, G. A.
9412 Watson, C. I.
J8396 Watson, E. W.
8135 Watson, W. J.
J8682 Wead, R. S.
6598 Weaver, C. C.
7937 Webster, L. J.
7800 Weeks, B. J.
1778 Weeks, G. D.
5566 Weidmann, O. L.
8855 Weissman, Louis
2720 Welcome, C. E. W.
5567 Wells, T. L.
9111 Wennberg, C.
9031 Wendell, O. H.
6561 Wheeler, D. A.
5853 Whelen, R. P.
7385 White, R. L.
8976 White, W. W.
8938 Wick, O. C.
8562 Wickstrom, V.
8563 Wiles, L. A.
8859 Wiley, Keith
J8860 Wiley, L.
4061 Wilkens, F. H.
5909 Wille, E. A.
6512 Williams, A. F.
4367 Williamson, T. W.
2736 Willson, J. G.
8861 Wilson, G. H.
7838 Wilson, W. M.
7153 Wimpfheimer, J.
9033 Winkler, J. H.
6900 Witt, E. A. Jr.
9466 Wong, James
7462 Worden, E. C.
8489 Worley, A. B.
4206 Wright, Parke
5569 Woltmann, A.
6422 Wright, J. E.
5601 Wulff, L. P.
9229 Wyman, L. C.
7389 Wythes, R. W.
8867 Yoder, B. A.
8088 Zerlentis, D. N.

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REPORT *of the* TREASURER

January 1, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9621.66	
Admissions	53.00	$9674.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$9240.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$10176.34	
Receipts	277.42	
	$10453.76	
Disbursements	35.35	$10418.41

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 1.75	
Receipts	1.15	$ 2.90

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 90.50	
Dues paid in advance	18.85	$ 109.35

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1814.81	
Receipts—Dues	730.88	
Reinstatements	4.00	
Interest on Bonds	56.67	
	$2606.36	
Disbursements	$ 241.50	$2364.86

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$1923.08	
Receipts—Subscriptions	527.12	
Interest on Bonds	7.08	
	$2457.28	
Disbursements	$ 618.84	$ 1838.44
		$33648.62
Cash on hand	$13031.42	
Bond Investments	20617.20	$33648.62

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr. The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 9. Whole No. 45.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Postage enclosed for reply. We recently mailed over 1000 recruiting letters to collectors in Canada, in each was a return stamped addressed postal card for a reply. How many cards do you think have been returned at this date, just one month from date of mailing, less than 100. Think of it. 1000 collectors, a letter with a return postal and only ten per cent, returning the card. That looks bad doesn't it especially as one of the questions on card applied to those who were not interested. The majority of cards came back from this class. But such matters do not apply to Canadian collectors only. We are continually sending our letters of inquiry to our own members enclosing stamped addressed envelopes for reply and if you could really check up the small percentage that are actually returned, you would wonder what happens to those stamped addressed envelopes. Maybe they go the waste basket route, and recovered by the waste paper folks and gummed paper stuck over the printed address and sold for a small fraction of their face. But anyhow they do not come back to us. To us it would be considered obligatory to reply just as a common business courtesy, where postage is enclosed. Now don't all who are holding up replies send them in all at once or we will be swamped.

A few compliments. We still get a few compliments altho we admit, like most individuals, most of the real strong letters we received are "kicks", many unwarranted, but we know we are pleasing many members who just haven't time to drop us a few lines of what they think of our service. But so that we may have a full NEWS of opinion of our service, we are asking each and every one of you who have been using the department either as buyer or seller to write us your opinion, we will not publish your name but will give the substance of your opinion, either favorable or unfavorable. Now all together, we are waiting for your comments. Here are two received this week. "I want to tell you how much pleased I am with the circuits which I have received. Their order and arrangement are a pleasure, especially after some of the frightful approval selections which have been sent me." "You sold 103 out of 120 stamps in this book retired, as these were mostly 19th century in used condition, I consider this exceptionally well."

The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition. Here is your opportunity to do a real service and boost for our hobby. This Exhibition which will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, this May, is to be financed by selling stock in the Company to collectors, at $10 a share. If there is any profit from the exhibition it will be distributed to the stockholders, but even if you get none of your money back, it is worthy of your support and every reader should buy at least one share of this stock. Lend your support to this wonderful plan of interesting others in our hobby as well as stimulating renewed interest on the part of collectors.

Mounting stamps, for sale. We continually stress the matter of using new hinges and putting them on the stamp in such a way that they will really act as a hinge and keep the stamps from falling out thru handling. But there is another matter that should have careful consideration. The mounting of thinned, slightly damaged and damaged stamps. Members put in a lot of slightly damaged stamps but mark them at net prices that would apply only to perfect specimens, thinking doubtless than inasmuch as they paid a fair price for the stamps, thru in experience, that they should bring a fair price. Here is what one member says: "I am enjoying the circuits very much and surprised at the nice items contained in same, however there seems to be a lot of stamps with slight defects, and one must be continually on the lookout not to take same. I believe that members entering stamps that are defective, even in the slightest, should mark same with some symbol, or note extent of damage on the page opposite the stamps or in some position to protect the buyer." This is something to think about. You enter stamps to sell, so meet the buyers viewpoint and they will sell. Another thing, do not rubber stamp initials on the back of stamps, this retards their sale. If you wish to make any marks make with a light pencil.

Members living in the large cities. Maybe you think because you live in a large city where stamp dealers have offices that the circuits cannot be of much help to you in acquiring stamps for your collection. This is not so, some of our largest buyers live in the larger cities of the country. New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver and many others. We find that they get the best results by ordering one of our large "jumbo" circuits which go direct to them, and are returned direct to us, in these cases we can give them more time to go over them. Why not try this service just once? It will surely please you.

The Ideal Club. Perhaps the Los Angeles Philatelic Club has solved the question of organization of a club for collectors that will be permanent. The plan as outlined in their prospectus appears to us to be sound and should bring about the permanent establishment of the club if anything else will. Corresponding members, are admitted from out of the city. But we would urge any local club that is having trouble to get their club on a sound permanent basis to write Mr. A. Wm. Bloss, Secretary, 833 So. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. for a prospectus.

Canadian collectors joining up. We are pleased to note the number of applications from collectors residing in Canada is increasing. We have always had a good bunch up there but lately their interest in the A. P. S. is increasing. Maybe they at last recognize that the A. P. S. is working for the good of the hobby.

no matter whether it can boost in Canada, U. S. or elsewhere. The 1928 meeting and exhibition in Canada this coming summer should be a great help to the A. P. S. to gain a warm spot in the hearts of Canadian Philatelists.

At our expense. Don't overlook our offer to send a trial lot of books to you at our expense, postage both ways. This applies to those who have never used the circuits and who will take advantage of this offer of ours to see just one without cost to them, and without obligation to purchase any certain amount. Let us hear from you. Who's next?

The large circuits. The large special circuits are still popular. If you are a general collector, or just one of a grounp of countries, like British Colonials, Portuguese Colonials, etc. we know we can send you abunch of books from which you will find many you need in your collection. Not high priced stamps either. These special circuits being made up, unless otherwise instructed of the lower valued books. One member recently returning one, says: "Found 187 this time, which puts my grand tototal over 14,000 varieties." Now if a collector with that many varieties can find 187 stamps which cost him less than 10c each net, for his collection, how many do you think you can find? Investigate this service.

Precancels. We are serving a lot of collectors with these right along. Our sales of precancels are increasing. Our special circuits of 30 books of these sent direct to the member, he to return direct to us, we giving him plenty of time to go over them are getting popular. Why not look into this. We want to serve you too.

Help make it 5000. By the help of just 1000 wide awake and boosting members the A. P. S. can have 5000 members when the convention is called to order in Toronto next summer. Will you be one of this 1000 who will propose just one new member? Help out on this campaign.

The proposed building. Much has been said pro and con re a headquarters building for our Society. Well and good, it will come some day. But with several hundred thousand of stamp collectors in the U. S. surely we should be a more representative body before this can be successfully put over. Then let's build the society up to a membership of 10,000 and we will without doubt be able to carry out such plans. I will do my part in securing new members. Will you do yours? It means just one new member to be secured by you before August 1928. You can do it if you will. Let's all wake up and do our part.

OLD U. S.

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A list of the items you would like to see will enable me to better serve you.
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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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The Relative Rarity of the Various Varieties of Recutting Found on the 3c 1851 United States Stamps

By CARROLL CHASE.

Inasmuch as this subject was not covered as fully as it should have been in the article on the 3c 1851-'57 stamps which appeared serially, I take this opportunity of presenting a brief summary which will be included in the article if it appears in book form. As will be noted by the title, this refers only to the 3c 1851 imperforate stamp, omitting any reference to the 3c 1857 Type I or Type II, or to any double transfers, cracks, plate flaws, etc. The variety found on 10R2 (late state) is included though there is still debate as to whether it is due to recutting or to a crack. The stamps from the "three rows" of Plate 3 and those from Plates 6 and 4 with the extra frame line are given.

To present the matter as clearly as possible, let us suppose that we were in possession of one million 3c 1851s assorted among the thirteen plates in exactly the proportion in which each plate was used, and further that the stamps from each plate were evenly divided among the 200 positions found thereon. It is necessary to do this because the proportion of stamps printed from various plates varied greatly—from as much as nearly 24% from the commonest plate to not much more than half of 1% from the scarcest plate. The separate states of Plates 1, 2 and 5 are here considered as separate plates. The following brief table gives the number of stamps in the million which would be found from each plate, and the number from each position on each plate.

	Number from each plate.	Number from each position on each plate.
Plate 1 (early)	6,260	31
Plate 1 (intermediate)	11,180	56
Plate 1 (late)	170,300	851
Plate 2 (early)	11,510	58
Plate 2 (late)	235,310	1,176
Plate 3	214,970	1,075
Plate 4	103,780	519
Plate 5 (early)	14,060	70
Plate 5 (late)	56,780	284
Plate 6	58,550	293
Plate 7	58,550	293
Plate 8	46,710	234
Plate 0	12,040	60
Total	1,000,000	5,000

The approximate total number of stamps printed from any one position on any plate may be obtained by multiplying the second figure by 362. This is true because the total number of 3c 1851 stamps printed was about 362,000,000, and we here have the relative proportions for 1,000,000 of them.

It should be mentioned that all of the million copies are supposed to have sufficient margins, to be lightly enough cancelled, and to have impressions sufficiently clear so that all recutting is visible.

It has been necessary in a number of cases to draw a line in a rather arbitrary manner regarding the existence of certain varieties of recutting. For example: "Inner lines running too far" have not been included unless the line runs a certain distance past the center of the rosette. Another factor which is annoying and which makes the question of the admission of a variety of recutting difficult is the re-entry which occurred when Plate 1 (early) became 1 (intermediate), and 1 (intermediate) became 1 (late) as well as when 2 (early) and 5 (early) became 2 (late) and 5 (late). This re-entry often blurred a recutting which was clear on the earlier state of the plate so that on the later state it is too indistinct to list. This will account for the marked difference in figures between the various states of these plates in the following table.

When Plate 1 (intermediate) became Plate 1 (late) every position on the plate was heavily recut, thus making the varieties of recutting between these two states entirely different. In the other three instances, the change of Plate 1 (early) to 1 (intermediate) and 2 and 5 (early) to 2 and 5 (late) was followed in the first instance by no new recutting at all and in the latter two by a very few newly recut lines. However, a few positions on Plate 1 (late) show traces of the line in the upper left triangle which was recut on the early state of the plate. These were not entirely removed by the re-entry and subsequent re-cutting because the line in question was a bit too far to the left to be affected.

There are many minor varieties of recutting which it has been judged wise not to admit to this list. Examples are recut lines running part way across the white space between the label and diamond back, and the various recutting of the different diamond blocks (excepting the lower left which was recut in only one position on one plate).

The table I think speakers for itself. The various separate varieties of recutting (numbered from 1-34 inclusive) are given first, after which all the combinations of these thirty-four main varieties are listed. At the bottom of each column showing a variety of recutting is given the total number of plate positions which show this particular variety. This obviously does not give the relative rarity of these various recuttings because the number of impressions from the different plates varies so much. Therefore a final figure is given at the bottom of each column showing the number of this variety which would be found in the suppositious unpicked million.

Perhaps the most striking feature shown by this table is the excessive rarity of certain varieties of recuttings and also of certain combinations. For example, but thirty-one in a million should show the combination of "No inner lines, one line recut in the upper left triangle and two horizontal lines recut at the top of the upper right diamond block." Again but fifty-eight stamps in a million should show the "Lower left diamond block recut," and but sixty in a million should show the combination of "Five lines recut in the upper left triangle, one line in the upper right triangle, one line in the lower right triangle and the left inner line running up too far." This position (47L0) which shows perhaps the prettiest combination of recutting on any 3c 1851, exists in the proportion of sixty to a million, which means that on the average but one copy should be found in each 16,667 stamps examined.

As this subject is more than a little complicated from the mathematical standpoint, it is quite possible that errors have crept into the table. Any corrections will be appreciated.

Specification of Re-cutting etc.	Reference number given to each variety of re-cut.	List of Plates Used										Total positions thus re-cut	Total number of copies in one million
		1 Early	1 Intermed.	1 Late	2 Early	2 Late	3	4	5 Early	5 Late	6	7	8	0	
Two Inner Lines	1	91	91	200	200	200	200			192				200	1571	929	$72_{0}35$
No Inner Lines	2	64	65					200	197	8		200	200	200	929	76	$21_{3}424$
Inner Line at Right only	3	33	32						3						76	24	5297
Inner Line at Left only	4	12	12												24	2	1044
Right Frame Line takes the place of the right inner line (9-19 L3)	5						2								2	2	2150
Two extra lines at the left—and right frame line takes the place of the right inner line (89-99 L3)	6						2								2	2	2150
Left Frame Line takes the place of the left inner line (70-80-90-100 L3)	7						4								4	4	4300
Extra Line at Right (two inner lines) (58-68-78-88-98 L3)	8						5								5	5	5375
Extra Line at the Left—and Right frame line takes the place of the right inner line (29-39-49-59-69-79 L3)	9						6								6	6	6450
Extra Line at Right (No Inner Lines)	10							1			10				11	11	3449
One Vertical Line Re-cut in the Upper Left Triangle	11	32	15	51	51	47	63		26	9				62	356	$17_{0}284$	
Two Vertical Lines Re-cut in the Upper Left Triangle	12	10	5	4	22	12	7		2					17	79	$28_{0}67$	
Three Vertical Lines Re-cut in the Upper Left Triangle	13	1	1	3	9	6	2							3	25	$12_{5}48$	
Five Vertical Lines Re-cut in the Upper Left Triangle	14			1										1	2	911	
One Vertical Line Re-cut in the upper right triangle (not continuous with the right inner line)	15				1	1	2							4	8	3624	
One Vertical Line Re-cut in the Lower Left Triangle	16			9	2	1	13		1					14	40	$23_{6}12$	
One Vertical Line Re-cut in the Lower Right Triangle	17			6	8	8	11		9	1				16	59	$28_{8}17$	

Reference number given to each variety of re-cut	Specification of re-cutting etc.	List of Plates Used: 1 Early	1 Intermed.	1 Late	2 Early	2 Late	3	4	5 Early	5 Late	6	7	8	0	Total positions thus re-cut	Total number of copies in one million
18	Two Vertical Lines Re-cut in the Lower Right Triangle													1	1	60
19	Re-cut Bust (47 R 6)										1				1	293
20	Re-cut Button (or crack around button) (10 R 2 - Late State)					1									1	1176
21	Two Horizontal Lines Re-cut at the top of the upper right diamond block	4		1											5	180
22	One Horizontal Line Re-cut at the bottom of the lower left diamond block					1									1	58
23	Left Inner Line Runs up too Far	1	1	4		1		4						6	17	9327
24	Left Inner Line Runs Down too Far	2	2	1		4		4						4	20	10/43
25	Right Inner Line Runs Down too Far			6		3		2						2	13	7752
26	Vertical Line Connects upper left corner of the upper left diamond block with the left end of the top frame line					1		1							2	1234
27	Top Label and Upper Right Diamond Block Connected at the top			4		6		3						2	17	8438
28	Top Label and Upper Left Diamond Block connected at the top			2		2		2							6	4170
29	Bottom Label and Lower Right Diamond Block Connected at the Bottom			1		1		1							10	6274
30	Horiz. Line Connects Upper Right corner of top Label with the top of upper right diamond block and continues out to the right frame line			3		2		1							7	3105
31	Top Label and Upper Right Diamond Block connected at both top and bottom							1							1	519
32	Horizontal Line Connects the top of the upper right diamond block with the right frame line							1						1	3	1654
33	Horiz. Line Connects Top of Upper Right Diamond Block with Top of Upper Left Diamond Block of Stamp at the right (Two Stamps necessary to show this)													1	1	60
34	Diagonal Line Runs from Upper Right Corner of Top Label across the upper right diamond block and nearly to the right frame line									1					1	284

Positions Showing Combinations of Re-cutting		2+11 +21	2+21	3+11	3+12	4+11	8+11	11+15	11+16	11+16 +17	11+17	11+24	11+25	11+26	11+27	11+30	11+32	11+33	12+15	12+16
List of Plates Used	1 Early	1	4	4	2	3						1								
	1 Intermed.		1	4	2	3														
	1 Late								3	1					1					1
	2 Early										2		2	1	2	1			1	1
	2 Late										2		2	1	2					
	3						1		6		4						1			
	4																			
	5 Early										3									
	5 Late																			
	6																			
	7																			
	8																			
	0							2	7		4							1		1
Total Positions Thus Re-cut		1	5	8	4	6	1	2	16	1	15	1	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	3
Total Number of Copies in One Million		31	180	348	174	261	1075	120	9423	851	7218	31	2468	1234	3319	58	1075	60	58	969

Positions Showing Combinations of Re-cutting		12+17	12+23 +24	12+24	12+24 +25	12+25 +28	12+27	12+28	13+16	13+17	13+24	13+27	14+15 +17+23	16+17	16+17 +27	16+24	23+24	23+25	28+29	28+30
List of Plates Used	1 Early			1																
	1 Intermed.			1																
	1 Late															1		1	1	
	2 Early	1				1	1				1	1								1
	2 Late	1					1	1			1						1			1
	3	1							1					2			1			
	4																			
	5 Early																			
	5 Late																			
	6																			
	7																			
	8																			
	0	3	1	1	1					1			1		1					
Total Positions Thus Re-cut		6	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Total Number of Copies in One Million		2489	60	147	60	58	1234	1176	1075	60	1234	58	60	2150	60	851	2251	851	851	1234

The Statistical Congress Stamps.

By CH. TSOPOLIDIS.

On the occasion of the gathering of the 17th International Statistical Congress in Cairo, Egypt on December 29th, 1927 there was issued by the Egyptian Government three handsome postage stamps to commemorate this event. The Congress was opened at the Royal Opera House in the presence of His Majesty, King Fuad, 1st, who is, as most collectors know, an ardent follower of philately. The three stamps issued were of one design, having as their unique subject, the statue of King Amen-Hotep, III, which was found at Karnak, sculptured from a piece of petrified wood and which is now to be seen in the Cairo Museum. The stamps were, with numbers printed as follows:

	No. printed
5 milliemes, chocolate	302,000
10 milliemes, carmine brown	202,000
15 milliemes, bright indigo	202,000

The stamps are tall oblongs, measuring .0227 m. horizontally and .0397 m. vertically and are perforated 13 and watermarked with the Arabic Crown and "F". The Millesime "2/27" appears alongside the first stamps in the fifth and last horizontal rows.

At the top of each stamp in Arabic letters on a dark background appears the inscription "Al Daoulat Al Masria" (Kingdom of Egypt), below this the principal design on a background so lightly colored as to look like tinted paper and on each side are coloumns reproduced from those that appear in the colonnade of the temple of Amen Hotep III, at Luxor. Above the head of the statue and between the capitals of the columns appears the word "Egypte" and below the statue are three panels or cartouches, separated by a line of pearls. The middle panel bears the Arabic inscription "Al Mouhtamar Al Ahsa, Masri. 1927" and the panel at the left the value in French and in the panel at the right the value in Arabic. Below these three panels is a longer panel inscribed "Congres Statistique Le Caire —1927." The whole design is enclosed in a narrow border decorated in distinctly Egyptian style.

The stamps were printed from plates of 50 stamps arranged in five horizontal rows of ten stamps each. No varieties are so far known excepting a paper variety of the 5 mill., certain sheets having been found on a very thin paper with an oily appearance. The stamps were printed in Cairo and the simple form and clear design are worthy of the highest praise, it is only to be regretted that the heiroglyphic cartouche of our well beloved King Fuad has not been included as it was on the Navigation Congress commemoratives.

Amen-Hotep III (called Memnon by the Greeks) was one of the greatest sovereigns of ancient Egypt. He belonged to the 18th dynasty of Amenophis (1540-1315 B. C.) during which period ancient Egypt attained its height. Born at Thebes, the capital of the empire, the year 1427 B. C., he succeeded King Thothmes IV, his father, at the age of sixteen, the 13th of the month of Epiphi in the year 1911 B. C. He was the eldest of six sons and had passed the days of his youth at the palace of Luxor. He inherited an immense empire to the establishment of which both his grandfather and great grand father had contributed.

This reached, as he took the throne, from the border extending from the south up to Karou and to the North up to Naharina Mesopotamia.

Amen-Hotep III carried on many military campaigns and according to a "stele" recently found, he returned to Thebes after a campaign in the country of Abha with 740 prisoners he had taken and 312 hands that had been cut off. A scarab frequently seen shows how he killed, during the last part of his reign, 102 African lions with his own hands. He was such a passionate hunter that it is a question whether or not his campaigns to subdue revolts were not only side issues to his hunting expeditions.

He had some dealings with the King of Babylon, of Assyria, of Mitani, upon whom he imposed some taxes and in order to collect the revenue he had the first census of the country taken. The reign of Amen Hotep was marked by little of importance except a few brief and not very dangerous campaigns though he did build a great many temples. He almost ran out of places to erect them and gods to consecrate them to. He built a temple to his father, one to his mother, one to his wife, one to his own image, which he himself adored and which he made all his subjects adore. He called himself the son of the divinity Hapi and is the only king who so decreed himself during his lifetime.

Amen-Hotep III married Tii or Teye, daughter of a simple bourgeois Egyptian family. Her father, named Iouaa, had no title, and her mothers name was Touaa. Amen-Hotep could easily have found among his cousins some princess of royal blood for a wife but he married for love and brought a girl from an humble family to the throne. This was unique in the history of ancient Egypt and in order to brave public opinion the king had his marriage given an importance which his predecessors had never accorded similar affairs. A great number of scarabs were engraved to mark the event and many of these are still to be found in all parts of Egypt. His wife, Tii, must have been extremely pretty if we can judge from portraits which have been preserved to us and the king was very much in love with her all his life and had a temple constructed where she was worshipped as a divinity. For some political reasons, in the tenth year of his reign, Amen-Hotep married Kirgipa or Gilukhipa, although he still had the well beloved Tii as a wife.

Amen-Hotep III died in the year 1375 B. C. at the age of 52, after a reign of 36 years, and Amenophis IV or Iknaton succeeded him. He was the last of the great emperors and his tomb is one of the greatest which exists.

Among the great monuments constructed by Amen Hotep was the colossi of Memnon at Thebes. There was also a funeral monument to this king between the two colossi shown on the ten mill. stamp of the 1914 pictorial series, the colossus to his right is his first wife, Tii, and the one to his left is his mother Met-Em-Oue. From each side of the throne of the colossus where Amen Hotep was seated on a great cube were worked two Niles seizing the heraldic plants, the lily and papyrus, combined with a symbol meaning "to unite" and indicating the united empire of Upper and Lower Egypt. This was the famous "talking" statue of Memnon which at sunrise gave forth a peculiar sound similar to the human voice and which according to ancient legend was the greeting of Memnon to his mother Aurora and which caused her to shed tears that fell and formed the dew of early morning. Strabo, who is the first to mention this phenomenon, is very reserved in what he says but for later writers, such as Pausanius and Juvenal, the story is taken as a fact. When the voice of the god was not heard they believed he was angry and later, Septimus Severus, in order to appease the god had the upper part of the statue crudely repaired but it nevertheless completely collapsed in following years.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

XIV.—The 1894 Provisionals.

In my last chapter mention was made of a 6c provisional issued some little time before the regular stamp of this denomination appeared. The provisional was issued about April 1894 and was made by overprinting some of the 150c stamps with "1894—6—CENTAVOS" in three lines in red ink. A thin bar is shown under the date. This value was needed owing to an alteration in the rates of postage making 6c necessary instead of 5c on ordinary letters.

At the same time that the provisional 6c stamp appeared there was a shortage of 2c and 10c values and provisionals of these denominations were issued. For the 2c the 100c was overprinted and for the 10c both the 75c and 200c stamps were surcharged. The same style of type and arrangement was used as for the 6c only the overprints were in black or blue-black, and for some of the 10c on 200c blue ink was used.

The setting for these surcharges is said to have consisted of enough type to cover twenty stamps—two horizontal rows of ten each—so each sheet had to go under the printing press five times. The 2c, 6c, and 10c surcharges show two distinct varieties of the date—one with the figures close together and measuring 12mm., and the other with the figures spaced and measuring 14mm. wide. Two distinct types of the "1" in "10" are also found, these perhaps being best designated as thin or thick numerals. The differences in width of the date represents two distinct settings of the overprint. I am unable to say whether both thick and thin types of the 1 in the "10" were of the same setting or not.

In December 1894 another provisional stamp was issued. It appears that the local postage on New Year greeting cards is 1c and as it is the almost universal custom in Central American countries to send these the Guatemalan authorities fearing a shortage of 1c stamps at this time authorized, by a decree dated Dec. 21st, the issue of a quantity of the then current 2c stamps surcharged 1c. Similar type to that of the earlier provisionals was used but with the date "1894" always closely spaced. Enough type was set to cover a block of twenty stamps in two vertical rows of ten. The seventh stamp in this setting had the "O" omitted so that the word read "CENTAV". Consequently this error occurs on the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth stamps on the fourth horizontal row of each sheet. As in the case of the 10c thin and thick numerals "1" may be found in connection with this denomination.

Double surcharges are known in the case of the 1c on 2c, the 10c on 75c and the 10c on 200c, while on the two latter inverted surcharges are known. A sheet of the 10c on 75c was found some years ago in which the two lower rows were not surcharged so this value may be found in vertical pairs with and without overprint.

Check List

1894. Stamps of preceding issues surcharged with new values. No wmk. Perf. 12.

A. Surcharge in black or blue-black.

1c on 2c brown

(a) Double surcharge
(b) Error "CENTAV" for "CENTAVO"
(c) Thin numeral "1"
(d) Thick numeral "1"

2c on 100c red brown

(a) Figures of date close together
(b) Figures of date widely spaced

10c on 75c rose

(a) Double surcharge
(b) Inverted surcharge
(c) Vertical pair, one without surcharge
(d) Thin numeral "1"
(e) Thick numeral "1"
(f) Figures of date close together
(g) Figures of date widely spaced

10c on 200c yellow

(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Thin numeral "1"
(c) Thick numeral "1"
(d) Figures of date close together
(e) Figures of date widely spaced

B. Surcharge in blue

10c on 200c yellow

(a) Double surcharge
(b) Thin numeral "1"
(c) Thick numeral "1"
(d) Figures of date close together
(e) Figures of date widely spaced

C. Surcharged in red

6c on 150c dark blue

(a) Double surcharge
(b) Figures of date close together
(c) Figures of date widely spaced

XV. The provisional stamps of 1895.

Apparently the supply of 1c on 2c stamps made in December, 1894, did not suffice for the demand for this value for on January 14th, 1898 another official decree was published advising the issue of the 5c (large figure) stamp overprinted 1c.

There are three distinct types of this overprint representing three different settings and printings. In one of these the date "1895" is at top with a thin bar below, then a numeral "1", and finally "centavos", the arrangement and style of type being like that of the December provisional. How many were surcharged at a time I have been unable to find out.

Another type has the surcharge arranged "1—CENTAVO—1895" in three lines with a thin bar between the word and date. The word "CENTAVO" measures about 12mm. in length and the stamps of this type were overprinted in two vertical rows (20 stamps) at a time.

The third type has a similar arrangement of the surcharge but the letters of "CENTAVO" are spaced so that the word is 16mm. in length and the figures of "1895" are smaller. The setting for this apparently surcharged a full sheet of 100 stamps at one operation.

The surcharges are all in red and all three types are known with the overprint inverted. Also each type shows the thick and thin figure varieties for the numeral "1".

An error of the first type, with date at top, is known with "1894" for "1895". This error is somewhat of a mystery for it does not appear to have been known until 1898 when the "American Journal of Philately" stated that some of the sheets of this stamp contained a row bearing the date 1894.

The only explanation accounting for this error I have seen occurs in an interesting paragraph in "Filatelic Facts and Fallacies" for October 1898 when, after stating that the remainders of these 1c provisionals left over from 1895 were placed on sale again in 1898 during a shortage of 1c stamps, the writer says:—

> Up to this time I had always believed that only single copies on the ordinary sheets of No. 55 show this error, but this is not the case. All ordinary sheets of this stamp show only the date 1895, but outside of this there are sheets in which nearly all stamps show the date 1894, only the two middle rows being surcharged 1895. Thus such a sheet has eighty stamps with 1894 and twenty with 1895. Accordingly, I judge that in this case 1894 would be the regular stamp, and 1895 the error. As far as I can find out the thing happened this way. The surcharge was issued in December, 1894, and the printer got the order to surcharge the stamps 1894-95 1 centavo; but the stupid compositor did not understand his business, and he set part of the sheet with 1894 and part 1895, which may have been caused by the fact that as a sample he was given a specimen of the 1c on 2c, Scott's No. 50, which bears the date 1894. So I have been told, and of course I cannot vouch for the whole business, but as I have entire sheets in my possession the explanation seems reasonable.

Check List

Jan. 1895. The 5c stamp of 1887-94 surcharged with new value in red. No wmk. Perf. 12.

A. Dith date at top

1c on 5c violet

(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Date is "1894" instead of "1895"
Thin numeral "1"
(d) Thick numeral "1"

B. With date at bottom, "CENTAVO" set close

1c on 5c violet

(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Thin numeral "1"
(c) Thick numeral "1"

C. Date at bottom and "CENTAVO" widely spaced

1c on 5c violet

(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Thin numeral "1"
(c) Thick numeral "1"

XVI.—The 1897 Exposition Stamps.

President Reyna Barrios, who occupied the Presidential chair from 1892 to 1898, conceived the idea of holding a Central American exposition at the capital city in 1897 with the laudable object of increasing the trade of his country. Great preparations were made and much money was spent on the various buildings and in advertising the event in all the American states. But notwithstanding all these preparations the exposition was a dismal failure.

To commemorate the event an, incidentally no doubt to raise some funds, a lengthy set of special stamps and postal stationery was prepared which, according to an official decree dated December 31st, 1896, were to be put on sale on January 1st, 1897. The same decree stated that the postage stamps etc. then in use would not be valid for postage after January 4th until further notice. Notwithstanding ample advertising and the temporary demonetising of the regular stamps these stamps did not sell freely and were almost as great a failure as the exposition itself. When the series was eventually demonetised, from January 1st, 1898, there was still a large stock on hand. Later some were used up by being overprinted for telegraphic use in various ways but with no appreciable reduction of quantity and finally the whole of the remainders were offered for sale.

The stamps are of large oblong format and were engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company of New York. The set comprises no less than fourteen different denominations, ranging from 1c to 500c, all being exactly the same in design. In a central ellipse inscribed "Correos Nacionales de la R. de Guatemala" at the top, and "Exposicion—Centro—Americana" below, are two small ovals placed at a slight angle in the left of which the quetzal design of the previous issues appears, while in the righthand one is a portrait of President Reyna Barrios. Between these two ovals, and partly obscured by them, is a flaming torch bearing the date "1897", while at left is a steamer and at right a railway engine. The ovals have ornamental borders and below them extending almost the width of the ellipse are sprays of leaves and berries. In the extreme four corners numerals of value on a ground of solid color are shown while in curved bands in these angles, between the numerals and the central ellipse, the arms of the four other Central American republics are shown, viz.:—at upper left the arms of Salvador, at upper right those of Honduras, in lower left the arms of Nicaragua, and in lower right those of Costa Rica. In a straight label at top is "UNION POSTAL UNIVERSAL" and in a corresponding label at bottom is the value shown thus: "6—CENTAVOS—6." Curiously, in the case of the 1 centavo the value is shown as "1—UN CENTAVO—1." Below the lower border of every stamp on the sheets the maker's imprint, "AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. N. Y." is shown in tiny capitals.

The whole design suffers from too much detail and the general appearance is anything but attractive.

President Reyna Barrios, whose portrait is shown, was a nephew of former President J. Rufino Barrios, and as I have already stated he was President from 1892 until 1898. He was enlightened and progressive but the failure of the exposition coupled with a law promulgated as his term of office neared its end with the idea of his re-election to office made him highly unpopular. A period of unrest ensued and during a revolutionary movement he died at the hands of an assassin on February 8th, 1898.

The stamps were, I believe, printed in sheets of 100 and while some writers say they are lithographic productions it may well be that they were produced by typography. All fourteen values were printed in black on surface colored paper except the 18 centavos which was printed on white paper.

A variety of the 12c and 20c values has the paper colored right through.

An official notice published on April 25th, 1898, offered the entire lot of remainders of the postage stamps, envelopes, postal cards and wrappers for sale to the highest bidder by sealed tender. The lot comprised the following postage stamps:—

1c	82,376	10c	630,070	20c	69,423	100c	92,573
2c	215,942	12c	69,046	25c	78,359	200c	97,145
6c	237,106	18c	1,339	50c	81,083	500c	97,519

In addition there were 112,870 of the 12c surcharged 1c, to which I shall refer in the following chapter, and over a million wrappers, envelopes and post cards. The price obtained for the lot was about $4000, which is said to be much less than the original cost of manufacture.

Check List

Jan. 1897. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c black on lilac-grey
2c black on grey-green
6c black on orange
10c black on dull blue
12c black on rose red
(a) Paper colored through
18c black
20c black on scarlet
(a) Paper colored through
25c black on grey-brown
50c black on reddish-brown
75c black on gray
100c black on blue green
150c black o ndull rose
200c black on magenta
500c black on deep green

XVII.—The Surcharged Exposition Stamps.

It was decided to withdraw the exposition stamps from sale on December 31st, 1897, and start the New Year with the old stamps of 1887-94. It was discovered that the stock of 1c stamps was getting low and as an enormous number of this denomination were used every year at this period in mailing greeting cards steps to prevent a shortage were taken. Mr. Barnsdall tells us that "naturally the demonetized Exhibition stamps were brought to the rescue, and 200,000

of the 12c were surcharged, both sorts being employed and there being two forms of the surcharge. A quantity of the 2c was also surcharged, but with still a different overprint. Praiseworthy efforts, these, to dispose of the surplus, but there was still another, viz. the overprinting of the 1c with SERVICIO INTERNO in brown-red. The Catalogue places this stamp under the head of 'official' but this is an error. The object of the overprint, if any, is to confine to local use a stamp that could in the ordinary way be used on Postal Union correspondence. There is a doubt, however, about the issue being genuine. It has been said, and with some show of reason, that these stamps were the manufacture of a shrewd local speculator, who took advantage of the political disturbance at the time to put them on the market. They can certainly be ignored by general collectors, and might with advantage be struck out of the catalogue."

These three provisional stamps were certainly totally unnecessary for among the remainders were 112,870 of the 1c on 12c and 82,376 of the regular 1c exhibition stamps. Had there been any genuine shortage these latter could well have been brought into use—it would have hurt no one had some of them been used on foreign mail—and the supply would evidently have been ample.

The surcharge on the 2c consisted of "UN CENTAVO" in large block capitals above the date "1898". On the 12c it consisted of "UN—CENTAVO" in two lines with the date below. Both surcharges were printed in violet ink and as it was somewhat indistinct on the latter value, owing to the color of the stamp, an attempt was made to improve matters by surcharging large numerals "1" at each side of the overprint at a separate operation. As these latter are so much rarer than the stamps without the large numerals it is presumed that only a limited number of sheets were so treated.

As regards the 1c stamp overprinted "SERVICIO INTERNO", though this is still listed in Gibbons' catalogue as an official stamp its status is so doubtful that it is hardly worthy of a place among the regularly issued postage stamps of Guatemala.

The surcharges on the 1c on 2c and 1c on 12c are both known inverted and the variety with large numerals added is known with these figures printed upside down.

Check List

Jan. 1898. Stamps of last issue overprinted with new value in violet. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c on 2c gray-green
  (a) Inverted surcharge
1c on 12c rose-red
  (a) Inverted surcharge
  (b) Paper colored through
1c on 12c rose red, with numerals at sides
  (a) Large numerals inverted

(To be continued).

ALVAH DAVISON

A. P. S. #31

With deep regret we again record the loss of one of the Founders of the American Philatelic Society. Alvah Davison, born in New York City in 1863 was an eager and enthusiastic collector from his boyhood days and at the time of the first gathering of collectors that led to the formation of the A. P. S. he was Editor of The Collectors Ledger, one of the early stamp papers. When the Society was first formed he held Number 4 on the roll and was one of the first Secretaries of the Society and also served a term as one of the Vice Presidents. When Life Memberships were established he took a Life Membership, though his active interest in stamps had subsided because of his extensive business interests. He was always, even to the last few months, eagerly interested in the progress of the Society and promised the Editor an article on the early days of Philately which, alas, must now remain unpublished. Mr. Davison died suddenly on Feb. 7th, at Palm Beach, Florida. His passing, a deep shock to thousands of friends in all parts of the world, is nowhere more mourned than by the small handful that still remain of the "old guard" of American Philately.

KARL A. PEMBER

A. P. S. #4322

From Maj. E. A. Norton of Tucson, Arizona we have the sad news of the death of Karl A. Pember of Woodstock, Vermont, who was spending the winter in Tucson, and where he died suddenly of an acute attack of asthma. Brother Pember joined the Tucson Stamp Club and attended all its meetings where he soon became one of the most popular members. On behalf of The Society and the Tucson Stamp Club we extend our sincere sympathy to his family and express our sorrow in his death.

BENJAMIN B. NELSON

A. P. S. 6667

The sudden death of "Ben" Nelson on Sunday, February 19th, 1928 took from the ranks of Philately one of its most lovable characters. One of the leading lawyers of Cincinnati, Ohio; Secretary of the local Bar Association and prominently identified with the activities of The Cincinnati Literary Club, The American Sons of the Revolution and other social and fraternal organizations he was a very busy man but nevertheless found his greatest relaxation in collecting postage stamps. To him the hobby was purely fun and few knew so well the pleasure to be had by friendly communion with his fellow collectors.

He was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21st, and in the tearful throng of friends that attended the last rites none were more aware of their great loss than his friends in philately. Ben Nelson loved his stamps as he did his friends, for themselves and not for what he could get out of them. His kindly humor and smiling face will ever be a happy memory to those who were so fortunate as to have been his friend.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ——— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

"WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE DEALERS?" and the counter query as to the collectors discussed by Bill Bloss in this issue invites an analysis of the troubles and faults of the two components of the body philatelic that may prove profitable to both sections if it in any degree brings home the thought that the differences between dealer and collector are largely due to a lack of mutual understanding and co-operation. The dealer has been responsible for a goodly part of this misunderstanding because no small part of the trade has mentally classified the collector under the genus "fish" and the collector has also contributed by looking upon the dealer as a shark or worse. If, instead of setting the stage for a battle of wits, both parties would aim to respect each other as customer and merchant we would arrive at a sounder economic basis for trade and co-operation. The dealer in postage stamps has no easy road to profitable business and many of the difficulties of his trade may be attributed to unfair methods practised by collectors but generally speaking we believe the dealer has, in the main, created the air of distrust and poor business methods that characterize transactions in stamps. The whys and wherefors of this situation presents a discussion of endless ramifications and in part, bitterly controversial. There are however certain fundamentals of the trade which, in our poinion, are well worth a wordy war as in their clarification and understanding lies a brighter outlook for everyone concerned.

ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTALS involved in arriving at a sound business basis between collector and dealer is the proper understanding and presentation of the ever query "Are stamps an investment?" The propaganda spread by the dealers in the form of an unqualified positive answer to this query is one of the basic causes for much of the dissatisfaction and distrust that exists. It seems to be an established principle among many dealers, and some collectors too, that if the lure of cash profit be taken from the hobby of stamp collecting that a great many of its followers would desert it. This mistaken idea persists in face of the fact that each year the American people spend billions of dollars on automobiles and other luxuries with a certain knowledge of an immediate high percentage of depreciation or loss. Stamps are undoubtedly good investments but the chap that states or infers that the collector can indiscriminately purchase a lot of stamps to a sure cash profit is either a fool or a knave. The purchase of most any commodity can be on an investment basis just as well as the purchase of shares of stock or bonds but the same experience, caution and good fortune required in either case comes only through careful study, experience and wise discretion. Stamps can be so bought but to do so is neither wise or the height of intelligence if this be the ONLY reason for collecting them. As a side issue to the fun of collecting it is both pleasurable and reasonable to entertain the thought of some degree of financial investment. If the dealer would predicate his sales talk on the fun, charm and interest in stamp collecting with the possible cash return or enhancement of value as a background there would be less disillusionment and dissatisfaction and more stability and permanence to the collecting group.

Stamps do offer one of the finest investments in the world as they will invariably give a 100% return in pleasure, relaxation and mental diversion. If the cash return be but 20% of the original outlay, as it sometimes is, that can properly be said to be all profit. If the cash return runs as high as 100% or even over, as it sometimes does, so much the better, simply so much more profit. The probable percentage of cash return should not be advanced as a primary reason for collecting stamps and the difficulties inherent in securing a large percentage cash return should be frankly explained to every collector.

These remarks on the fallacy of predicating sales and the extension of the hobby on a false premise but lightly cover a subject of many phases but more space will be given it some other time if any of the dealers feel like debating the point. Next month, unless we are stoned to death in the meantime, we will tackle another of the fundamental errors of the dealer complex.

THE 1928 A. P. S. CONVENTION will be held at Toronto, Canada the 22nd, 23rd and 24th of August, which is the latter part of the week preceding the opening of the National Canadian Exhibition. A. P. S. members will therefore be given an opportunity of staying over for the big Canadian show and will also benefit by the reduced railroad fares offered. The stamp Exhibition that was planned in connection with the show will however have to be given up as there will probably be no space available at this time. The Committee also feels that the Midwestern show will take care of the exhibition need for this year and any show given close after it would necessarily duplicate its exhibits to a considerable extent and so suffer in interest. A hearty welcome and fine entertainment is assured from our Canadian friends and a record attendance is looked forward to.

GOOD NEWS TO U. S. COLLECTORS! The many hundreds of collectors who have written us concerning the reprinting of the Chase articles of the U. S. 3c of

1851-57 will be glad to know that J. O. Moore & Co. have undertaken to publish these articles in revised and extended form provided there is sufficient advance subscription to justify the heavy outlay of capital required. Collectors who have been invited to subscribe by letter have enthusiastically supported this venture and at this time it is practically certain that the book will be published. If any A. P. readers want to get in on the advance subscription we suggest they immediately write J. O. Moore & Co. or send their subscription to us. The cost will be $5.00 per volume for the ordinary edition and $25.00 for a limited de luxe edition.

A NEW U. S. COMMEMORATIVE is proposed by Congressman Hogg of Indiana in a bill introduced before Congress authorizing the issuance of a stamp to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of the capture of Vincennes by Col. George Rogers Clark. As suggested by E. W. Determann of Vincennes, Indiana there is probably no event in early American history more worthy of a commemorative stamp issue than the victory which can be said to have brought the territory now comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin into the Union. Such a stamp will however be another warlike affair and our friends abroad will no doubt begin to wonder if we are, as a Nation, as strongly inclined to peace as we pretend to be. Stamps are National advertising and while we have every right to be real proud of the lickings our forbears gave the British it would seem in better taste not to brag so much about it! Anyhow our many industrial achievements and scenic wonders would probably carry more weight at the present time and lend themselves to more artistic stamps than the delineation of ancient cannon. Don't you think so?

COUNTERFEITS OF GREECE, numbers 1118-1123 are reported by Eugene Klein whioch he says are rather well done and apt to deceive. The forgeries come in sheets of six stamps and are paler in color than the originals and on a thinner paper. These stamps came from Athens and in the same lot received by Mr. Klein were some counterfeits of Epirus Nos. 40 and 41. Though these are not very popular issues it behooves dealers and collectors to be on the lookout for these at "bargain" prices.

A CHALLENGE! Does the A. P. S. membership know that El Paso, Texas has the largest A. P. S. membership of any city in the South? Such was the record shown by the present membership list and while it is not known at this time if there will be any change in the 1928 list the collectors of El Paso issue a challenge, thru J. Delano Bartlett, President of the Texas Philatelic Association, to any and all cities in the South to a membership race for 1928. The challenge is for stamps, money or glory and is especially directed at Dallas as that city ought to put up a first class race. Come on boys, write Mr. Bartlett at 311 Yandell Blvd., El Paso, Texas and take him up. Several of the cities of the south should have no difficulty in making a lively race as El Paso is now but a few ahead and it's a very even affair.

THE LONE STAR STATE is big in size and its citizens do things in a characteristic Texan style as will be proven to any A. P. S. member that can be in El Paso on April 20th and 21st next. At that time the T. P. A. will hold its annual

convention and Percy McGhee, Chairman of the Convention Committee, states that every A. P. S. member is specially invited to attend and if the fun and entertainment isn't the very best you ever had he will make good by providing a trip across the line to Juarez where you can buy Mexico 626 and 633 at the Post office. Better get in line boys, the dinner at Juarez is guaranteed to be unwatermarked!

WATERMARKED CONSOMME, Pre-CAN-celled Green Peas and Canadian mixture salad with Thousand Island dressing were but a few of the tasty philatelic items offered at the annual banquet of the Tacoma (Wash.) Philatelic Society. Extremely clever and startling place cards were made by decorations of stamps which had the centers artfully inserted from those of another country. The good food was supplemented by a number of good speeches and the affair was concluded with an amusing auction sale conducted by Mr. Church. Our western friends evidently know how to hold the collectors interest in their club meetings.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA during July next will be the host of no less than four major philatelic gatherings and the Austrian Postal Administration will present an unusual exhibition that with the social gatherings, lectures, auction sales and excursions to the world renowned environs of this beautiful city will provide a wonderful holiday for continental stamp collectors. Any American collectors fortunate enough to be in Vienna during July 5th to 9th will be more than welcome and should get in touch with Viktor Pessiak, 9 Lammgasse, Vienna 8 to secure the necessary reservations.

REVIEWS.

DEUTSCHLAND, SPECIAL KATALOG (Published by S. W. Hess, Goethestrasse 2, Frankfurt, a M., Germany. Price R. M. 3.75).

A very well arranged specialized catalogue of the stamps of Germany, its former colonies and the German States. The prices are given for pairs, strips, blocks and covers and the pricing is net in German Marks. The illustrations are numerous and unusually well presented from actual pieces by photo engravings. Considerable data is given on cancellations and in many cases these are also priced. An excellent guide and handbook that will prove of immense value to those specially interested in the stamps it covers and who are able to read the German text.

AMERICAN CATALOGUE OF AIRMAIL & FIRST DAY COVERS. Published by the Berkshire Exchange, Cummington, Mass. Price $1.50). This is the second edition of this deservedly popular work covering the airmail issues and covers issued and used in Canada, the United States, Philippines and Newfoundland. All the "first day" markings are well illustrated and described and the pricing reflects the current market on the already large number of official and unofficial flights that constitute the American Airmail. Considering the limited circulation of a catalogue of this kind the price asked is very modest and should have the generous support of every American Airmail specialist.

"THE BRITISH POST OFFICE FROM ITS BEGINNINGS TO THE END OF 1925." (By C. F. Denby Marshall, M.A., F.R.P.S.L. With thirty-six plates and some illustrations in the text. **Published by the Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, London, E. C. 4. 1926. Price 50s., nett.)**

The stamp collector of today is lavishly catered for in the direction of philatelic literature. It is not so very long ago that there were very few books on stamps, other than the standard catalogs, but the modern specialist has his way made plain at every turn. Certainly not all recent stampic literature has been of outstanding merit; in the increasingly large number of such productions it is inevitable that there should be some failure. But it is gratifying to note that there have been some outstanding successes, and Mr. Marshall's great book can unhesitatingly be claimed to be one of these.

The author has not only gathered together an amazing mass of information, but it has been most carefully sifted and arranged. The plan of the book is on quite unusual lines—Part I, Postal History and Issues; Part II, Forming a Collection; Part III, Appendices.

Many good things are to be found in Parts I and II. The history of the Post Office loses none of its fascination as told by Mr. Marshall, and the account of the adhesives and postal stationery will be of the greatest usefulness to the collector of British stamps, especially in the matter of record dates. In his essay on Philately the author has many things to say which show a vigorous and alert mind, and which will be found most illuminating by the average collector.

The present writer has found Part III to be the most interesting section of the book, and has to confess that he has turned again and again to the Index of Persons connected with British Postal History, and to the equally absorbing Index of Places and Things. These, it must be admitted, are somewhat clumsy terms, and are not rendered more inviting by coming under the heading "Appendixes." Here we read of Allen, Palmer and Dockwra, well-known pioneers of the British Post Office, of the fascinating scamp, Joseph Ady, the adventurous waghorn, the American Elihu Burritt, advocate of Ocean Penny Postage, and many others.

With regard to the Index of Places and Things, probably the most interesting information found here deals with mail-packets, a subject evidently much to Mr. Marshall's liking. Collectors of British stamps used abroad know that it was Mr. Marshall who first discovered that the so-called Naval Stations obliterations were actually used on certain British mail-boats. Full particulars as are known up to the present are given here, in the successfully compressed manner so typical of the entire book. Here is an amazing history of one of these mail-boats:—

"Delta! P. & O. steamer, 1618 tons (paddle). Built 1859. The first British ship to enter the Suez Canal. Sold to Japan, 1874, and re-named 'Takasago Maru.' Posted as missing in 1906, and discovered at Saghalien in 1913, locked in ice. Obliteration B12, 1859."

A Bibliography with Notes passes in quick review books and pamphlets dealing with the subject of the book. The Notes will be of the greatest usefulness to specialists, as will the very complete Lists of Obliterating Numbers, which follow.

It is inevitable, in dealing with such a vast array of facts and figures as does this book, that there should be one or two minor slips. These are surprisingly few, however, and are no more important than the fact that the Army P. O. in Constantinople dates at least from May, 1854, and not from November of that year. There are other slight mistakes, but the recital of them would be mere quibbling.

One of the most attractive features of the book are the numerous and unusu-

ally fine illustrations. Mr. Marshall evidently possesses a very enviable collection of postal prints, and those chosen for inclusion in this volume include beautiful engravings of Queen Victoria, Mulready and other notable personalities, together with pictures of mail-coaches and famous packets, all reproduced in a very sumptuous manner. The present writer has found that even non-collectors have been fascinated by these handsome and interesting plates.

Altogether the book must be reckoned a credit to the author, publishers and Philately. —ALFRED E. WHITEHEAD.

My First Stamp Collection.

How dear to my heart is the recollection
Of my boyhood's first little stamp-collection;
In a little cheap oblong album in board
I gathered and pasted my first precious horde,
And often I carried it up to my bed
And slept with it under my touseled red head.

Way back in the wonder of seventy-three,
Ere hinges were yet introduced to me,
How I searched the cellar and searched the attic
For the old family letters that left me ecstatic,
And seized all the stamps as a boy's natural right
And glued them all down in my album tight.

And some of my specimens were superb,
Though I often found them by gutter and curb,
And some were hopeless and some were "just torn,"
While some, from swapping, were naturally worn:
A two-cent Horseman of Sixty-nine
And a Forty-seven Ten were on the same line.

Then there was a Newfoundland Three-pence wide,
With a New Brunswick Shilling glued down beside:
I loved them blindly and loved them all,
But traded the Shilling for a new rubber-ball;
It bounced as high as a telegraph-wire,
But that Shilling has certainly bounced some higher.

But the pride of my heart was an Egyptian green—
The only Pyramid stamp I had ever seen—
For Egypt seemed far as a star to me
When I was a lad in seventy-three,
And to own a stamp from that distant land
Was something wonderful, something grand.

That little collection—where is it to-day?—
I ceased to collect and swapped it away,
I traded it all for a red bob-sled
And broke both the runners and nearly my head,
But oh when I think of that Saxony Three
I wish the collector who HAS it was—ME!

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gold Coast is to issue very shortly a new set, on which the King's head will be supplemented by a vignette of Elmina Casa, the oldest European settlement on the West Coast, originally founded by the Portuguese, and to the right of it is the elephant and palm tree device of the old African Company.

Arising out of the combination of the post and telegraph services of the Straits Settlements, and the Federated Malay States there are rumors of a unified stamp issue to serve the entire Malay Peninsula, but while no definite announcement is forthcoming as yet, it is well to bear in mind that it often pays to anticipate coming events.

Gibraltar and St. Kitts Nevis are two more Colonies that are expected to announce new philatelic schemes in the near future.

Among the new issues will be found Virgin Is. 3d, 1sh and 2sh6d same design and colors on script paper.

Malay States 35c script same color.

Dominica 2½d black and blue will come thru shortly.

Cyprus £5 black on yellow, script paper. This stamp is not included in the coming commemorative set.

While many new issues are pending several will be delayed in appearance although the designs have been approved. This applies to Gold Coast, Turks & Caicos. In reference to Turks & Caicos the stocks of stamps were very low six weeks ago so the new set cannot be long delayed.

The 5d Leeward Is. has been re-issued in a new shade.

It is reported that the 7sh6d St. Helena met the same fate as the 15sh of this colony. I have nothing official on this, but when the official word does come thru, the news is almost always stale.

So. West Africa still continues to hold the limelight of speculative and investment interest. The best proof of the stability of prices is that no hoarded blocks of stamps are brought to light by advancing prices. Not a week passes without large exportations of So. West Af. to meet the London demand. If this is speculation then it looks as though those who make the market on British Colonials were caught short. It's difficult to follow the market at times and as a result a spread in the price of the same stamp often occurs. In spite of all these handicaps the market in the rare So. West Africa overprints is being swept clean of all available supplies.

The statistical set recently issued by Egypt is a very attractive set, and the three values were completely bought up within eight days after being placed upon sale.

London is also buying the pound Gibraltar #75 and paying double face for the opportunity of getting supplies. The current set should be secured against a surprise party later on. Rumors persist that an entirely new pictorial set is pending. If true the long familiar design so distinctive will pass. The tendency for the several Colonies to issue pictorials is fast becoming a fact, and it's not

difficult to foresee the day when the present type of George head will be a thing of the past.

There is a decided improvement in the activity of India and the states. Improved demand has brought a general realization that this neglected field offers some very scarce items, and that prejudice can be carried too far.

Best stamps of the month—New Zealand 2sh dark shade. The homely stamp.

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Pa.—Dec. 14, 1927.

The 289th "P. M." sale totaled $3904.95, going to 141 of the 256 mail bidders and 21 of the 32 floor bidders. Seven bid sheets were received after the sale.

1893, Columbian $2 o. g...$3.80; $4 o. g. faint crease..$7.90; $5 o. g....$12.00
1894, 50c (206) o. g. block of 4..$10.30; 1895, $1 block of 4 ..... 36.00
Agriculture 12c o. g...$6.60; Navy, 7c o. g. fine..$10.10; Navy, 90c o. g. v. f...$15.30; State 12c, 30c o. g. fine 6.30

H. R. HARMER

London, England—Jan. 2 & 9, 16th, 1928.

	£	s.	d.
Antigua, Die Proof, head of Queen Victoria in black in oval, yellowish p.	1	12	0
Argentine, 1862, 15c blue, with accent, superb	4	10	0
Bechuanaland, Dec. 1888, ½d on 3d, S. G. 29, a marginal block of 6 (3x 2), unused, mint, Cat. £21	9	9	0
— — ½d on 3d, S. G. 29, horizontal pair, unused, mint, from S. E. corner of sheet, left hand stamp rare variety "Hal—", one stamp (variety) perforated by hyphen	9	9	0
Canada, 1888-97, 6c deep chestnut, marginal block of 15, part inscription, o. g.	7	10	0
British Guiana, 1850, 12c indigo, cut to shape but showing circular frame all around (Cat. £40)	29	0	0
Great Britain, 2d blue Mulready wrapper addressed to Malta, bearing 1840 1d black (2), 2d blue (horizontal strip of 4), all pen-cancelled but well tied by pmk., dated 9th May, 1840, very rare piece	16	0	0
Grenada, 1881 ½d deep mauve, horizontal pair, variety imperf., left hand stamp no hyphen, unused, superb	15	0	0
Newfoundland, 1857 4d scarlet-vermilion, unused, small margins all around and with "S. T. P. A." certificate, Cat. £100	30	0	0
— 8d scarlet-vermilion, block of four, unused, mint, close at bottom but not cut into, large margins other sides, v. f.	25	0	0

United States, 1847, 10c black, magnificent copy, large margins, used on complete dated wrapper, light blue grill cancellation, superb.....10 10 0
— 1851-56 imperf. 5c red brown, large margins, lightly pmkd, ex. f... 7 10 0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1 dull purple and black on red, unused, mint 10 0 0
— 1904-7, £1 deep purple and black on red, unused, mint, superb..... 9 10 0
Irish Free State, Rialtas overprint, Thom printing 2sh6d, 5sh and 10sh, unused, mint 9 15 0
Malta, 1912-20, 10sh black, S. G. 96, unused, mint, superb 25 0 0
— 1922 "Self-Government" CC 10sh blue-black, unused, mint, v. f..... 5 15 0
Kenya & Uganda, 1903-4, 50r grey & red-brown, unused, mint, superb..12 0 0
— 1906-7, 50r grey & red brown, unused, mint, perf. cent., superb....12 10 0
Lagos, 1884-86, 2sh6d olive-black, unused, mint, superb, Cat. £12..... 6 10 0
— 1904, 10sh green & brown, unused, mint, centered, Cat. £14..... 7 5 0
Natal, 1908, £1 10sh brown-orange & deep purple, unused, mint, v. f...23 0 0
— 1908-9 £1 purple & black on red, unused, mint, perf. cent., superb.. 6 0 0
Nyasaland, Feb. 1896, £7 blue, unused, mint, centered 8 10 0

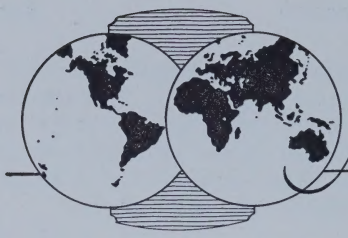
DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1928.

C. R. Hurd Collection of United States.

Postmasters.

Millbury, Mass., 1847, 5c black on bluish No. 14 tied to piece of original cover by red Millbury postmark. Handsome copy of this great rarity although a trifle touched and creased ($2000) $1175.00
1851, (1c) blue, Franklin, No. 1801, marginal edge left, used on cover in Phila., cancelled red small solid star ($250) 21.00
New York, 3c blue, superb copy tied to the face of original with red "U. S." in frame ($25) 41.00
New York, 1c yellow and 1c blue type II of 1851, used together on cover and tied by New York postmark. Nos. 31, 1854, v. f., rare cover. 105.00
D. O. Blood & Co., 3c on grayish No. 6252a, tied to cover to N. Y. City, by blue Phila. pmk., very fine ($35) 195.00
Bouton's, 2c on gray blue No. 6278 on cover cancelled "Paid" and "Bouton's City Despatch Post" in red, tied with "PAID BOUTON" in red, superb ($30) 85.00
City Despatch Post, N. Y., 1845, 2c on green No. 6451 on cover canc. "P. O. City Despatch Post" framed "Free" in red ties stamp, extremely fine ($25) 100.00
Swart's City Desp. Post, 1849, blue No. 6768 on cover to Phila. The stamp tied with red "Paid" in frame, very fine ($50) 95.00
5c orange brown, horizontal strip of five and 10c black used together on a small cover to Germany. Red grids on the stamps which are also tied with a red transit postmark reading "AMERICA OBER BREMEN." In addition to other transit marks the front of the cover is cancelled "PAID SHORT" in black and in red with a clearly applied Mic. Central R. R. Mic." pmk. The 10c is cut to frame line at top and the middle stamps of the strip shows a light vertical crease, nevertheless remarkably fine attractive cover. One of the rarest pieces of the collection 810.00



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

What's Wrong With the Collectors and Dealers?

A well known collector recently made the statement to me that ninety per cent. of the stamp dealers are not business men, and have no business posing as such.

A well known dealer recently exclaimed to me that 99-44/100th of collectors are the bunk as customers, and ought to be dropped in the ocean, etc., etc.

And the dirty part of the argument is the fact that both of these fellows are right!

There is a peculiar code of ethics in philately that does not exist in any other business to our knowledge, unless it is a kindred collecting line.

Collectors and dealers are absolutely essential to each other, yet they seem to have a hard time getting together, and both have plenty of cause for complaint. If we did not know the stamp game from an experience of twenty-five years, as well as merchandising in other lines, we would say that the two fellows above mentioned were pessimists, yet we know they are both dead right.

It is an interesting problem—one which ought to have the attention of every serious philatelist, collector or dealer. The solution of it lies where? Anyway, the study of this problem will give the serious minded plenty of food for thought.

The sad part of the story is that most collectors and dealers are likeable chaps who could do plenty for each other and for themselves with a little clearer understanding of each other's problems.

The collector, in his relation with his dealer, has one purpose—to secure stamps for his collection at a minimum cost, and to dispose of those he does not want at a maximum price.

The dealer, in his relation with his customer, has one purpose—to dispose of his merchandise at a maximum price, and to purchase his stock at a minimum cost.

When the happy medium is arrived at, business should be done, as harmoniously as in any other line of business. But it is not done that way, with the result that the collector pays more for his stamps and the dealer makes less profit from his efforts.

This problem does not lie entirely with either collector or dealer. Part of it is force of circumstances brought on by the peculiarities of the game, and collector and dealer alike should realize these peculiarities and work to overcome them.

A man can walk into a grocery, buy a dozen eggs and pay his money and go out, to leave the grocer free to work on other details of his business.

But because a stamp collector is ever seeking knowledge he cannot walk into

a stamp store, make his purchase and go out, as a rule. He wants to look through the entire stock. He wants to know something about everything, and in too many cases takes up more of the dealer's time than his sale warrants. Who pays for this? The collector and dealer both.

It is a fact that, in letting the collector go through a stock book or collection, the dealer will often make a much larger sale than he would if he dispensed only the stamps the customer asks for.

Yet the collector who takes three hours to buy stamps that should be bought in one hour is unfair to all concerned. If he will realize that he pays for the dealer's time as well as the stamps he buys, and will do his bit to make his buying as easy and quick as possible for the dealer, it will be to his advantage.

The dealer should arrange his stock for the most efficient sales at a minimum of labor. If the collector knows what he wants, he can usually get it for him in a hurry if his stock is in order. If he does not know what he wants, the dealer should have a collection to show him, where he can sit and pick his purchases while the dealer is free to do other work, which can usually be done while sitting across the table from his customer.

It is exasperating to spend four or five hours to make up a special selection for a collector, who buys little or nothing, and probably wanted to see the stamps just to know what they looked like. Several of the old time dealers are beginning to get wise to the fallacy of sending out expensive selections for the fellows who want to pick a few stamps, and are working around toward want list business only, which is by far the most satisfactory for all concerned. The collector who orders by list gets the stamps he wants and saves his own time, and the dealer is not obliged to tie up ten or twenty times the value of the sale in stock that is on the road.

We know one dealer who had over $100,000. catalog value of stock out at one time, and his sales amounted to a little over $2,000. from the selections. Could he not have done as well by sending out only the $2,000. wanted, and saving the expense of transportation and loss of use of the balance of the stock.

The approval custom originated in the good old days of the general collector who bought anything that pleased him, and the percentage of sales from a selection was much higher then than now.

If the good old general collector wants approvals, he will find our good friend Guest ready to send him plenty of good pickings through the circuits of this society.

The stamp dealer is confronted with a problem that is not even found in the biggest of mail order houses. Counting used and unused, if he carries a general stock, he must handle about 150,000 varieties—each an individual stock item that must have its place, and be kept in its place. Laught that one off.

Is it any wonder that he is swamped with work, just in buying and keeping his stock in order, and gets a bit crabbed when one of the customers comes in to take up an unnecessary part of his time.

Unnecessary correspondence, ordering stamps without intention of buying, careless handling of the other fellow's stamps, all go to increase the cost of stamps for the collector and to make the collector unpopular with the dealer.

By this time, the collector readers are saying—"who cares? If he doesn't like it, let him get out of the stamp business." But, friend, you need him if you are to collect, and so you ought to help him if you expect him to help you.

Ninety per cent. of the dealers are not merchants. It is a fact. Most stamp dealers are simply collectors who deal because it is a means of handling more stamps than they could otherwise.

A few dealers, and they are usually successful, look upon their stamps as

merchandise, to be bought at one price and sold at another, and some of them adapt ordinary business practice to their business.

We recently called on a dealer for a stamp which we knew he had in stock, and he flew into the air because he had to get up from his desk and go to his safe for it. If we had gone to his safe and hunted it for it, he would have flown higher. Did he want to make the sale? He did not.

It was a scarce stamp, and he hated to let it go. He wanted to keep it around to look at it. We were paying him a good profit for it, but still he hated to sell it.

The successful stamp dealer does not care who buys his stamps as long as they pay for them. Naturally he does not want to cater to the sleeper hunter who buys only the scarce items and deplenishes the dealers stock to such an extent that he has nothing good for the man who buys everything. But the dealer who hangs onto his scarce stamps simply because he wants to look at them should quit and take up collecting.

Courtesy among stamp dealers is entirely too rare. The stamp collector, for reasons afore stated, is one of the most exasperating customers to sell to, but if the dealer is in the business to sell stamps, he should take this fact into consideration, and govern himself accordingly. What matters whether he personally likes or dislikes the customer, if he gets the shekels?

If one is going to deal in stamps, and fool around with the whims and likes and dislikes of collectors—and I am both dealer and collector—he should cater to the customer and sell him what he wants to buy, rather than what the dealer wants to sell.

All of which gets us back to the problem of the relationship between the collector and dealer, and its solution for the good of all concerned.

We are all human, and the sooner both factions realize it, the quicker will one step to better feelings on both sides, be taken. Neither collector or dealer are entirely at fault. Both can do much to promote good feeling and better business by more consideration of the other fellow's feelings and his problem.

Now that we have started something, let's hear from both sides with your grievances, and some constructive comments. Maybe someone has some ideas we can use.

* * * * *

Mr. E. M. Ash writes us of a little act of discourtesy on the part of a dealer who failed to acknowledge some air mail covers sent him as souvenirs, and also calls attention to an erroneous statement made describing the new Cuban air stamp, in an Eastern house organ. Mr. Ash calls attention to the fact that the view shown on the stamp is Havana and not Key West, and brings up the suggestions that we compile a list of stamps that show views outside the country of their origin.

Such a list would be of great interest. We are unable to devote the time to it at the present writing, though we may later. We would like to hear from any of our good friends who care to spend an evening checking up on stamps that show views foreign to the country. There are probably some, but we do not recall many.

* * * * *

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Let's get this column going again. When you ask a question, and we answer it here, you not only get your answer but all the other readers profit by it. What do you want to know?

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS No. 3.

ON DIVERSITY OF PLEASURES.

One of the marked characteristics of stamp collecting is its many-sidedness. We are not limited to any one method or class but can follow our own preferences. To emphasize this we need only mention some of the principal divisions of our fascinating pursuit,—(a) Postal Adhesives (b) Postal Stationery (c) Revenues (d) Telegraphs (e) Airmails (f) Charity and similar stamps. Then there are Locals, Meters, Permits, Pre-Cancells, special cancellations, etc. and many others.

This diversity is one of the reasons of Philately's power to charm, to interest, and to hold its followers. There is a place for every collector no matter what he may be interested in; there is opportunity for each one to do his share in developing our hobby, by improving his collection, systematizing his studies, and so raising the standard of our pursuit.

But there is one particular branch where many of these various kinds of collecting can be found and developed; and thus the diversities of the whole, can be found in a part. A collection of Air-Mail stamps may be formed of official adhesive stamps only; and then it might also include semi-official issues; while those who prefer entire envelopes can obtain covers which have interest, attractiveness and value, difficult to excel. Those who are interested in cancellations will find here a veritable "treasure-trove," where they can have full scope for intensive study, in a field still largely uncultivated and so full of possibilities.

Thus, even to those who are interested in the general collecting of postage stamps, and who have perhaps lost some of the early thrill which comes in its greatest and happiest measure but once, as it were a Philatelic "love's young dream," there is still opportunity to again experience their earlier delightful quest after new excitements. The number of new stamps and flights is increasing rapidly, and owing to the, quite often, temporary character of certain issues or services, constant watchfulness is necessary, if one wishes to obtain a fair proportion of the new-appearing stamps and cancellations.

Perhaps the greatest field for painstaking research work is the United States with its already "classic" flights and recent Contract Routes. Surely a wonderful opportunity here is offered. Then the Canadian issues are in a class by themselves, where special conditions and emergencies gave rise to those small and numerous varieties, so dear to the heart of a lover of detail. But Europe, Asia and the rest of the world have their own particular devotees, who earnestly give of their time and treasure to build up representative collections of their own choosing.

And should not the variety of ways of finding entertainment and profit, assist us to be more broadminded and liberal in our view of our fellow-collectors' par-

ticular joy and pleasure? Why should there be this continual, fault-finding propensity of certain people, who show their narrow-minded bigotry and contemptible meanness, by disparaging the attainments and actions of others? Away with such pettifogging practices and unjust utterances! Let us, each for himself, resolve to say a kindly word, or remain Sphinx-like.

DISDAINING DANGER.

An Italian Aviator Sabelli, purposes a trans-Atlantic flight from Roosevelt Field to Rome. He is a competent airman, using a properly tested machine, yet he is taking his life in his hands:—and for what? The usefulness of such an exploit is far from clear to the ordinary man, although he may be thrilled by such splendid feats as those of Brown and Alcock, Lindbergh, Chamberlain and many others. The first did what was thought impossible, Lindbergh was the first to do it alone, while Chamberlain and Levine flew farther.

Dangers attract rather than repel brave men. It has been so throughout history, and will always be so. But the question has recently arisen whether certain stunts in aviation should not be forbidden in the public interest as well as in the interest of fliers whose greatest qualification for their exploits is an ignorance of the danger they involve.

Records of the many regular air routes in Europe, travelled daily and hourly by scores of planes, carrying mail and passengers, and of the United States National Air Transport, show that aviation is making a sure advancement, and that in flying of this kind the risk of life is almost negligible. But stunt flying is another thing, and dangerous, no matter how great the prize that may tempt. However Signor Sabelli is, according to report, going to carry mail, so even if no scientific benefit results from his hoped-for success, stamp collectors will have another new cover to add to their accumulation of treasures.

LACK OF AIR-PORTS DELAYING CANADIAN AIR SERVICE.

Airport facilities are the chief difficulty standing in the way of airmail service and commercial flying development in Canada according to views expressed to the Toronto Daily Star by officials in the postoffice department, and notional defense.

The problem is one of getting action. A good many municipalities are admittedly interested in the early development of commercial aviation, but they take the stand that until the planes are on the job there is no real need for air harbors.

Commercial flying expansion on the other hand is sitting back more or less marking time, because of the lack of facilities for landing, at centres where air carriers would be in demand. And the absence of development of flying fields, adequate to a commercial service, carries with it a further real impediment in respect to beacons and other aids to nifht flying.

Canada has been a pioneer in many fields, even in the field of flying she has already make her mark. But in respect to commercial aviation she is just a little tardy in hitting her stride.

With the inauguration of air mail services it is not expected that commercial companies will operate the service at a profit from the standpoint of mail carrying. Even on the basis of ten cents a half ounce, which applies in the United States, the service does not always pay.

But the source looked to for revenue is that which usually follows rapid transit facilities, namely express and passenger service. Where smaller spare parts and replacements are required they are wanted in a hurry. An air mail service would have a considerable source of revenue from express traffic; this is not a speculative phase of the question at all, it is one which has worked out in other countries.

PROPOSED U. S.-MEXICO SERVICE.

Colonel Lindbergh's flight from Washington to Mexico City having demonstrated the feasibility of an air route to Mexico, Postmaster-General New has decided to open negotiations with Mexican postal officials for the establishment of air mail service with the Mexican capital.

Plans are under way to establish an air mail route from New Orleans to Brownsville, via Houston and Corpus Christi. This is the route Lindbergh took on his non-stop flight to Mexico City.

With such a route in operation, it is Mr. New's hope that the Mexican Government will cooperate to establish an air mail route from Brownsville to Mexico City, via Tampico.—(N. Y. Times.)

OFFICIAL CANADIAN NOTICES OF NEW AIR-MAIL SERVICES.

Air Mail Service to Schist Lake (Flin Flon) and Cold Lake (Sherritt-Gordon Mines), Manitoba.

The Western Canada Airway, Ltd., are operating an air service between The Pas, Manitoba, and the following points in the Northern Manitoba Mining Are which are non-Post Offices—Schist Lake (Flin Flon) Cold Lake (Scherritt-Gordon Mines) and will convey such mail as is offered for conveyance b ythis service, provided the senders assume all risk. There is not set frequency at present for the air service. This will be determined according to the amount of matter to be transported. The requirements for this mail are:—

1. "By Aerial mail" to be prominently written on the address side.
2. The usual Canadian postage to be affixed on the address side.
3. A special aerial sticker sold by the Company or its agents representing a charge of 10c an ounce to be placed on the reverse side in payment of the special charge for transmission by aerial service, which has been fixed by those making the flight.

Air Mail Service to Red Lake Mining District, Ontario.

Dating from the 23rd January, 1928, a weekly air mail service will be in operation between Rolling Portage and Red Lake via Gold Pines and from Red Lake to Gold Pines, Woman Lake and Narrow Lake, returning via Woman Lake and Gold Pines to Rolling Portage.

All classes of mail matter prepaid at the regular rates of postage may be accepted for transmission by this air mail service, with the exception that Parcel Post Parcels must be prepaid at the rate of 12c for each pound or fraction thereof up to 10 pounds and $1.50 per parcel over 10 pounds and up to 15 pounds. Postage as indicated above will cover all charges.

In addition to the weekly contract air mail service mentioned above the Western Canada Airways will convey to these points, at frequent intervals such mail as is offered by the public on which the regular postage has been prepaid and on which a special fee of 10c per ounce represented by an aerial sticker issued by the Company, has been placed—the senders to assume all risk. Such special air mail in addition to bearing an aerial sticker, should be endorsed "Via Air Mail."

Air Parcel Mail in Yukon and Atlin Districts.

The Yukon Airways and Exploration Limited, White Horse, Yukon, operating an air service weekly between Dawson and White Horse (serving Mayo Landing, Keno Hill and Warnecke en route) and at various intervals between Atlin and White Horse via Carcross, will convey merchandise under the following conditions:—

1. "Via Air Mail" to be prominently written on the address side.
2. The usual Canadian postage at Letter Rate to be affived on the address side.
3. Four special aerial stickers sold at twenty-five cents each by Company or its agents (representing a charge of $1.00 in payment of the Company's special charge for transmission by their aerial service) to be placed on the back of each parcel.
4. The sender to assume all risk.

U. S. PRESIDENT WATCHING CENTRAL AMERICA AIR PROJECT.

According to a New York Times' interview with officials of the Pan-American Airways, Inc., Pres. Coolidge is interested in a proposed survey as to possibilities of a mail and passenger service.

Government departments are to assist in making the arrangements for the survey, according to officials of the company. Instructions have been issued for cooperation through a Government committee, they said. A bill is now pending in Washington, officials of the company announced, to permit the Government to make mail contracts for air mail destined for foreign countries. In this connection it was learned that the Pan-American Airways, Inc., is prepared to make contracts on a poundage basis for all the mail for the regions to be served.

The start of the survey flight to determine the routes, terminals and equipment best suited for the proposed lines will be from Havana. The survey party will fly over Yucatan, British Honduras, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The survey will not include South American countries, but the company contemplates a service to include several countries in South America.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Panama.

Panama issued a Lindbergh stamp which was quite good. There is a 2c red and each sheet has this imprint, M. R. 8484—Panama Canal Press—1-6-28—300,000 issued.

The 5c blue has the same imprint with the exception the figures are 150,000. The 2c red has an additional overprint of "Homenaje A Lindbergh." From the appearance of the stamp we thought the surcharge might mean "home made." The stamps went like hot cakes. 25,000 2c and 7,500 5c were sold in 1½ hours.

Good Names.

The Canadian Department of the Interior has named some newly discovered lakes in Ontario after aviators who lost their lives. These are all north of Red Lake district and such names as Doran, Tulley, Medcalfe, Princess Wertheim, Bertaud and Payne will soon be known to air cover collectors.

Peru.

We have been shown the new airmail stamp. It is Scott's No. 247, the 50c violet, and is overprinted "Serivio Aereo" in two lines. It requires two of the stamps to pay the fee, which is one sol, or about 39c in U. S. money. The postmark on the first trip is Jan. 9, 1928, and is postmarked on the face "Quitos." The backstamping reads "Correos Del Peru, Lima, Jan. 10." There is also cancellation reading "El Uso de La Estampilla Patriotica Es Obligatorio." This service is under the supervision of the U. S. Naval Mission and in every department U. S. aviators are in charge.

Canada & U. S. Planes.

Canada—A new Ship-to-Shore. Flown from plane to St. John's, N. B. It has a splendid postmark reading "Paquebot, Posted At Sea, RECEIVED 1-22-28, Saint John, N. B." Has 2c Canadian stamp. Carried from Boston to New York by Colonial Airline. 10c Lindbergh stamps.—(The above items come through Mr. A. C. Roessler.)

Thanks are due to the following gentlemen for information both by letters and clippings, about items of interest to our readers; namely—Mr. Frank Aretz, Mr. Davis, Argentine Republic, Mr. Arthur Barger, Mr. E. E. Meulman, Holland, Mr. C. E. Jandrue, Mr. A. C. Roessler, Mr. H. Hilton Jr., Mr. C. W. Derby and Mr. E. M. Ash, Cuba. With such co-operation, the work of this Department is made easier and more pleasant, than would otherwise be the case.

Mr. Homer Hilton Jr., has shown an envelope carried by Capt. Wilkins, from Barrow to Fairbanks in May 1926. What makes it particularly interesting is a Memo. from the local Postmaster to this effect,—"The Detroit Arctic Expedition, is here now, Captain Wilkins is going to fly over the ice in a few hours, and on his return I am going to have him take this letter to Fairbanks."

Moncton, N. B., Jan. 18.—Leaving here to-day at 10.15 the mail airplane, carrying 300 pounds of mail, made the trip to the Magdalen Islands and arrived back at her landing place at Cooks Brook about 3.15, making the round voyage in practically five hours.

Montreal, Jan. 15.—"If I remain Postmaster-General I will have mail carried from Montreal to Vancouver in one day," declared Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster-General. The declaration came after the Minister had described the revolutionization of postal delivery within the past few years.

Four Newfoundland air-post stamps, relics of the Marquess de Pinedo's flight round the world some months ago were sold at auction in London for £120.

Mr. E. M. Ash, Cuba, sends the following: "In order to commemorate the good-will flight of 'Lindy' to Cuba, the Government has decided to issue 500,000 stamps of the same design and value as the present air-mail stamp surcharged in black 'Lindbergh—Enero 1928,' on a RED stamp. These will be used exclusively on air service.

Plans are under way for two things in this Department. One is an authentic and detailed article on one of the most interesting and complex of the recent issues; based on official information. The other, is the starting next month of a regular puzzle contest, with prizes.

Germany.—The Italian stamp paper "Battaglie Filateliche" of November 1927 reports that airmail service has been established to the Brocken Mountain, the highest summit of the Harz Mountains in Saxony, celebrated for the atmospheric conditions which produce the appearance of gigantic spectral figures in the clouds, being shadows of the spectators projected by the morning or evening sun.

The first mail flight took place on October 9th, and a special Circular Cancellation inscribed "Braunschweig 1, 9, 10, 27, 14-15. Erster Postflug zum Brocken," was used.—(Courtesy of Frank Aretz.)

PLAIN "SLIM" HAULS AIR MAIL AGAIN. Charles A. "Slim" Lindbergh—not Col. Lindbergh or any other title he might bear if he wished—and five of his buddies flew the air mail on February 20th. Back to Uncle Sam's mail and his pals went Lindy again for two days. He had wished that no special occasion be made of these two days but a special occasion WAS made of it for there were crowds when he took off at St. Louis at 4:16 p. m.—crowds at Springfield and Peoria and the largest crowd of all when he landed at Chicago at 7:55 p. m. At 5:14 Lindy landed at Springfield with his co-pilots and they took off again at 5:31 landing at Peoria at 6:20, being off again in ten minutes for Chicago. The six planes, each of which Lindbergh flew before he left St. Louis carried 100,000 pieces of mail. Many official dispatches were included—from the Secretary of War and the General Army Staff; Mayors wrote to Mayors; but most of the mail was from Tom, Dick, Harriet and Mary to other persons just as obscure, but there was no difference to the Lone Eagle. Each letter bore the special horseshoe cancellation stamp designed by the Postoffice especially for this trip and the return trip which Lindy made the day following. We are indebted to Homer P. Macnamara of Springfield for one of these beautiful covers—attractive even to the uninitiated of Stampdom.

REVENUE UNIT

BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

THE IMPERFORATED REVENUES.

Dr. Clifford D. Varvey writes regarding early dates and types of cancellations on the imperforated revenues. Revenue cancellations are always interesting, and some examples are really beautiful. A handstamp in brilliant red on the $1 50 blue Inland Exchange struck squarely in the center of the stamp, or a blue cancellation similarly struck on one of the $2.50 Inland Exchange are bright spots for any collection.

Dr. Harvey gives the following early dates on some of his imperfs:

1c Telegraph, cancelled with stamp showing date Jan. 3, 1865.
10c Inland Exchange with dot and guide line above, cancelled with pen showing date 1863.
30c Foreign Exchange, pen cancelled 6/12/63.
50c Surety Bond, pen cancelled 3/13/1863.
$2.00 Probate of Will, pen cancelled with various initials and 1/20/64.
$2.50 Inland Exchange, cancelled with stamp showing date Oct. 12, 1866. Blue cancel.
$5.00 Probate of Will, pen cancelled Jan. 15, 1864.
$10.00 Charter Party, pen cancelled Aug. 13, 1864.
$10.00 Conveyance, pen cancelled Feb. 11, 1863.
$10.00 Mortgage, pen cancelled showing date Aug. 25, 1863 and showing below part of marginal imprint "RAVED BY BUTLER & C."
$200.00 pen cancelled J N L Sept. 20, 1864.

The earliest cancellation subsequent to the issuance of the stamp in this lot would be Sept. 20, 1864 on the $200. stamp which was first delivered to the Department July 7, 1864. The other stamps were nearly all printed and first delivered from September 27th on through December, 1862.

In our own collection of Imperforated we note among the 1862 cancellations:

5c Inland Exchange, pen cancelled Dec. 4, 1862.
25c Entry of Goods P. C. Dec. 12, 1862.
$2.00 Mortgage P. C. Dec. 30, 1862.

We also have the $200. imperforated dated five days earlier than Dr. Harvey's copy, viz., Sept. 15, 1863.

So far as we know most of these imperfs were issued the latter part of 1862 or the early part of 1863 though occasional sheets undoubtedly slipped out later.

It will be interesting to see who has the earliest dated cancellation on these stamps. Can you help us?

Of course the imperfs were not issued before the part perf or perforated stamps as many of us used to think. To quote from the Boston Revenue Book:

"The true facts are that THE PERFORATED STAMPS WERE THE FIRST ISSUED and, in support of this statement, we quote the following official letter from Butler and Carpenter to C. F. Estee, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It is dated Nov. 7, 1862:

"Your telegraphic communication: 'Fill all orders for stamps with utmost despatch without perforating,' is duly received and we will act at once thereon. Within two or three weeks we expect to have an adequate number of perforators in working order, and we will, in the meantime, perforate as many as possible, while we also obey your directions as above indicated—The delay is in the requisite changes of the Machinery."

"From the above it may easily be seen that, prior to Nov. 7, 1862, there was no authority for the issuance of either imperforate or partly perforated stamps and, if any were so issued, which we do not believe to have been the case, it was certainly unintentional."

It is an accepted fact that they were all issued at the same time and that under the contract made all were supposed to be issued perforated.

Mr. Theodore Steinway told the writer that in looking over many old documents of his firm he had unearthed numerous examples of the use of perforated revenues antedating the imperforate varieties.

It was only due to pressure of time that certain sheets slipped out or were delivered on rush orders in an imperforated or part perforated condition. It seems that the stamps were printed during the day and perforated in the evening.

This rush of perforating also accounts for the many so called freak perforations found on our early Revenue stamps—carelessness in placing the sheets on the perforating machines in the boys' hurry and bustle of getting their work done —for this work was done by boys. It is easy to see how a sheet might occasionally get placed askew on the perforating bed and after the off-center or diagonal perforations were discovered when the sheet was turned, to run it through again so that the holes would fall between the stamps and the sheet be not wasted.

The great majority of these stamps, however, were issued perforated in accordance with the contract and as the use was primarily for single copies rather than pairs, strips or blocks—most of the imperforated and part perforated were cut up by the users, thus accounting for the rarity of these in pairs or larger.

Some values have never been found in imperforate condition and others are extremely hard to find in pairs, either imperforate or part perforate. The writer found a pair of part perforate 30c Inland Exchange the other day, the first pair he had seen and was told by the dealer—one of the oldest in New York—that it was the second pair that had ever passed through his hands.

It is best, of course, to collect these imperforate and part perforated stamps in pairs, or larger, as there can be no question of their authenticity. They are not easy to secure and command a high price in both the open and auction markets.

Henry L. Dean, one of our best informed members on these Civil War Revenues has written several articles on the relative values of imperfs, 1st Issue, in pairs or blocks. This has been appearing in Mekeels and is well worth reading. Mr. Dean's idea of the market value of these items checks pretty well with the new Specialized catalogue. He disagrees in some instances however. To quote a few comparisons:

	Scott	Dean
$20. Probate of Will, pair	$250.00	$275.00–$300.00
$25. Mortgage, pair	200.00	200.00
$15. Mortgage, pair	200.00	175.00

$200. U. S. Int. Revenue, pair..	250.00	225.00
$10. Mortgage, pair	50.00	75.00— 85.00
$5. Probate of Will, pair	75.00	60.00— 70.00
1c Playing Cards, pair	150.00	100.00+

There are seemingly no new "lots" or "finds" of Civil War Revenue stamps coming on the market except when a collection is broken up. A few dealers have a considerable stock of the more common varieties in singles, but when one asks for pairs or blocks you are met with a shrug and "There aint no such animal."

We feel sure, however, that on many old deeds, leases or whatever, that may be reposing in some odd corner or safety deposit box, there are many interesting pairs, strips and blocks, such as a block of six 50c ultramarine Surety Bond and a block of thirty-two 50c blue Surety Bond that we uncovered a short while ago. In many cases these are far more interesting on the original document, for their story is then right before our eyes.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The 15th, 16th and 17th of August have been set as the time for holding the sixth annual convention of the Precancel Stamp Society and its First National Precancel Exhibition. These dates fit in very well with those set for the Toronto meeting of the American Philatelic Society. Make it a ten day affair, and plan to take in this big exhibition. It's the first of its kind, but decidedly not the last.

The catalog of city type precancelled coil stamps, compiled by Adolf Gunesch, to which reference has previously been made in these columns, is now ready for distribution. Address the editor at 555 West 103rd St., Chicago, for your copy, enclosing 6c postage therefor. It is the best piece of precancel cataloguing ever done so far, and its author merits great praise and commendation for his untiring and unselfish labors.

The Precancel Gazette will feature in its April issue a complete checklist of all Bureau Prints issued up to February 25th this year. This list will be compiled by Dr. W. I. Mitchell, and should be of great value to the many American Philatelist readers who pursue these elusive items. Send 15c to W. B. Hoover, 35 West 33rd St., New York, for your copy of this useful and accurate checklist.

Continuing our plan as announced recently, we present herewith the second of a series of articles of general interest to the precancel beginner. As stated before, these articles appeared in Gossip last year, and were so favorably received that it seems advisable to present them here to a different audience.

S O S

The above letters have several meanings, to the wireless operator they have one meaning, to those who served in the American army in France they have another, but to the precancel collector they mean Sources of Supply. Regular postage collectors have but two chief sources—buying and exchanging. Here is where the precancel collector has the advantage of them—he has a third source, perhaps the very best of the three, particularly if he lives in the right kind of place.

This third source is parcels post mail, the real original source of all legitimate precancels. The dealer and collector in regular postage may buy at the postoffice, the precancel collector may not, nor may he buy from a permit holder, nor have stamps precancelled for himself. So all legitimate precancels have to come from parcels post mail and circulars. A good source then is one where a great deal of such mail is received. Naturally the larger cities contain most of the big houses with such heavy mails, but collectors in smaller cities and towns should never neglect any possible chance to have people save precancels for them. In fact a small town which serves as supply point for a large rural area may produce many fine stamps, if it is far from the places where most of its parcels post comes from.

In the larger cities shipping clerks are the people whose favor it is wise to cultivate. In the smaller cities and towns it is the proprietors and clerks who have to be interviewed. Don't expect non-collectors to save for you for nothing. You may be so fortunate as to have friends who will do this for nothing, but in general the average person won't go to the trouble, regardless of how slight, unless it is made worth his while. What you should pay for their services depends wholly on circumstances. An examination of a lot or two saved will give you an idea of about how they will run. If they appear to average common, 25c per hundred is plenty, if you have to pay more to get common stuff saved, pass up that place as not worth while. On the other hand, if the first lots run above the average, it is worth your while to pay more—35c to 50c per hundred, perhaps even 1c each straight through, counting nothing but perfect stamps of course. You will have to be the judge as to what to pay. It is always wise to impress upon your saver the necessity of not peeling stamps, and not cutting too close to the perforations. Don't be peeved if every lot saved for you doesn't average high, we have to take them as they come.

You may find that your saver is a collector of general postage, in which case you can make your money go much farther unless his collection is very advanced. Good packets and mixtures of foreign stamps can be bought cheap and you can trade them for the precancels picked up. The basis of your trade will again depend entirely on circumstances, it is impossible to set up any standard to guide you in this. If your saver has precancels you want, and you have foreign that he wants, there should be little difficulty in agreeing upon a satisfactory basis.

In many cases you can dispense with the services of a go-between by securing the proprietor's permission to look over the discarded parcels post wrappers every so often. Most firms dispose of this stuff by either burning or baling it, and if you time your visits properly you can salvage many a fine stamp from the

baler or the bonfire. This is the very best way of getting precancels, for what you find is no expense to you at all. The earnest precancel collector soon becomes adept at covering every possible source in his neighborhood.

Once in a while you may find a general collector who does not collect precancels, but who has accumulated them over a period of months or years. Such a find corresponds to those that regular postage collectors constantly dream of making in attic trunks and old secretaries. These accumulations should be sought, for they may contain unknown and long sought items that specialists will pay well to own. Once you locate such an accumulation, bring all your resources to bear to make it yours. It may contain much that you do not collect, but some one else does, and indirectly you can make every stamp add to the size of your own collection. Don't overlook these possible sources.

Another source of supply is by exchange. The best and speediest way to start a lively exchange is to join the Precancel Stamp Society and get its yearbook with its long list of members, and to insert an exchange ad in stamp papers that give prominent space to precancels. The usual basis of exchange is catalog for catalog. Mount your stamps neatly, pricing each by the latest catalog. Mount nothing but perfect stamps, straight edges, thin, torn, cancelled or nibbed copies are not wanted. You don't admit these cripples to your own collection, so it's a safe bet that the other fellow doesn't either. If some of your stamps are not listed in the catalog, the best way to arrive at a price is to find out at what price the catalog values the same denomination in the next earlier issue, then price your stamp at 20% or so less. In case it is from a town not mentioned in the catalog, find some other town of about the same size in the catalog and note the price of the corresponding stamp there. There will be cases where your conscience will have to be your guide. In such cases don't overprice Commemoratives, they have been far too highly priced in the past, and are not as widely popular as they once were. Don't put a high valuation on a stamp because you have never seen one like it before, it may not be new to others. Be reasonable, that is what you expect the other fellow to be.

You can render good service to the fight against favorseeking and illegitimate precancels which we mentioned in our first article if in your exchange you refuse to take any precancels bearing original gum, any Commemoratives of which you are suspicious, or of which you may have seen unfavorable mention in this or other stamp papers. Don't load up on a lot of handstamped subvarieties. The double normals, double inverts, ups, downs and so on are not popular any more. You have probably noticed that the catalog does not price these subvarieties of Commemoratives any more. Trade for straight varieties, except in the case of double electro overprints, most of these are desirable.

Be prompt in replying to your exchanges, be fair in your dealings, don't try to take advantage of any one. Here is a suggestion as to how to protect your selections sent through the mails. We all like to feel a little safer than ordinary first class mail gives us reason to feel, but the registry fee is so high that we don't feel like using it except for large lots. Private insurance companies sell mail insurance. See one of your local insurance agents and ask him for a book of coupons. They come in books of 100, selling at $2.50. Each coupon is insurance for $10, and in case of loss the insuring company is very prompt in making adjustment. These coupons may be used for either parcels post or first class mail.

The last but by no means the least source is by purchase. It is necessary for you to exercise some degree of caution in buying, to avoid being stuck with a lot of favors and sometimes outright fakes. Buy only from responsible dealers. If you don't know who they are, ask some older or more experienced collector to enlighten you. If you belong to the Precancel Stamp Society, write some one of

its officers for this information. Avoid buying stamps with original gum, or any items of which you are suspicious. Don't invest a cent in handstamp doubles unless you know them to be absolutely authentic. Electro doubles are desirable as a rule, but as a beginner you will do well to confine your purchases to one variety of each stamp for the time being. It is hardly necessary to caution you to be prompt in making returns. Precancel dealers are members of the Stamp Trade Protective Association, and of the American Stamp Dealers Association, two powerful organizations which circulate confidential bulletins to its members containing the names of all persons who are remiss as to returns. Once your name gets onto one of these lists it is well nigh impossible for you to do much business with reputable dealers. You are blacklisted for no reason except your own remissness. If you are member of the Precancel Stamp Society you are very likely to find yourself ejected from membership if any serious complaint is made against you which you refuse or are persistently negligent in adjusting. This means that the notice of your ejection is published in the official paper of the Society as a warning to all members.

BUREAU PRINT CHRONICLE.

Dr. W. I. Mitchell.

The Bureau has started using an entirely new sans-serif small type for precancelling COILS, and this is intended to be a permanent coil type from now on I am informed. The following new coil stamps have appeared in this type to date: Brockton, Mass. 1½c, Cleveland, O. 3c, Camden, N. J. 1½ and 2c, Dallas, Tex. 1½c, Oakland, Cal. 1½c and Port Washington, Wis. 1½c, also Columbia, S. C. 1½ and 3c and Huntington, W. Va. 1½c. In the old types Newark, N. J. is out with the 3c coil, New York, N. Y. with the 2c coil and Frenchtown, N. J. with a 3c coil. In the old perf. 10 series the 3c, 4c and 8c Newark, N. J. are out, completing the set from 1c to 10c inclusive, also the 2c Muncie, Ind. which was supposed to be non-existent but which has only recently been placed in use.

Of the new 11x10½ perforation, the following have appeared since our last list: Baltimore, Md. 2c, 7c; Battle Creek, Mich. 1½c; Boston, Mass. 5c, 9c; Bridgeport, Conn. 3c, 5c, 10c; Brooklyn, N. Y. 2c; Cincinnati, O. 3c; Cleveland, O. 4c, 7c; Columbus, O. 9c; Dallas, Tex. 1c, 8c, 9c; Denver, Colo. 7c, 8c; Detroit, Mich. 6c; Fort Worth, Tex. 1½c; Girard, Kans. 1½c; Houston, Tex. 1½c; Indianapolis, Ind. 2c; Kansas City, Mo. 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c; Louisville, Ky. 1c, 4c, 10c; Milwaukee, Wis. 6c, 7c; Nashville, Tenn. 3c, 5c; Omaha, Neb. 3c, 9c; Philadelphia, Pa. 1c; Pittsburgh, Pa. 5c; Rochester, N. Y. 3c; Salt Lake City, Utah, 1c; Trenton, N. J. 3c; Washington, D. C. 1c; Wichita, Kans. 1½c.

MODERN RUSSIA
Scott's Nos.

½c each: 114, 115, 116. **1c each:** 118*, 128, 183, 201, 221, 250, 252, 276, 277, 278, 279, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 313, 317. **2c each:** 117*, 122, 126, 127*, 181, 210, 211, 212, 219, 220, 222, 227, 230, 231, 238, 239, 240, 241, 253, 254, 255, 256, 280, 281, 282, 288, 310, 311, 801. **3c each:** 149*, 150* 188*, 189*, 203*, 218, 232, 233, 283, 288, 309, 312, 318, 326, 802. **4c each:** 206, 213, 237, 241*, 257, 286, 319, 538. **5c each:** 228, 284, 328, 333, 536, 537, 803. **6c each:** 129, 129*, 130, 320, 706. **8c each:** 266, 264, 298, 316, 334, 340. **12c each:** 258, 267, 321, 329, 327, 707, 805. **20c each;** 268, 300, 709. **35c,** 216. **40c,** 344.

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Ruminations Regarding the Sales Department.

By SID BIRD.

The cow is a ruminating animile. So is the bull. Mebbe this article is too. Who can tell unless he reads it? We can't, because it is not yet written, not so far, anyway. We are waiting to see what J. E. Guest, Esquire, will put in the appropriate space, if any. And whether Elizabeth, bless her heart, will approve the approval of J. Eustace.

Howsomever, we look at a lot of sales books during a year, and we buy more than 30c worth, on the average, from a coupla thousand of them, so we may be permitted to make these observations. They may not be sage, but we claim they are all to the mustard, and that is all the spice they need.

The Sales Department is operated primarily to SELL STAMPS. It is NOT in business to pay postage on a lot of material which is merely ON EXHIBITION. Nor on a mass of stamps which are unsalable. Stamps are merely exhibits in the department when they are priced too high. And they are priced too high when they are offered at prices which are ABOVE THOSE WHICH MOST DEALERS WOULD CHARGE FOR THE SAME ARTICLES.

Stamps are unsalable for a variety of reasons, but the first and most important of these has already been stated above. High price makes little business. But poor specimens are also unsalable, and they don't sell at all in many cases, even at profoundly abased quotations. Stamps with pernicious anaemia and emaciated dorsal surfaces do not appeal. Neither, nyther, nor naythe do they hold out any great inducements when they are so thoroughly obliterated that the cancellation is the only certain thing present. Very badly-centred specimens are a burden and an eye-sore, and the only excuse for their inclusion is in the case of certain countries which don't produce better ones.

When we consider that over $61,000 worth of stamps were sold by the department last year, we are thinking over a marvelous performance. For two people to perform this amount of service is one of the most unusual things in philately.

BUT, and here is the rub, or the friction, or the unlubricated truth, or whatever you want to call it. IF THE SALES BOOKS ENTERED BY MANY PEOPLE WERE PROPERLY PRICED, SALES WOULD BE AT LEAST ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR, WITHOUT ANY MORE EFFORT ON THE PART OF OUR SALES MANAGER.

This statement is made unequivocally. No ands, ifs, or buts, except the one that begins the sentence above. No other qualifications. We have seen any number of books during the past year which had not sold enough to pay their insurance, simply because the owners had an exaggerated idea of the value of their property. THESE BOOKS, PERFORCE, M U S T REMAIN IN CIRCULATION UNTIL THEY HAVE SOLD ENOUGH TO PAY INSURANCE. Then, and not sooner, can they be retired. They may have to remain in circulation until the stamps in them have advanced in price sufficiently to induce purchase. That may be a year. It may be two years. BUT THEY WILL CONTINUE TO CIRCULATE.

These over-priced books are a heavy burden to the department. They require the expenditure of large quantities of postage by the manager, probably far in excess of any commission he may derive from them eventually. And they

are a similar burden to those who patronize the department, but in a vastly-multiplied degree! A book of this kind puts a tax on every man in a circuit. Not much, it is true, but large in the aggregate. During a year of peregrinating, such in incubus on a circuit will cost at least a dollar and sell nothing in many cases! Suppose there are twelve such books in a circuit! And a dozen such circuits, and it keeps up for a dozen years! The 2c overhead on one unsalable book thus mounts to $1728: ONE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS in twelve years. This is something for collectors who sell duplicates to think about. No one has any right to contribute to such a burden. Actually, in a dozen years, the expense to the department and to participating purchasers will be many, many times this amount. The totality will be unknown. It must, in the nature of things, remain unknown, because customers of the sales department do not waste time calculating the overhead on undesirable books: they go ahead wasting money forwarding them, as the Sales Manager does. The S. M. tries to give ALL books equal opportunity, we may be sure. But all vendors are certainly NOT giving the S. M. an equal opportunity to sell for them, nor are they giving him a square deal when they inflict such strafing on him, and afflict his department with useless material.

The man who enters stamps for sale should realize that he has a vast amount of competition. Not only from other collectors, but from dealers. Dealers sell thousands of dollars worth of surplus stock in the sales department, and their prices are fixed with the intention of MOVING the merchandise. Here is the crux of the business. A collector pays a certain price for a stamp. He buys a better one later. He feels that he does not want to sell the first one at a loss when he enters it in a sales book. So he puts on enough extra to pay the commission and let him out even. And by so doing he gets the price of what is very likely an ordinary stamp up to sixty or seventy per cent. of catalog. And it does not sell. You betcher life it does not. Because ordinary items, which catalog up to 25c, should not be priced at more than half catalog, and in many cases not over 40 per cent. of catalog, while a very large number of them should be marked at one-third. Yea, brother, there are any number of them that should be marked at a FIFTH. Dealers price 'em that way in large numbers of books from which the writer has made substantial purchase. If you are going to compete with dealers you'll have to play your game the way the professionals do. AND DON'T FORGET THIS. WHEN YOU HAVE DUPLICATES AND SELL THEM, ANY CASH THAT YOU RELEASE THEREBY MAY BE USED TO ENHANCE YOUR COLLECTION. Money tied up in duplicates does not work. The Sales Department will put these sleepers to work if they are priced right, but collectors KNOW what stamps are worth, and they cannot be kidded into paying high prices for their purchases just because they see them in sales books.

The inclusion of cheap junk and rubbish is an added burden to the department, but over-pricing is the worst phase of the situation. Our foreign members in many cases price stamps at full catalog. Some of them go even farther, and price them at two or three times catalog, in anticipation of future rises. One well-known member is particularly prone to this exaggeration with Monaco, and the stamps don't always rise. Neither do the fish.

Another country whose stamps are inordinately priced in sales books is Ireland. It wouldn't be so bad if the scarce values were included occasionally, but the department is loaded with slathers of Irish ½d, 1d, 1½d, and 2d items, in strips, blocks, sheets, and pillow cases, with all imaginable fly-speck and microbe varieties, but no bargains.

The writer asserts that practices of this kind do the society and the department no good, and that one of the duties of book examiners should be to inform vendors as to the general acceptability of their books. It should be within the province of examiners and managers to return any book considered detrimental to the PROFITABLE operation of the department, and assess any charges necessary to retire such books, even to confiscate arbitrarily sufficient material for compensatory purposes.

"A Cask of Memory."

By E. M. ASH.

My father, who passed on when I was but six years old, left me a small but good stamp collection which I continued with boy-like ardor. Ignorant of philatelic values I later at school swapped off the drab (and now valuable) classics in the collection for gaudy Seebecks and weird animal stamps. What great bargains I thought I was making and how good I felt at the time little thinking I was losing so easily stamps I would later despair of ever possessing!

My lot as a youth took me overseas to the Tropics and I continued to collect —and within my means I obtained a nice representative collection. I made many trips between England—The Old Country—and the New. Chile, southern outpost of these Americas seared by the Andes which here and there tower sheer to the water's edge. Cape Horn, vision of unending snows and rock ribbed shores. Black skies, black seas and naked Indians indifferently paddling their canoes in a freezing gale—the only signs of life. In that turmoil of hostile elements the majestic Cordillera de los Andes is embraced and vanquished in the clashing of the Atlantic and Pacific Oeans, the struggle between mountains and oceans ending in fragmentary rocky islets worn down by the everlasting surge of the flecked and seething waters of "the roaring forties". So up the arid Pacific Coast, beautiful Rio, the lonely Falklands, the six Republics of Central America, the Canal Zone, up the mighty Magdalena, and over and over the Andes.

Then again to England to add a wife to the collection. To Mexico where pass some years in peace. Now there are three in the family, a baby girl is added (now a philatelic fan of 20 years). Earthquakes shake us up from time to time but we get by unharmed, although one night the bedroom wall drops out and leaves us gazing into the garden more in dreamy dismay than anger and there is just time for the three to get into the open before worse happens. The stamps in a small tin trunk later report no casualties. Revolutions begin and at last conditions become such than a change is imperative.

What shall we take with us? Clothes, our few valuable and—most valuable of all—the old stamp collection. All these bundled together never leave our sight during the five day overland trip to New York.

Left behind is our cozy Mexican home and many simpatico Mexican friends, machine guns all round and revolutionary forces galore. Left behind also is the little ranch in the country called "A Vale of Flowers."

New York in November, cold and unknown but not unfriendly. No work. Enough money for a week. Then S. O. S. becomes an imperative signal. The stamps go overboard and the family ship once more rides buoyantly over the waves as one thousand dollars jingle in my jeans. Twenty-four hours later—oh irony of fate—I have a good job, but the dear little paper scraps that have been my pastime for twenty-one years and have amused my father before cannot be

bought back. Collection dispersed. That was a great pang—an unnecessary sacrifice had I but known that a few hours later work would be mine.

After those first painful moments the going is easy though it is always in some degree difficult to make a new beginning and climb a hill that we have scaled before. Another year is out and we are established in Cuba—where we have been ever since. Let me here reaffirm the words of Columbus—"The loveliest land that human eyes have ever seen."

I specialize in the stamps of the countries I have visited. This covers South and Central America and gives me a wide field. Speaking and writing Spanish fluently and living here so many years forms a bond of association. Mental, social and material links which endure.

I only collect genuinely used stamps because they are of greater interest to me. The name of some town far away in the mountains, or some remote village nestling in the bosom of some tropic bay—each brings to memory some personal or historical incident well worth recall. There are many interesting postmarks in design and form. Some of metal, more of rubber and some of native woods, quaint wordings and designations. Ships, slogans, sugar mills, plantations, institutions and railroads, truly the variety is endless and fascinating. It is so easy to buy a set of mint stamps—only a money matter. But to try and complete many sets of only good copies of genuinely postally used Central and South American stamps of even such low-priced items as Seebecks is not so easy. I do not think it is so much a matter of intrinsic value, for value is established by demand and supply and there is, as yet, not such a great demand for the stamps of these countries. Rather it is that these stamps in good used condition exist in very limited quantities owing to the small population that in years gone by was in a position to use the mails in these countries. This is particularly true of the higher values, which are not, generally speaking, so high that the average collector cannot aspire to them. "Bill Bloss" has spoken about the quantity features of these stamps in his excellent contributions to our magazine.

There is another attraction to the stamps of Central and South America. Have you noticed the range of varieties in regard to design? There is a refreshing variation; the themes are quite different to the stamps of, for instance, the British Colonies. The same holds true of the German Colonial issues, of the Portuguese and French at different periods. In these stamps the same face or design looks at us over and over again from, perhaps, a frame slightly different.

We have a common alphabet with these people and although one may not speak the language yet it makes things easier than in the case of China, Turkey, Siam or other countries whose alphabets we cannot hope to conquer,—even for the sake of our philatelic activities.

To borrow a phrase from Nietzsche, my stamps to me are a "cask of memory" into which I dip and drink deep of the wine of remembrance. Could there be a better reason than this?

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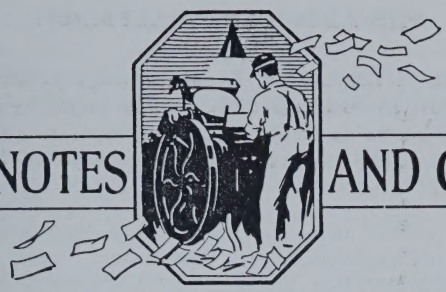

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BOLIVIA. The redrawn arms type of 1923-24 in new colors has finally made its appearance. Owing to the fact that 60,000 of the 5c, 10c and 15c values were stolen, the government after the usual investigations decided to overprint these three stamps with "Octubre, a six pointed star and 1927" in three lines and demonetized all stamps of these values without this overprint. 2c yellow, 3c rose, 4c claret, 5c green, 10c gray, 15c deep rose, 20c olive, 25c blue, 30c violet, 40c orange, 50c brown. We note in the last issue of Stamp Collecting that the high values of this set are 1b red, 2b purple, 3b sage green, 4b lake and 5b light brown.

BRAZIL. Mr. R. Roberts is the first to announce the new provisional, airmail stamps, the Hermes official type stamps overprinted "Servico Aereo" and new value. The original denomination is obliterated by a diamond shaped device, 50R on 10R black and gray, 200R on 200R black and red brown, 300R on 500R black and yellow, 500R on 50R black and gray, 1000R on 20R black and olive, 2000R on 100R black and red. It is understood that the following denominations are also to be similarly overprinted: 200R on 1000R, 200R on 5000R, 300R on 600R, 2000R on 200R, 2000R on 10,000R, 5000R on 20,000R, 5000R on 100,000R, 50,000R on 500,000R and 10,000R on 1,000,000R.

CANAL ZONE. Another value has just made its appearance, the regular United States postage stamp printed on the rotary press, perforated 11x10½, 5c blue.

COSTA RICA. So far the most popular and sought after Lindbergh commemorative is the one issued by this country. 12c carmine rose of the 1923 issue surcharged "10" in black in each of the lower corners and overprinted with an aeroplane at upper left and the inscription "LINDBERGH ENERO 1928" at upper right. 20,000 copies were overprinted under very careful supervision of the postal authorities. The plate was destroyed and no errors of any description exist.

CUBA. The 5c airmail stamp ordinarily printed in blue on star watermarked paper has been specially printed in honor of Colonel Lindbergh in red and overprinted in black "LINDBERGH FEBRERO 1928" in two lines. The first information concerning this issue was that there were to be 500,000 stamps printed in red and only 5000 of them overprinted "LINDBERGH." It now seems that the entire quantity printed will be overprinted but no definite information has been received as yet.

EGYPT. The International Statistical Congress held in Cairo last December was honored by a special issue of stamps, tall, upright, oblong in shape with the

central design a statue of Amenhotep III, Egyptian characters in top label with "EGYPTE" below, "CONGRES STATISTIQUE LE CAIRE—1927" in two lines in bottom label with English value to the left and Egyptian value at right above the lower label, watermarked Crown and Arabic F, perforated 13½, 5m brown, 10m red and 15m blue.

FINLAND. Two values have just been issued commemorating the tenth anniversary of the Finnish Independence. Small sized, upright, oblongs inscribed, "SOUMI" at top, "FINLAND" at bottom, 19-VI-XII-17 at left and 19-VI-XII-27 at right, central design, the Finnish national arms with the value at central bottom above the lower inscription. These stamps will be on sale from December 19, 1927 to March 19, 1928, 1½Mk. purple and 2Mk. blue.

FRANCE. Offices in Egypt—Alexandria. Apparently they are at last issuing definite designs of these stamps in the milliemes currency, type of 1902-03 issue, 15Mm. slate blue.

GERMANY. Official stamps, a new value has been added to the oval design of 1927, 5Pf. green.

LUXEMBURG. The change in postal rates has made necessary the surcharge of two values of the 1921-24 issue, 35c on 40c brown orange, 60c on 75c blue surcharged in black, old values obliterated with two bars.

MAURITIUS. Another change of color has taken place in this country, the 6c value now appears in olive brown on script watermarked paper in the usual King George key plate type.

NEWFOUNDLAND. The long heralded and much delayed pictorial set of this country has now made its appearance. The stamps are of various sizes, either horizontal or upright oblongs but too small to show the designs to advantage. 1c green, map of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2c red, S. S. Caribou which takes nine hours to go to Sydney, Nova Scotia, 3c brown, portraits of King George and Queen Mary, 4c claret, portrait of H. R. H. Prince of Wales, 5c gray green, Express train crossing Newfoundland, 6c ultramarine, Newfoundland hotel, St. Johns, 8c brown, view of Heart's Content where the first Trans-Atlantic cable was landed in 1866, 9c green, Cabot Tower, Signal Hill, St. Johns, where the first Trans-Atlantic wireless signal was received in 1901, 10c dark purple, War Memorial, St. Johns, 12c maroon, general post office building, St. Johns, 15c dark blue, the first aeroplane to cross the Atlantic (non-stop) leaving St. Johns, 1919, 20c gray black, House of Parliament, St. Johns, 30c sepia, Grand Falls, Newfoundland and Labrador.

NICARAGUA. Although the 4c and 6c values overprinted "RESELLO 1927" in black or violet were chronicled in the regular set, it is only just this month that supplies have arrived. There were only 1000 each of these stamps printed and 100 copies each had the surcharge inverted so there are only 900 available normal copies for the collectors of the world. The 5c gray black was originally ov-

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erprinted in red and then changed to violet fugitive ink. It now appears in small quantity overprinted in black and we understand that it is destined to become quite a scarce item.

The new series of 1928 has just appeared, issue of 1914 overprinted "ROSELLO 1928" in violet. We have not been able to ascertain as yet the quantities printed but the values are as follows: ½c, 1c, 1c (RdeC), 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 50c and 1 cordoba.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. Mr. R. Roberts informs us that the 4sh carmine and black, type of 1913-15 issue has now appeared on script watermarked paper.

PANAMA. From Mr. A. W. French we learn that the special commemorative issue of Lindbergh stamps was prepared from zinc etched plates and printed at the Canal Press. The paper used appears to us to be, "check safety paper," 2c red, large, upright oblong inscribed, "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA" in three lines at top, aeroplane in central circle with curved inscription beneath reading "HOMENAJE A LINDBERGH," large numeral "2" beneath this inscription, small numerals in both lower corners with "Centesimos de Balboa" in two lines between. As the inscription was so small it was hardly readable, the stamp was overprinted "HOMENAJE A LINDBERGH" in black in two lines. 5c blue on green, large horizontal oblong, map of Panama as central design with aeroplane above, "REPUBLICA DE PANAMA CORREOS" in three lines, numerals of value in lower corners with inscription "HOMENAJE A LINDBERGH" and "CENTESIMOS DE BALBOA" between the numerals.

PARAGUAY. The new high value from this country is of an entirely new design, 5 pesos chocolate, unwatermarked, perforated 11½, upright oblong, medium sized, numerals of value in the upper corners with the word "PESOS" in between, "U. P. U." in ornamental oval beneath the lower left hand numeral, large domed building which is evidently on the principal street of the city of Asuncion, inscribed "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY" in three lines in white letters on a solid background at the bottom.

PERU. The altered design of the Tacna and Arica has now had another change in color. The 2 centavos now appears in a violet blue. They are evidently determined to settle this dispute with postage stamps.

PHILIPPINE. Mr. Walter Bruggmann has kindly sent us full information concerning the new issue of postage due stamps now on order at the United States Government Printing Office, Washington. The new design is upright, oblong, inscribed on top, "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA," in three lines with "POSTAGE DUE" in a curve below. The central design is a postal clerk at the stamp window with a letter in his hand, numerals of value in lower corners with "CENTAVOS" in between. The values and number of stamps ordered are as follows: 4c (1,000,000) 6c (250,000) 8c (500,000) 10c (250,000) 12c (400,000) 16c (250,000) 20c (250,000).

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PORTUGAL. Evidently the Camoes commemoratives did not sell as readily as desired so six values were overprinted for Red Cross or Charity use at the first opportunity the new year allowed. 15c olive green, 16c violet brown, 25c lilac, 40c ultramarine, 1E20 brown, 2E apple green overprinted in red with the Geneva Cross and "porte franco 1928."

RUSSIA. Five additional values of the new series have just appeared, 8Kop. yellow green and 70Kop. olive, portrait of worker, type, 20Kop. dark green, 80Kop. orange, portrait of peasant, type, 18Kop. olive, new portrait design of Lenin in central oval surrounded by an ornamental wreath, numerals of value in lower corners, "KOP" in between, "CC" in upper left corner, "CP" in upper right corner, crossed hammer and sickle at the bottom center of wreath.

SAN MARINO. Commemorating the seventh centenary of the death of St. Francis of Assisi, four most beautiful engraved stamps have been issued, 50c rose, 1.25L blue, 2.50L brown, 5L violet. All four values are large horizontal oblongs. The first two values show a group of religious buildings and the last two values depict the death of St. Francis of Assisi. His body is laying on the ground with two monks at his feet and six angels hovering in the air above.

SIERRA LEONE. The 7d violet and orange is now in issue on script watermarked paper.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. Mr. R. Roberts informs us that the 4d triangle overprinted "SOUTH WEST AFRICA" in two lines and "SUIDWES AFRIKA" in one line, watermarked Springbok as before now comes perforated by single lined machine 11½. The edge margins of the sheet are imperforate.

SUDAN. The high values are now appearing on the new watermarked paper, the first one being, 5pias. green and brown, watermarked Multiple S. G.

SWITZERLAND. Owing to the reduction of postal rates for printed matter both inland and abroad, the colors of three values have been changed, 2½c green and 7½c bright green on buff, William Tell, junior, type of 1908. 15c brown red on buff, William Tell, type of 1914.

BOSTON AUCTIONS

In 1896 I conducted the first Public Auction of Postage Stamps ever held in Boston. Since then I have conducted 338—with a three year period of abeyance from 1917-20. I make no promises other than a square deal, but I can offer you

LONG EXPERIENCE
LOWEST RATES LIBERAL ADVANCE
PROMPT SETTLEMENTS

RESULTS depend upon what you have to sell and the conditions of the market.
MANY RECORDS have been made in my sales.
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Catalogues, free on request.

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ELBE FILE & BINDER CO., InC., 215 Greene St., N. Y. City.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

February 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9674.66	
Admissions	62.00	$9736.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$9240.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$10418.41	
Receipts	228.22	
	$10646.63	
Disbursements	18.90	$10627.73

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 2.90

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 109.35	
Dues Paid in Advance	11.00	$ 120.35

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$2364.86	
Receipts—Dues	343.95	
Reinstatements	6.00	
Interest on Bonds	63.33	
	$2778.14	
Warrants	$ 403.42	$2374.72

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$1838.44	
Receipts—Subscriptions	251.05	
Advertising	1150.40	
Interest on Bonds	16.67	
	$3256.56	
Warrants	$ 68.74	$3187.82
		$35290.18
Cash on Hand	$14672.98	
Bond Investments	20617.20	$35290.18

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Dr. H. A. Davis., Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 6. **February 1, 1928.**

Applications Pending.

Arlidge, Melvern
Benners, W. H.
Bridges, H. A.
Bryan, Harry M.
Cabeldu, A. F.
Cooke, Herbert
Delpy, Jacques H.
Detlor, J. V.
Debrowolsky, W.
Dunntze, Thos.
Fellers, Wm. L.
Gill, Walter L.
Glassco, S. M.
Gordon, D.
Greenwood, C. H.
Hewitt, Chas. A.
Hinckley, C. W. Jr.
Hiton, H. L. K.
Howes, W. H.
Imrie, F. N.
Kelley, W. S.
Kleiman, Geo.
Lacayo, Leop.
Lowell, J. Russell
Mills, Alexander
Noon, J. E.
Reichstein, Paul
Shepard, Harold H.
Thompson, Fisher
Wells, Gordon
Wholey, Wm. N.
Wichman, Fred W.
Williams, Carl C.
Daniker, G. Henry
Ghilain, Jean
Hanna, Rev. L. S.
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir

Reinstatements Pending

8211 Dodds, George

Applications Posted.

Adams, Wm. T., 118 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich. 33; Stock Broker; Frank T. Bennett, 36 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich. By N. R. Hendershott.

Blum, Charles, Box 2199, Manila, Philippines. 29; Accountant; Walter Bruggmann, Box 1314, Manila, P. I. By A. H. Wilhelm.

Boden, Erich, Box 285, Brunswick, Germany. 49; Stamp Dealer; New York Collectors' Club. By Gustave Hamel.

Borcherding, D. H., 21 S. Victoria St., St. Paul, Minn. 40; Bus. Mgr.; R. Schroeder, 585 Grand Ave., St. Paul. By W. B. Kessel.

Bostwick, H. M., 1 Ravenscliffe Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada. 50; Sales Mgr. Westinghouse Co. By J. E. Guest.

Bush, C. J., 1270 Wilson St., Fresno, Calif. 30; Lumber Salesman; Carl Anderson, 661 Bwdy., Fresno. By Robin Lampson.

Carlson, C. A. Jr., 544 Roberts St., Reno, Nev. 34; Clerk, Standard Oil Co., Geo. W. Robinson, 519 Ralston St., Reno. By E. H. Walker.

Cohn, Herman, 24 can Lennepweg, The Hague, Holland. 31; Philatelist; E. Meulman, V. v. Outhoornstr 82, The Hague. By Gustave Hamel.

Cords, Albert L., 558 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis. 26; Chemist; Dr. Louis E. Levi, 781 S. Sherman Blvd., Milwaukee. By R. L. Hustis.

Dovali, M. E., Schrymoverkerstraat 4, Willemstadt, Curacao. 37; Surveyor of Customs. References requested. By J. E. Guest.

Frank, Joseph J., Scarsdale, N. Y. 44; Paper Salesman; Frank Marquis, 15 Park Row, New York City. By Chas. A. Taussig.

Funk, Roy I., 856 Gwinn Place, Seattle, Wash. 34; Clerk, Expt. Impt. G. W. R. Tongue, 1003 Seaboard Bldg., Seattle. By C. S. Ernest.

Gray, Arthur W., Rutland, B. C., Canada. 32; Fruit Grower; B. Hardie, Rutland, B. C. By J. E. Guest.

Heggs, C. W., 711 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. 23; Sales Mgr.; W. F. Somerville, Transcona, Man. By J. E. Guest.

Henshaw, G. H. Jr., 100 Ballantyne Ave. S., Montreal, West. 45; Manufacturer; Christ H. Goulder, Box 535, Montreal. By J. Frank Arthur.

Jones, Carter, 3749 35th St., San Diego, Calif. Legal; Newspaper Printer; The Auto Shop, San Diego. By Fredk. W. Reif.

Jones, H. Bedford, Box 405, Ann Arbor, Mich. 40; Author; B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. By Chas. E. Severn.

Lemm, C. W., 608 Academy St., Brenham, Tex. 55; Trav. Salesman; H. F. Wehmeyer, Brenham, Tex. By A. W. Herr.

McConnell, Wilson H., 4223 N. Moody Ave., Chicago, Ill. 35; Production Clerk; Arthur VanKleeck, 3536 Highland Ave. By H. A. Davis.

McRae, Fred, 2026 Regina St., Regina, Sask., Canada. 41; Financial; J. B. Parker, 2066 Retollock St., Regina. By J. E. Guest.

Montgomery, W. W., 1120 Broadway, Sulphur, Okla. 16; Student; Guaranteed by O. W. Montgomery; Ref., R. C. Green, Sulphur, Okla. By H. W. Broadbent.

Oliver, Margaret S., Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa. Legal; Author; Maurice B. Saul, Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. By Eugene Klein.

Pratt, H. L., 334 Rosedale Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. 45; Property & Tax Agt.; H. S. Seamans, Clare Bros., Winnipeg. By J. E. Guest.

Reeder, J. T., 318 College Ave., Houghton, Mich. 70; Retired; I. E. Swift & Co., Houghton, Mich. By C. F. McAskill.

Rosen, Theodore, 122 S. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 32; Attorney; Chas. H. Sykes, 912 R. E. Trust Bldg., Phila., Pa. By Eugene Klein.

Sage, Max, 300 Laurel St., Pottsville, Pa. 28; Dealer; Fred Beruet, 86 Park Pl., Newark, N. J. By H. A. Davis.

Scharman, Sigmund, 1215 Broadway, Oakland, Calif. 45; Merchant; Al. Davies, 380 14th St., Oakland. By Julius Loeb.

Schwarz, Traugott E., 2564 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y. 34; Barber; J. Alcamisi, 752 Albany St., Schenectady. By J. E. Guest.

Soller, Dr. M. E., 111 N. Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich. 39; Physician; F. M. Miller, Milan, Mich. By Lauren Tremper.

Soule, F. W., 705 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 63; Stamp Dealer; Twin City Optical Co., 204 Donaldson Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. By D. C. Minick.

Tavender, Edward R., 1211 Colbourne Crescent, Calgary, Canada. 24; Barrister at Law; Sun Life Co., Herald Bldg. By J. E. Guest.

Wright, Herbert G., 160 Water St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. 43; Wholesale Merchant; C. Ames, 41 Alexander St., Vancouver. By W. C. Manwaring.

Yant, Robt. W., 204 Eagle Pl. S. W., Canton, Ohio. 33; Tinner; W. G. Saxton, Canton, Ohio. By Edwin I. Baer.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

4578 Bedard, Maurice, 5171 Fabre St., Montreal, P. Q., Canada. 33; Dept. Mgr. Who. D. G.; E. F. Campbell, 207a King St., Sherbrooke. By H. A. Davis.

6914 Eaton, Prof. Fredk. S., 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn. 27; College Prof.; Stephen B. Rice, Col. of Pharmacy, New Haven. By Earle A. Young.

New Members Admitted.

9683 Bauer, Isidor, Braudstatte 3, Vienna, Austria.

9684 Benz, Walter A., 741 E. 227th St., Bronx, New York.

9685 Bold, Fred C., 663 39th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
9686 Boswell, Harrison C., 133 Cherry St., Granville, Ohio.
9687 Chatters, Carl H., 617 E. 3rd St., Flint, Mich.
9688 Cole, Ezra D., R. F. D. #7, Albion, N. Y.
9689 Davidson, Lorin E., 307 1st Ave. S., Grand Forks, N. Dak.
9690 Downey, Melvin M., 10424 86th Ave., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
9691 Gorman, J. C., 216 Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
9692 Gourley, George, c/o Davies Co., 521 Front St., E., Toronto, Canada.
9693 Gray, I. Cushman, Box 444, Redlands, Calif.
9694 Hay, Abdullah N., Box 87, Baghdad, Iraq.
9695 Henschel, John O., 7 Weyburn Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
9696 Hess, Dr. Walter, Nassau, N. P., Bahama Is.
9697 Hyslop, Dr. Geo. H., 116 E. 63 St., New York City.
9698 Kelly, Leonard A., 230 Denver St., Rochester, N. Y.
9699 Koch, William F., Haverhill, N. H.
9700 Lewis, H. L., Cuba 49, Havana, Cuba.
9701 Liepin, Valdemar, Box 335, Harbin, Manchuria, China.
9702 Manter, Everett W., 27 Cedar St., Taunton, Mass.
9703 Miller, Gertrude I., 1113 S. Windsor Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
9704 Papassoturon, Spiros Ch., Rue Alshehis 12, Athens, Greece.
9705 Peabody, Thos. A., 303 W. Main St., North Manchester, Ind.
9706 Peterson, P. D., 411 Putnam St., Eau Claire, Wis.
9707 Ritchie, J. Norman, Box 1018, Lethbridge, Alb., Canada.
9708 Robbins, Walter G., 1 Mountain Rd., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
9709 Sams, E. Dana, 2215 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
9710 Spayth, Harry G., 37 S. Cayuga St., Williamsville, N. Y.
9711 Tune, Newell W., 1801 Vassar St., Glendale, Calif.
9712 Wilson, J. W., 1130 9th St., Des Moines, Ia.
9713 Winter, A. F., Box 572, Savannah, Ga.
7136 Rapkin, George C., 151 Goswell Rd., London, England.

Reinstated.

6258 Cook, Horace J., 134 Lake St., Auburn, Me.
4272 Grimes, J. Gordon B., Shiprock, N. M.
4908 Roth, Percy, 138 Cooper Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.
5901 Rothschild, Sigmund I., Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

Replaced on Roll.

This is a case where it is alleged that a sales circuit was delivered to a servant and lost. The Postoffice disclaimed responsibility. Mr. Spohn when called upon to make returns for the circuit, refused. He was expelled by the Board of Directors. Later the Postoffice Dept. acknowledged responsibility and the Board of Vice-Presidents instructs that Mr. Spohn be reinstated in good standing.

6853 Spohn, Lewis G., 100 Tenby Rd., Llanerch, Pa.

Resignation Received.

5596 Reynolds, Chas. S., 37 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

Resignation Pending.

6371 Wickes, L. W., 1206 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Resignations Accepted.

5629 Habicht, H. R., 161 Hudson St., New York City.
7099 Bowman, Jno. H., 445 15th St., Paterson, N. J.

Deceased.

4322 Pember, Karl, Woodstock, Vt.
5667 Devries, Arthur, 284 Wall Ave., Paterson, N. J.
182—6414 Parsons, Wm. E., 1054 Worthington St., Springfield, Mass.

Expelled by the Council.

8930 Sweeney, Jas. M., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Application Returned.

Ancianx, L., 164 St. James St., Montreal, Canada.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

This list is being made up and will be published in our March 1 Report.

Membership Summary.

Membership January 1, 1928		4167
New Members		32
Reinstated		4
		4203
Resignations Accepted	2	
Deceased	3	
Expelled by Council	1	6
Total Membership February 1, 1928		4197

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

The contract for printing the Society publications for the calendar year 1928, has been awarded by the Board of Directors to J. W. Stowell Printing Co., Federalsburg, Md.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

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"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr. The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 10. Whole No. 46.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Elizabeth L. Goes Into the Stamp Business. To set at rest any rumors or criticism that is likely to be circulated by certain parties that take every possible opportunity to attempt to injure your Sales Manager with the membership and officers of the A. P. S. we want to be the first to tell you that the KOLAR CO. of Dallas, Texas, Dealers in postage stamps for collectors is none other than Elizabeth L. Guest, an A. P. S. member. Please believe us when we say that J. Eustace Guest has no part in this enterprise. By this announcement we are not admitting that your Sales Mgr. has no right to individually enter the stamp business or do anything else he desires to do as long as he complies with the rules governing his office and does not neglect his duties. These duties do however take all the time he has to devote to stamps so when his "better half" found she had some time to spare she decided to try some dealing in stamps without the aid of her husband. The Kolar Co. will not do any approval business and so will in no way conflict with the Sales Dept. This Company will deal in sets and packets only by mail from printed lists. Mrs. Guest has two well trained assistants to help in the detail work of the Sales Dept. and as they have now become so competent that they can do this work without her constant supervision she decided to launch forth in a business of her own. We wish her every success, and, if we do say it ourselves, we hope her personal enteprise will have the same consistent growth which her aid has given the Sales Department. We feel her many friends will also wish her good luck and hope that she attains her ambition of establishing a real stamp store in the Dallas business section. The address of the Kolar Co. is 1401 Allen Bldg., Dallas, Texas. (Not the Sales Dep't.). Yes, this is free advertising for her as we pay for this space personally.

The Convention Seat. Considerable talk last year at St. Louis with regard to placing the convention seat on the ballot, that is making a nomination for same the same as for officers and letting the members at large vote for it, or just leaving a blank space on the ballot so the members voting can signify their choice. Not a bad idea. Because those in attendance at any convention usually come from nearby territory and consequently the members residing in other sections of the country might feel that they would like a convention near them, but could not attend to push the matter. So why not adopt this plan of selection of the convention city, then the cities wanting the meeting could do a little soliciting of the membership before the ballots go in and would have equal chance with all others. Seems fair doesn't it.

One of our special circuits: Brought the following comment from a member, and he resides in a large Eastern city too. "This was a good circuit and while I have about 30,000 varieties, I was able to get over 500 stamps from the circuit. I realize that it is hard to get cheap stamps when a collection gets large, but I believe I got some very desirable stamps and some that I have been looking for." His check was under $60.00, just think adding 500 stamps to a collection of over 30,000 varieties at around 10c a piece. You cannot do it any other better way than by asking for one of our "jumbo" special circuits, of lower valued stamps.

We need for circulation. Beside U. S. which is always wanted, some books of the better class of M & M Revenues, in good condition. Also used blocks of four of any country. Mint B. C. 20th Century; 20th Century used of all countries, especially South and Central American and all new issues; Holland and Colonies and good 19th century Scandinavians. Can you send some please We don't need 19th Century Australians, Ceylon, Natal etc. The demand for 19th British Cols seems to be confined to BNA and BWI and a few out of the way countries, but very little demand for used Australians, India, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, etc. doubtless due to the usual condition of such specimens and the increasing popularity of 20th Century stamps. Also 19th century mint British Colonials seem to be meeting with some favor.

It is too highbrow for you? Every little while we get a "kick" on the "AP" that it is too much for the specialist, too "high brow" etc. You who kick and you others who might, do you realize that the "AP" is the official organ of YOUR Society, and that Mr. Fennel would appreciate suggestions and articles from you that would tend to make the magazine more attractive to the general collector. Don't kick if you do not do your part, rather get in touch with Mr. Fennel with your suggestions. We would be pleased to publish any criticisms and suggestions in our column, send them in. We pay for this space so be brief. Let's all get in with Mr. Fennel and do our part to make the AP. attractive, if in your opinion it is not now.

Precancels. Members collecting precancels do not overlook the fact that we are in a position to send you a nice lot of 30 to 50 books direct for you to have plenty to compare with your collection. It is not unusual for a member to add as many as 500 items to his collection from one of these large precancel circuits. We can also use some books of precancels to sell, but watch the net prices for you as a precancel collector know what collectors of these items will pay.

Why so many dropped for non-payment of dues? Is it because the A. P. S. is not filling the wants of its members or what. We find that in a number of cases that members did not treat the notice of dues as sent out with the ballot as notice for payment, and why should they, these ballots and notices were sent out in July and the dues were not payable till Sept. 1st. Very few people pay their bills 30 or 60 days in advance. We believe that if the due notices are sent out separately, even though it means a little extra expense to the Society, we believe that there will be a saving because the dues will be paid promptly.

Hav you gotten that one new member yet? If not, why not do it this month? Let's get 1000 new members before August so we can show a 5000 membership at the time of the Convention. You can do this for your Society in a few minutes of effort and really while it is not compulsory, it seems to us that you should do just this little work on behalf of the A. P. S. this year. How many non-members are in your local club, make a canvass and then sign up some. Need some application blanks? They are yours for the asking.

I'll bet you the postage. That's what I say. If you will take a chance on one of our circuits, if you have never seen one, I will bet you the return postage that you will be more than satisfied and that you will find something you need. Just name the countries, anything but U. S., and say when you write: "I take you up on that bet, send one of those guaranteed return postage circuits." We will do the rest and you will be pleased. At least we think so from the satisfaction other members are getting.

The Midwest Exhibition. Do not overlook this bet. Do your part for philately. Lend your support and also try and attend. These are the kind of demonstrations that tend to make philately solid with the public. We look for a great revival of philately in the territory around Cleveland and the Mid-west after the exhibition. Be able to say "I helped." Make that possible Now.

A good way to keep your dues paid. The bylaws provide that if a member has books in circulation in the sales department, and that he has not paid his dues, the sales manager shall after a certain time send the dues to the Treasurer and charge the members sales account. We paid over 60 this way this year. If you keep books always with us you will not have to worry about your dues, they will be taken care of each year. Foreign members also have us pay their dues, furnish catalogs, pay advertising bills and subscription bills etc. for them and charge their account. This is a little extra service, that we are willing to perform.

Our Finance Company. The several requests we receive from members asking if we could advance money as soon as stamps are entered in the department has convinced us to decide to organize a finance company. We will make such loans to members at a regular rate of interest and hold their stamps in the department by assignment as security liquidating the money loaned from sales. This seems a practical way to work out this problem. We have taken over the charter of a Finance Company and will be glad to have subscription to the securities of the corporation for such purposes. There will be two classes of security, one a 7% bond, 20 years, paying 1¾ % every three months, the other common stock at $10 a share. Now we will see if there is a demand for such a company, if so then let us have a word from some of you who wish to join me in this enterprise. The bonds in addition to the 7% will share ⅓ of the profits with the common stock, in a few years this ought to bring 2% or 3% more. May we have a few subscriptions. Or we will be glad to send additional information on request.

Here is a comment worthy of your consideration. If you are planning on entering some books with us to sell, read this carefully, it might save you a lot of

disappointment after your books have been in several months and they are retired with just nominal sales. This from a prominent buyer for his own collection. "By the way of comment I am of the opinion that a few of our members have the idea that the Society sales department is a dumping ground for a lot of material that the rest of us have distributed to the winds long ago, and at the same time so many sellers mount their offierings as untidily as possible. At the same time having observed the workings of your department I desire to express my heartiest appreciation of the work that you are doing and the way you are doing it. You have my support at all times." Get the high points. Entering stamps that you would not on account of condition or otherwise put in your own collection; mounting the books untidily. We have always tried to impress the latter mention. Suppose you went in Woolworth or Kresge where articles are displayed on counters and everything was topsy-turvy, it would not look attractive to you, would it? Well the books entered where stamps are not lined up on the pages etc. put in haphazardly etc. just do not appeal to buyers at all. Think this over, and be governed accordingly.

One Cent Each—About 8,000 varieties regardless of catalog. Also approvals by countries at attractive discounts. J. H. D. Reynolds, Flint, Mich.

Luxemburg, Congo, Belgium—Want lists filled, approvals 60 to 80% disc. against ref.—V. Lamberts, 286 Blvd Lambermont, Brussels.

For Sale. Private British Colonial Collection—$300. Also other items. Walter Loebl, Box 65, University, Va.

Wanted—Letters, franked or otherwise, of early Americans, especially Presidents and Department Officials. I have duplicates Presidential Franks to sell or will exchange for similar items. Harry M. Konwiser, Box 65, Sta. W., New York.

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51 West 48th St. (Collectors Club Bldg) N. Y. City
Member A. P. S., A. S. D. A.

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My approval department is divided into three classes:

1st United States.

2nd British Colonies.

3rd French Colonies.

May I send you a selection on approval? If so, kindly state the class you are interested in, and I will be pleased to forward you a trial consignment.

Reference required. (Your bank and two stamp dealers preferred).

Local buyers are invited to inspect my counter books.

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To gain their friendship too, we have instituted a new Branch and invite all Collectors and Dealers to make a trial.

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Your limit: 50% on Scott prices.

Scott No.	Cat.	Our price
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28	15.00	4.80
30	6.00	2.00
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We further offer: Bavaria: Scott 86-91 $6.00, 94-175, 193-236 Ludwig 123 val. $1.50; 176-191, 238-254, 256-275, 540-557, 558-575 each set 25c. Danzig 1-18 90c; 19-23 15c; 25-30 1.25; 30b-30f 10.00; 30g-30m 2.25; 30n-30t 5.00.

German Colonies getting very rare: 100 diff. 3.25. Postage extra. Deposit will save much time instead of fetching references first. Lists wholesale and retail with 100 mint stamps free. In any case you cannot go fail as you can fix your own prices.

ARNS & SCHROTT

Dusseldorf, Rhineland, Palmenstr. 7.

BARGAIN BOOKS

AT 60 TO 80% DISCOUNT!

Approvals sent against references from a splendid stock of 5000 diff. European, British and South American Stamps. I also have a large stock of old Greece and European war stamps on original covers. Try my approvals and you will be satisfied.

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VIENNA 9 AUSTRIA

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 41. APRIL, 1928. No.7.

1847-1856 United States Year-Dated Cancellations.

By CARROLL CHASE.

Six similar lists have already appeared—the first as long ago as April 1913. Since the last one was published a considerable number of new year-dated cancellations have been found, making a new list desirable. May I ask that additions be reported promptly so that the list in the 3c 1851-'57 handbook (which it is hoped will appear this winter) may be more nearly complete.

By 1857 year-dates had come into such general use that any attempt to list them is seemingly unwise. The same is true of the remaining years during which the 1857 stamps were current. The name in the list appears exactly as in the postmark. Unless otherwise noted the postmark is in black and in the usual circular form with the date—month, day and year—in the middle. I should be glad to see any year-dated cancellations **but only for the years mentioned** from towns which are not listed. Address Carroll Chase, 114 78th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y.

1847

Brazos (Texas) June 9, 1847 (in two straight lines).
P't. Isabel (Texas) Jan. 28, 1847 (in two straight lines) (P't.—Point).

1850

Corpus Christi Texas Oct 7 1850 (in two straight lines).

1851

Plainfield Vt. Jan 18 1851 (Blue) (In two straight lines).
Sonora, California Dec 2 1851 (Blue) (In two straight lines).

1852

Greenville Maine Aug 13 52 "13 52" in one line.
Hagamans Mills, N. Y. Aug 9 1852 (In two straight lines).
Sonora, California Jan 23 1852 (Blue.) (In two straight lines).
.....ertow.....Jan 8 1852 (Blue).

1853

Greenville Maine Mar ? 53 "? 53" in one line.
New York Jul 11 1853 (This postmark was used from July 11 to July 26, 1853 inclusive. Every date in this period has been seen excepting July 24).
New Haven Con. Jul 13 1853.

1854

Recd. Phila. P. O. July 14 1854 (In one straight line in an octagonal frame. I am not entirely sure of this one.)

1855

Ann Arbor Mich. Nov 3 1855
Bellows Falls Vt. Sep 22 1855
Du Buque Iowa Dec 28 1855
Farmville Va. Sept 28 1855
Henderson Ky. Jun 21 1855
Hornellsville N. Y. Oct 11 1855 (I am not entirely sure of this one.)
Ithaca N. Y. Jul 2 1855
Marshall Mich. Jul 24 1855
Memphis Ten. Sep 19 1855 (Blue.)
Nevada City Cal. Dec 18 1855 10 PAID
Newburyport Ms. Dec 21 1855 (Red.)
New Haven Con. Sep 17 1855
New York Oct 25 1855
New York Sep 21 1855 (Red)
Pittsburgh Pa. Jun 20 1855
Rutland Vt. Dec 20 1855 (Red)
Saint Paul M. T. Jul 27 1855
San Francisco Cal. Sep 20 1855 10 Paid (Red)
South Danvers Ms. Dec 5 1855 (No circle around the postmark)
Washington D. C. Jun 3 1855
Yreka Calif. Oct 15 1855
Columbus, O. Dec. 12 1855
Huntsville, Ala. Dec. 19 1855 (Blue)
Massillon, O. Oct. 26 1855 (Not entirely certain of this)

1856

Annapolis Md. Dec 19 1856
Ann Arbor Mich. Aug 29 1856
Augusta Ga. May 21 1856
Burlington Iowa. Aug 28 1856
Chicago Ill. May 20 1856
Cleveland Ten. Jul 2 1856
Columbia Cal. Dec 25 1856
Columbia Ten. Jan 9 1856
Columbus O. Jun 2 1856
Concord N. C. April 24 1856 (In two straight lines. No frame.)
Cuyahoga Falls O. Dec 12 1856 (Blue)
Du Buque Iowa Feb 9 1856
E. Saginaw Mich. Nov 12 1856
Elmira N. Y. Jun 20 1856 (Blue)
Farmville Va. Sep 12 1856
Flint Mich. Mar 3 1856

Freehold N. J. Sep 12 1856
Galveston Tex. Feb 24 1856
Haerlem N. Y. Sep 4 1856 (Red)
Hannibal Mo Nov 8 1856
Helena Ark. May 26 1856
Henderson Ky. Sep 17 1856
Henry Ill. Dec 13 1856
Hudson N. Y. May 20 1856
Huntsville Ala. Mar 8 1856 (Blue)
Indianapolis Ind. Dec 29 1856
Ithaca N. Y. May 12 1856
Johnstown N. Y. Nov 26 1856
Keokuk Iowa. Aug 1 1856
Kingston N. Y. Jun 26 1856
Litchfield Ct. Oct 7 1856
Manchester N. H. Dec 17 1856
Marshall Mich. Jan 10 1856
Memphis Ten. Feb 26 1856 (Blue)
Meriden Ct. Jan 25 1856 (I am not entirely sure of this one.)
Middleborough Ms. Jul 1 1856
Nashua N. H. May 16 1856 (Blue)
Newark N. J. Sep 17 1856
Newburyport Ms. Mar 10 1856 (Red)
New Haven Con. Jan 21 1856
New Haven Con. Mar 19 1856 (Red)
New York Jan 5 1856 ("PAID" is sometimes found at the bottom of this postmark.)
New York Apr 1 1856 (Red)
Norwich Ct. Apr 14 1856
Paris Ky. Nov 5 1856
Pittsburgh Pa. Jul 12 1856
Port Lavaca Tex. Oct 29 1856
Princeton Ill. Apr 12 1856
Richmond Va. May 19 1856
Rock Island Ill. Jul 8 1856
Rondout N. Y. Mar 5 1856
Rutland Vt. Nov 26 1856
Canajoharie, N. Y. Nov. 3 1856
Washington, D. C. April 30 1856 FREE
Rutland Vt. Jun 5 1856 (Red)
Sacramento City Cal. Nov 19 1856
St. Anthonys Falls M. T. Apr 10 1856
St. Joseph Mo. Jul 26 1856
Saint Paul M. T. Nov 5 1856
St. Louis Mo. Jun 2 1856
Salem Ms. Nov 8 1856 (Red)
Seymour Ct. Aug 11 1856 (Blue)
Sonora Cal. Feb 1 1856
South Danvers Ms. Jan 2 1856 (No circle around the postmark)
Springfield O. Mar 6 1856
Sumter S. C. Nov 5 1856 (Red)
Syracuse N. Y. Apr 24 1856
Trenton N. J. Apr 7 1856
Trenton N. J. Jun 11 1856 (Red)

Troy N. Y. Oct 12 1856 (With and without PAID at the bottom of the postmark)
Waltham Mass. Sep 11 1856
Washington D. C. Jan 11 1856
Washington City D. C. Sep 15 1856
Westchester Pa. Sep 16 1856
Westfield Ms. Apr 21 1856
Worcester Ms. Sep 5 1856
Yreka Cal. Oct 15 1856

Philately Land.

A. F. EICHELSDOERFER, A. P. S. #9593.

I know a place where kings meet fools,
Where nations need no League to test,
Oceans and Lakes, Falls and Pools,
A place where the East meets West.

The East meets West in this wonder Land
And the rivers feed its soil,
Mountain and Jungle, Desert and Sea,
A place where there is no toil.

There is no toil in this place I know,
Where work is a Labor of Love,
The Lion and Lamb are playmates,
And the Eagle roosts with the Dove.

The Eagle roosts with the Dove 'tis true,
Where a Guard can sleep at his post,
The Sword is sheathed in this Land of mine,
For no fortress guards its coast.

To you who have dreamed of that Wonderful Spring,
That was to make Youth of Old Age,
You'll pity De Leon his shortsighted Quest,
For not consulting a Sage.

Had he but considered the proper source,
Aladdin and his wonderful Lamps,
His search would have found at the rainbows end,
A colorful collection of stamps.

The Search renewed in this Land of mine,
Is a continual round of joy;
At last you will hear of a Fountain of Youth,
That can change an old man to a boy.

This Fountain of Youth is not a spring,
That bursts through the burning sand;
It's the Will and the Way of those who play,
In old Philately Land.

Philately Land where the East meets West
And where the sun will always shine,
For the North and the South are blended in one
In that Old Stamp Album of Mine.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

XVIII.—The 1898 Provisionals.

The year 1898 saw a veritable flood of surcharged provisionals in Guatemala mostly of the values of 1c, 2c and 6c though one 10c denomination was made. It might be wondered why new supplies were not ordered from New York. The real reason was probably one of finances. After the disastrous exhibition of 1897, which not only failed to recoup its cost but resulted in heavy loss, the exchequer was in a parlous state and as the American Bank Note Company had the uncomfortable habit of demanding C. O. D. the treasury simply could not stand the strain of cash transactions. Consequently as supplies of certain values ran short the authorities had to do the best they could to meet the deficiency and this, of course, took the form of surcharging other values. A sort of hand to mouth policy was followed and the result was an addition of no less than 27 new varieties during the year. The authorities can hardly be accused of attempting to exploit collectors for the quantities issued were so small and their total cash value so meagre that as a means of enriching a depleted treasury they can hardly be considered.

An official Notice dated May 11th, 1898 authorized the creation of 100,000 each of the 1c and 6c by surcharging the little used 5c value of 1888. On July 29th following there was again a shortage of these two denominations and also of the 10c value and the creation of various quantities of these temporary stamps by surcharging other values was officially ordered. Even this did not suffice for long, for in September there was again a dearth of 6c stamps and once more the old reliable printing press was called on for assistance. As some of the 10c red were overprinted it is presumed that enough cash had been scraped together to order a further lot of 10c stamps from New York.

The surcharges were printed in black or red and the type for the 1c and 6c was the same. The overprint consisted of the date "1898" at top with a thin bar below, then the numeral of value and at the bottom "centavo" or "centavos". For the 10c the arrangement was the same but the numerals "10" were upright instead of sloping, the date was in antique instead of Roman numerals, and "centavos" was in slightly smaller lettering.

There are many errors in these stamps all of which will be found recorded in the check list. Care should be exercised in the purchase of these, and in fact of most other Guatemalan errors, for there are numerous very clever counterfeits, some of which seems to have been made from the actual type used in surcharging the genuine stamps.

In September, 1898, when further supplies of temporary 6c stamps were made, there was another shortage of the 1c and 2c denomination. Apparently all the postage stamps that could be spared had been used up so recourse was

had to fiscal stamps. The large 1c blue stamp of 1895 was used and this was surcharged "CORREOS—NACIONALES" in two lines for the 1c and "CORREOS—NACIONALES—2—CENTAVOS" for the 2c. The overprints were both in red. These fiscal stamps were produced by lithography and have the arms of the republic in the centre on a small slightly slanted oval which is supported by cherubs. Around this is curved "REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA" and below is "TIMBRE". In the centre, at the top, is a monogram of the letters "R G", in the upper angles the numeral "1" is shown on circular discs, and across the bottom, on a straight label, is "U.. CENTAVO". The regular perforation for these stamps is 12 but they are also found with a compound perf. of 12 and 14, the 14 gauge usually being the vertical one.

Even this did not suffice for the September demand, so far as the 2c value was concerned, and a number of the new 1c fiscal stamps recently received from London were overprinted "CORREOS—NACIONALES—2—CENTAVOS" in four lines in black. Other values of these fiscal stamps were utilized in the following month to make more 1c and 2c stamps and in December of the same year a quantity of 6c provisionals were made by surcharging the 1, 5 and 10 peso stamps of the revenue series. The surcharges were in either black or red. In a few cases the same denomination is found with both black and red overprints. Where this occurs one is really an error of color but to prevent confusion in the check list they are treated as major varieties. The type employed for surcharging was literally on its last legs so that all sorts of minor varieties, chiefly due to broken and defective type, may be found. In addition there are numerous errors so that all in all the provisionals of 1898 make a perplexing and annoying group for the Guatemala enthusiast.

The fiscal stamps produced in London were engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd. They are tall narrow stamps with the Arms of the republic in the centre and the usual inscriptions above and below and are handsome labels. A striking feature of the design is the beautifully ornamented background. These stamps were all printed in fugitive colors so care should be taken not to immerse them in water.

In the following check list the numbers given in parenthesis are those of the total quantities issued of the several values.

Check List.

May-Sept., 1898. Stamps of previous issues overprinted with new values. No wmk. Perf. 12.

A. Surcharged in red

1c on 5c violet (100,000)
  (a) Double surcharge, one in black
1c on 50c olive green (50,000)
  (a) Inverted surcharge
6c on 5c violet (100,000)
  (a) Inverted surcharge
  (b) Double surcharge
  (c) Double surcharge, one inverted
  (d) "1988" for "1898"
  (e) "1988" for "1898" inverted
6c on 150c dark blue (20,000)
10c on 20c emerald green (20,000)

B. Surcharge in black

1c on 25c red-orange (30,000)

1c on 75c rose (50,000)
6c on 10c red (10,000)
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
(c) Double surcharge, one inverted
(d) Double surcharge, one in red
6c on 20c emerald green (20,000)
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Inverted surcharge, one in red
6c on 100c red brown (20,000)
6c on 200c yellow (20,000)
(a) Inverted surcharge

Sept. 1898. Large fiscal stamp of 1895 overprinted for postal use and with new value in red. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c dark blue (150,000)
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
(c) Perf. compound of 12 and 14
2c on 1c dark blue (110,000)
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge, one inverted
(c) Perf. compound of 12 and 14

Sept.-Dec. 1898. Tall fiscal stamps, dated "1898", overprinted with new values. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

A. Surcharge in Red

1c on 10c blue-grey (150,000)
(a) "C" of "CENTAVO" omitted
2c on 1c lilac rose
(a) Inverted surcharge
2c on 5c purple (103,500)
(b) Double surcharge
2c on 10c blue-grey (22,200)
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge, one in red

B. Surcharge in Black

(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge, one inverted
(c) Double surcharge, one in red
(d) Double surcharge, one in red which is inverted
(e) Double surcharge, one in red, the black one being inverted
2c on 5c purple
(a) Inverted surcharge
2c on 10c blue grey
2c on 25c red (14,300)
(a) Inverted surcharge
6c on 1 peso purple (20,000)
6c on 5p gray-violet (10,000)
(a) Inverted surcharge
6c on 10p emerald green (10,000)

XIX.—The 1c Provisional of 1899

In May 1899 a German paper chronicled the receipt of the tall 1c fiscal stamp overprinted in black with "CORREOS NACIONALES" to convert it into a temporary postage stamp. This stamp is listed in Gibbons catalogue but its authenticity is much in doubt. It was said to have been issued by a postmaster in a small town on his own responsibility and apparently was never recognized by the Guatemalan government.

The "Monthly Journal" for October, 1899, contains a paragraph stating "a correspondent states that owing to a continued famine of 1c stamps, 50,000 5c labels were converted to the lower value early in September. He adds that the republic is so hard up that it cannot obtain a fresh supply of stamps from New York. It would be almost worth the while of collectors to raise a subscription to provide Guatemala with stamps, on condition that no more provisional issues are made".

The stamps overprinted for this provisional was the 5c of 1888 and the decree authorizing its use was dated September 9th, 1899. The surcharge is in red in two lines, thus: "Un 1 Centavo—1899", and the usual crop of errors was made.

Check List.

Sept. 1899. Stamp of 1888 surcharged with new value in red. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c on 5c purple
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge
- (c) Double surcharge, one inverted

XX.—The 1c Provisional of 1900

The number of stamps surcharged to meet the deficiency of 1c labels in September 1899 was ridiculously small and, of course, did not last long. By February 1900 more 1c stamps were necessary and half a million of the 10c of 1887-94 were surcharged "1900—1—CENTAVO" in three lines in black. Evidently enough money had been raised somehow to purchase a goodly supply of this 10c denomination from New York. This stamp may be found with the overprint inverted and double.

Check List.

Feb. 1900. Stamp of 1887-94 surcharged with new value in black. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c on 10c red
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge

XXI.—The Postal Union Colors

A decree dated June 11th, 1900 announced several changes of color which were necessitated by Postal Union requirements so far as the 1c, 2c and 5c were

concerned. These three values were issued in green, red and blue respectively and to prevent confusion new colors were allotted to the other values of the series first issued in 1887-94.

This same decree ordered the demonetizing of all old stamps (including provisionals) except the 50c, 75c, 100c, 150c and 200c values of 1886. These five stamps of the lithographed series had never been replaced by stamps of similar denomination except during the short life of the 1897 exposition set.

The same plates were used as before and all values were in circulation by the end of July 1900.

The 5c is found with straight edge at either left or right like the corresponding stamps of 1888. Mr. Langstroth tells me he has a sheet of the 1c which shows straight edge right. Curiously enough, the 1c in blue is not known in this state.

A little more than two years later the two highest values of the set—the 20c and 25c—were again changed in color, being printed in deep brown and blue-green respectively. It is said that 10,000 of each were printed without orders from the Government and without any apparent reason for the change. They were, however, accepted by the Guatemalan Post-office and placed on sale in September, 1902.

Check List.

1900-02. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c dark green
2c carmine
5c blue
6c pale green
10c bistre brown
20c purple
20c deep brown
25c yellow
25c blue green

XXII.—The Provisional Stamps of 1901.

In spite of the fact that new supplies of the 1c were received in 1900 in May of the following year the usual shortage of 1c stamps occurred and there was at the same time a scarcity of 2c stamps. The demonetized 20c green stamp of the 1887-94 series was used to supply the deficiency and was overprinted in black. The surcharge was in three lines, viz.: "1901—1 (2)—CENTAVO (S)" and the original value was obliterated by a series of ten short bars arranged in five horizontal rows.

How many were surcharged I do not know but two months later it was again necessary to issue 1c provisionals. This time the obsolete 25c was utilized and surcharged "UN—1—CENTAVO—1901" in four lines in black.

All three varieties are known with inverted and double surcharges.

Check List.

May-July, 1902. Stamps of previous issue overprinted with new values in black. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c on 20c green
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
2c on 20c green
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
1c on 25c orange
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

DANIEL F. KELLEHER

Boston, Mass.—Jan. 11, 12 and 13, 1928.

C. R. Hurd Collection of United States.

10c Stamps of 1847.

10c black (40L) with sheet margin at right, superb copy lightly cancelled in red on cover from Charleston, S. C. to N. Y. ($45)	140.00
10c black (41L), extremely fine copy tied to cover with light blue grid. Fayetteville, N. C. to Phila., handsome cover ($45)	115.00
5c red brown, superb copy can. several times "PAID" in red ($17)	58.00
5c red brown, vert. pair with red "10" in circle on each stamp, ex. fine..	108.00
1c dark blue type 1a No. 30b, light black town canc., superb, rare ($125)	330.00
Block of twelve (3 by 4), (51, 52, 53 to 81, 82, 83R1L), wide margins top, right and bottom, sheet margin and part of center line at left, o. g. and extremely fine in spite of light crease between second and third horizontal rows, rare piece	470.00
1851, 5c red brown No. 34 wide margins, o. g., remarkably fine ($350).	215.00
1851, Remarkably fine block of four with nearly half of the block adjoining stamps showing at right, Type II at top, type III at bottom, light Columbia, Cal. pmk. inc. '57 year date, rare piece ($300).....	470.00
1860, 30c orange No. 38, exceptionally fine copy ($400)	400.00

1857, 5c brown, type I, block of four with green town cancellation, well centered and remarkably fine in spite of a tiny nick at upper left of upper right stamp. Handsome piece. Extremely rare ($400) 281.00
Remarkably fine vertical block of six with imprint and plate number on sheet margin at left, full o. g., a beautiful block of 4, Cat. $100 .... 415.00
1857, Mint block of four from the early plate with S. E. corner sheet margins. Remarkably fine though perfs touch at right. Far rarer than a block of the remainders from Plate 3 cataloguing $75.00.... 305.00
1857, 24c, mint block of four, well centered and remarkable fine. Handsome ($200) 360.00
1857, 30c orange, mint block of 4, well cent., v. f., rare ($350) 510.00
— 5c buff, o. g. extremely fine, very rare ($300) 380.00
— 24c red lilac No. 70, o. g., remarkably fine ($50) 117.50
1861, 90c blue in a mint block of four, very fine tho perfs just touch at left. Handsome piece, very rare ($300) 305.00
— 1c to 90c, block of four of each, overprinted with red "control" numbers, 10 varieties, a very fine and rare set 85.00
— 3c rose No. 79 o. g. remarkably fine ($85) 120.00
— 15c black No. 91, block of four with sheet margin at left, o. g. very fine, rare block ($350) 370.00
— 2c black No. 93 and British Columbia 5c rose No. 5, used on face of franked 10c green envelope No. 2337. All three stamps canc. in black and the 5c rose canc. also with blue numerals "35." The blue oval canc. "Wells, Fargo & Co., Victoria" is stamped in the center of cover. Fine condition 120.00
— 10c green, No. 96, superb mint block of 4 with imprint at top ($200) 285.00
1869, 3c, Very fine copy tied to cover in black with Waterbury, "Old women's head" canc. Superb cover 175.00
1869, 10c yellow and France 10c bistre No. 31 used together on forwarded cover, Quincy, Mass. to Paris. Both stamps tied, neat cover. 85.00
1869, 10c yellow used on cover from San Francisco to Peru with a 24c gray lilac No. 99, both stamps tied with black rosette, very fine..... 82.00
1869, 10c orange, block of four with sheet margin at top and left, o. g. very fine though perfs just touch at bottom, Ex. rare ($500)..... 510.00
1869, 15c brown & blue, block of 4, o. g. ex. fine, rare block ($200).... 225.00
— 15c blue and brown, Picture inverted, No. 119b, lightly cancelled, a really fine copy of this rarity in spite of minute thin spot ($1000).. 575.00
1869, 24c green and violet, block of 4, neatly canc. in black and well centered. Remarkable fine except for tiny tear in one stamp. Handsome piece ($800) 515.00
— 24c green and violet, centre inv. No. 120b, lightly cancelled in red, perfs touch, still an exceptionally fine copy ($600) 455.00
— 30c blue and dark carmine used on a small cover from New York to France with a 10c yellow No. 116. The stamps neatly cancelled in black and a blue foreign postmark falls on the 10c. Very fine 162.50
1869, 90c deep carmine and black, horizontal block of six, wonderfully fine in spite of minute tear in margin of upper left stamp. Handsome piece, great rarity 830.00
— 7c vermilion No. 128, block 4, o. g., v. f., very rare block ($400)... 410.00
— 10c brown, No. 150, horizontal pair on cover, Shanghai, China, to Hingham, Mass., stamps tied with black star, extremely fine 52.00
— 30c oranbe brown, imperf. block of 4 from corner of sheet No. 217a, o. g. very fine, a rare block ($140) 150.00
— 4c blue (error) No. 233a, o. g. very fine, rare ($300) 325.00

U. S. Revenues—Inverted Medallions.

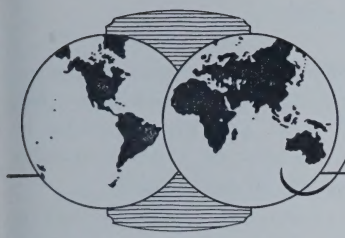
1c blue and black No. 3934, repair at top, well cent., attractive ($60) ... 35.00
2c blue and black No. 3935, perfs touch right and cut by cancelling device, but appearance fine ($100) 101.00
5c blue and black No. 3936, very fine tho perfs touch. Herring bone canc., very rare ($150) 240.00
10c blue and black No. 3937, very fine, rare 85.00
70c blue and black No. 3941, herring bone cancellation. A fine copy of this rare stamp though perfs touch ($300) 390.00
$1.00 No. 3942a, punch canc. neatly repaired, very fine ($80) 86.00
$5.00 blue and black No. 3943, lightly pen marked, 3 tiny thin spots. An attractive copy, very rare ($225) 180.00
30c orange and black No. 3963, very fine ($85) 98.00
Inverted, 1c green and black No. 3980a, thin, very rare ($225) 246.00

J. M. BARTELS CO.

New York City—Feb. 4, 1928.

U. S. on Original Cover.

1851, 3c claret, very good copy, tied with green canc. MYSTIC, Ct., also penmark ($4) ..... $ 4.50
— 3c, fine copy, well cent. green canc. LANCASTER, PA. ($4) 4.25
— 3c orange brown, with bottom sheet margin, fine copy, nicely centered, green canc. NEW LONDON, CT. 3 PAID, OCT. 22, 1851 ..... 6.50
— 3c orange brown, blue grid canc. and twice STEAMBOAT in scroll, also postmark of BUFFALO, stamp and cover fine ($7.50) 20.00
1847, 5c, fine copy tied to cover with red grid, from PROVIDENCE, R. I., also "5" all in magenta, choice ($15) 15.25
1867, 12c, fine, well centered copy, tied to cover from SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. to Scotland dated APR 20, 1869 (97) ($6) 7.25
Rei-Issue, 5c brown on cover N. Y. to Berlin 1884, fine (unused $25) (105) 21.50
1862, 5c brown used with Gt. Britain 1p and 1½p (forwarding charge to Italy), very fine (205) 11.50
1883, 2c, canc. a blue framed shield and SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. all in blue, very fine 7.75
1887, 2c green, strip of three canc. DEUTSCHE SEEPOST, LINIE, NEW YORK, 31 MARCH, also pmk. SOUTHAMPTON PACKET, letter addressed to Germany, with it Col. envelope 2c, with DEUTSCH-AMERIK, SEEPOST, also Col. 5c envelope nicely canc. GERMAN SEA P. O..... 30.00
1895, 2c, block of four from booklet, on back of envelope, each stamp distinctly canc. with a kicking mule, on 2c envelope on buff paper, with same canc., from PORT TOWNSEND, WASH. 15.00
Interior, 12c, on small official sized cover, magenta canc. tied with FORT SIMCOE, WASH. TER. DEC. 20, 1882, fine and rare 30.50
— 6c, two copies on soft paper, official env. with similar FORT SIMCOE.. 11.00
State, 3c dark green, tied to cover with WASHINGTON pmk., fine (S $25) 13.00
1882, 2c green, pair and strip of three on cover to Frankfort, each stamp SUPPLEMENTARY and "2", unlisted by Scott (212) 22.00
1890, 10c, pair and single, used together and twice canc. SUPPLEMENTARY JAN. 21, 91 on cover to Germany 11.00



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Here, There and Everywhere.

How we envy the old boys who used to woo the muse by playing on the lyre. If we played a lyre, all we would draw would be a request to move from the landlord.—Anyway, it is time to do our stuff and once again we find we have nothing to write about except postage stamps.

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Tucked away on page 1064 of the Scottalog we find New South Wales #192. We saw a copy of it to-day for the first time in many years, and it was worth seeing. Rose, blue and gold, resembling the labels that came on bolts of muslin thirty years ago. Incidentally it is the first, or one of the first charity stamps, and a good one.

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All postage stamps are our friends, but some we like better than others. I know why I like a stamp? Why do you like one? Ever stop to reason it out?

* * * * *

I'm funny. The stamps I like are not necessarily the most valuable, nor yet the sleeper. My fancy runs to two kinds—those attractive because of beauty, and those that appeal because of rarity. Note I say not necessarily the most valuable, for the rarities are not always valuable.

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For instance, Nicaragua official #959 lists $4.00 and I have not seen a copy in years. It is usually missing from the set, and the set itself turns up about once in five years.

* * * * *

Nearly everything under the sun is featured on a postage stamp. Yet some of the most common animals are not as well represented as the more uncommon beasts. Offhand, we can recall no stamp that pictures the cat, though there are plenty of stamps picturing its more ferocious relatives. Why should poor pussy be so neglected?

One of the prettiest and most interesting collections that it has been our privilege to see is the collection of Lincoln stamps made by Mr. Fred Norton of this city. Mr. Norton is an ardent admirer of the great man, and his collection is much larger than one would expect, considering the number of Lincoln stamps issued. Getting them in singles, pairs, blocks, covers, etc. is quite a job.

* * * * *

Ten or fifteen years ago, before the catalog grew so bulky, several pages were devoted to the Chinese Treaty Ports. Then, to save space, these stamps were dropped and seem to have dropped off the market at the same time. Too bad, for they are an interesting lot, and many are much scarcer than one would suppose. And they seem to have carried letters to a greater extent than many of the so considered "legitimate" stamps. The wise boys are making their collections when the stamps come along.

* * * * *

Another lot that receives little attention from the average collector are the provisional issues of Peru issued during the Chilian occupation of Lima and Callao. Many of these are far rarer than the price would indicate, and few general collectors can boast of a good showing. How many have you?

* * * * *

Errors are always popular. Inverted centers are usually rare. Double centers are rarer still, especially when made by the more careful manufacturers. Errors in engraving or printing on stamps made by Waterlow or Perkins, Bacon are seldom seen. Yet we have recently seen a copy of the 4c Costa Rica official, #450, with center double, the property of A. Roterberg. Unfortunately a careless collector caused the stamp to be cracked in two—for which he should be boiled in oil.

* * * * *

Even catalog makers must have their little jokes, so our good friends Clark and Luff kick the New Zealand Auckland Exhibition stamps, the Salvador Centenarios, the Ecuador Quito-Esmeraldas, the Dutch Indies Bandoeng fairs, and the Malay-Borneos (good work!) out of the cat. Then, they stick in the Egg-wiped Port Guads, or Port Frauds, as you will, and then come through with the long set of Turkish recently overprinted for the Smyrna exhibition. All of which cause the cat-knockers to cry long and loud about a "sinister purpose". And how!

* * * * *

Speaking of kicking things out of the cat, which is no form of cruelty to animals, why not economize on space and numbers by eliminating Turkey 165 to 236 and 869 to 920, and most of the other stamps that were never issued?

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Here's a popular specialty for the cancellation fan—Hong Kong stamps cancelled for the various cities in China. It is possible to make a nice collection for the looking in most cases, and such a lot should command a good price when sold.

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Roumania is a country that deserves more popularity than most collectors show it. The fellow who likes hard nuts to crack will find plenty of them there.

Most of the ordinary stamps are low in price, and some are hard to get. A collection of the dues is mean to complete.

* * * * *

One of the ways to win popularity with your favorite dealer is to ask him for the two perforated Mexico 653 and 654, current type 1c and 2c, especially at the current catalog price of 2c and 3c. These stamps are from booklets, and only one page of each of these denominations, (three stamps) were included in each book, the balance being 5c and 10c stamps. The change in rate to 4c and 8c made the use of the booklets unnecessary and they were taken off sale, hence had a short life.

* * * * *

Cerna Gora—The Black Mountain—Montenegro—thoughts of mountains bold and bare—a land of fighters—a small land that fought its bigger neighbors for the right to exist. One country that most collectors can complete, excepting #16.

* * * * *

Used copies of Salvador 1895 first series, picturing President Ezeta and overprinted with the arms of the country, blocking out the presidential whiskers, are good birds. The set was originally prepared to honor the President, but by the time the stamps arrived in Salvador, the boys had given Sr. Ezeta the air. Hence the overprint, and a new set was ordered shortly thereafter.

* * * * *

Another land for the specialist who wants plenty of material for little money is Jugo-Slavia. We prophesy that some of these Jugo-Slavs will bring home the bacon some day. An endless variety of perforations, printings, papers, plate varieties, make this land the specialists paradise.

* * * * *

Of all weird postage stamps, and there are many, the 1925 issue of Bolivia takes the cake, frosting and all. Yet the designs are pleasing in a way, and the engraving is excellent. The little cow-slips or whatever they are on the 10c are cute. But the condor flying toward the sea is the bird of the lot. Somebody picked him before he started! Incidentally the set is a good one—so far. Used copies are scarce, particularly of the high values, and all are worth picking up.

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Incidentally, recent Bolivia as a whole will bear a lot of watching, as there are plenty of sleepers in the lot. Between the changes of engravers and the surcharges, the collector who procrastinates will be full of regrets later.

Whitfield King & Co.'s New Issue Service

is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. **Mr. Arthur Hind** subscribes to our service and **Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr.** writes us that both **Mr. Hind** and himself consider our **New Issue Service** to be the **Best in the World.** Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND.** Estab. 1869.

Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, MAY 21st-26th, 1928.

This enterprise has grown so rapidly and so out of proportion with the original plans that the directors have abandoned their first plan to hold the show in the Hotel Cleveland and have rented two whole floors in the Terminal Depot Tower which adjoins the Hotel Cleveland. There is now available 14,000 feet of floor space which permits of about 400 frames of exhibits besides 30 dealers booths. Most of these booths have been taken and all the reservations for exhibit frames indicate not alone that all will be filled but that exhibits will be on hand from all the major stamp holdings in this country. A great success is already foreshadowed and it is not too early to congratulate the Garfield-Perry (A. P. S. Life Branch) and other A. P. S. organizations that have originated and carried to success the first big U. S. stamp show west of New York City. The officers of the Exhibition Company are shown in the group below.

Standing—left to right, Alvin Good (Life member No. 1, A. P. S.), Vice-President; Otto F. Moses (A. P. S. No. 2617), Secretary; Albert S. Hill (A. P. S. No. 6827), Treasurer; Michael J. Lloyd (A. P. S. No. 4619), Director.

Sitting—Frank W. Grant (A. P. S. No. 6394), Director; Fred'k W. Green (A. P. S. No. 8601), Director; W. W. McLaren (A. P. S. No. 170), President; Dr. Joseph N. Schneider (A. P. S. No. 6814), Director.

Mr. Alvin Good is Chairman of the Exhibits Committee; M. J. Lloyd is Chairman of the Catalog Committee. F. W. Grant is President of the Garfield-Perry Stamp Club. F. W. Green is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Dr. J. N. Schneider of the Hall Committee.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The trend of British Colonials reminds me of the saying, "The rich get richer and the poor get children." It's a case of, "The scarce get scarcer and the poor are with us always."

So. West Africa still maintains the pace and those who threw caution to the winds accepting offers brought home the bacon.

I have steadily advised the purchase of So. West Africa in this column for several months. I can only admonish you to complete this country or for ever after look upon empty spaces.

The 5d postage dues setting VIII Scott's #387-88 have risen very rapidly lately and are bringing three pounds a pair at this time in So. Africa (Mar. 1.). The last sixty panes of the 5d due of Transvaal was used in this overprint, so in addition to being a scarce stamp it will be the last of the various overprints on this stamp. This is the official report from the Pretoria P. O.

Recent arrivals include the 3d, 1sh and 2sh6d Virgin Is. same design on script paper.

The 10d Great Britain is obsolete. This value was used very little.

Airmails have attracted much attention with rising prices. A DePinedo mint sold for $250.00. The number issued of this rarity is about the same as the famous Hawker which commands about double the price. I see no reason why the DePinedo will not advance to this higher level. Newfoundland is a popular country, and being classed, "British North America", is included in many collections that omit many of the other British Colonies.

I have heard a great deal of shouting over the new set of Newfoundland, but compared with the Jubilee Cyprus set, it's a dud.

The Jubilee Cyprus set is a work of art. It's distinctive, it's unique, and I miss my guess if every collector who likes them in blocks of four, does not get busy.

There is a notable increase in demand for stamps of the Australian Commonwealth, and for the best of reasons. Australia is a fast growing country, its prosperity is increasing rapidly, and stamp collecting is also upon the increase. Home demand is the greatest stimulant in the world where postage stamps are concerned, and if a Cayman Is. 10sh stamp can jump to four times face in a short time with no home demand (for who collects stamps in the Cayman Is.) where can the demand of the buying power of 5,000,000 people force the price. Besides ask your local dealer to fill your want list.

That's the answer to the advancing market in the stamps of So. West Africa. Collectors in the Commonwealth of the Union of South Africa have had a distinct advantage. They have cleaned up the available supplies. South Africa is another prosperous spot in the British Empire, and while it is true that the white population in So. West Af. is small, collectors in South Africa have plenty of ready cash to buy up the good things that So. West Africa has had to offer to the philatelic world.

I have spent a lot of money in cables trying to make some of those birds down there part with something worthwhile, but to date the cable company is the only beneficiary of these efforts.

So. West Africa will soon have its own stamps, and the end is in sight for the overprints, so don't overlook the "S. W. A."

Best Stamp of the Month.

So. West Africa postage due 6d Setting VI. Scotts #367-68 and the 5d postage due setting VIII Scotts #387-88 may well turn out to be the best stamp of the season.

Last month I read with much interest the article on the troubles of dealer and collector, and the thought occurred to me that one of the greatest handicaps for both in this day and generation is the fact that 20th century stamps are not stabilized.

Take British Colonials for instance. The market for these stamps is made 3000 miles away, and many important changes in price take place long before this change can be reflected in the cat. The Monthly Journal helps in this respect to some degree, but even some of the price adjustments recorded in this way are of little value by the time the collectors get the news.

Many collectors take the attitude that a dealer is trying to put over something if he charges over 60% of the existing cat. quotation. I can as a dealer report that I often pay double and triple cat. prices to obtain stock, and I have found that some stamps so purchased proved to be the best bargains.

Modern stamp collecting has attracted the type of business executive that realizes that its actual market value, and not a chalk mark in a cat. that count. The old type collector who must see the price printed in the cat. before he is convinced has a hard road to travel.

Another good stamp. Br. Sol. Is. 5sh MCA #38.

The Letter-Box

What's the Matter With Dealers?

As one who specializes in Dealer's troubles, may I reply to Bill Bloss's article?

There is but one matter with the stamp business as I see it in review, namely the decimal point. The carrying of 150,000 separate items has no economic justification in the return per annum of, not one but the aggregate of all dealers. If we dealers could turn our stock at a rate comparable to other merchandise, there would be an unrecognizable change in the situation. Bill says the dealer's object is to get the most for a stamp and buy as low as possible. I beg to differ; the hundreds of dealers I know, with the exception of a few notorious old pirates, have an entirely different aim;—we want maximum gross sales for minimum permanent investment.

The statement that 90% of the dealers are not business men depends on the definition of "dealer." Such definition has yet to be made. If a dead-line of gross turnover be placed at a fair figure, the majority will be found to be keen

merchants, knowing their costs and margins. Many of the smaller folk on their way up will also be found working with good merchandising principles.

The complaint of discourtesy in not answering inquiries is a common one. Yet how many deserve attention? I have a house for sale, must I answer everyone who wants to buy a telescope or sell a parasol? The dealer has learned by sad experience that a great percentage of incoming mail is merely a waste of time. So have other merchants in other lines with the same results. If the collector writes a decent understandable letter, relating to business of the dealer, he is apt to get the courtesy of a reply. If he asks for credit (approvals) he should indicate reasons for expecting it (references). If I write the Bank of England asking for some Turkish Pound notes on approval, in pencil on a postcard will I get them?

Bill's crack about collectors who kill time, lookers, etc. may as well be brought out to the edge. The lookers, the inconsiderate buyers who, in every trade, want to see thousands of dollars worth of goods while spending $2.35 are in our trade the patented product of Club Sales departments. We dealers do not feel the aggregate competition of say $100,000 worth of Department sales, most of which probably leave the country, but we do feel the widespread confusion and scattering of interest and attention resulting from this hailstorm method in making sales.

Dealers in this country in particular suffer from frightfully high distribution costs. Yet, we must sell against all corners of the earth in our home market and dare not make corresponding greater mark-ups. Your excellent magazine we suppose reaches 5000 prospects. 80 sellers clamor for their attention. Can any business worth while result from such a ratio? And at that the American Philatelist is near the top for appeal. We must sell 1c, 2c etc. items from stock prepared paying for $25 to $50 a week help, will this stand against the unit sale and wages of say the 5 and 10c stores?

Your editor makes another query which I beg leave to answer on the same subject;—namely stamps as an investment. The accusation or implication is that the stamp trade as a whole has propaganda afoot to the effect that all stamps are investments. I know of but two dealers who continually use such propaganda, and these both contain very plain red lights. We see eye to eye with Mr. Fennel on selling our prospects the charm, pleasure, educational value etc. of collecting. But nevertheless Charlie is right and stamps can be made an investment. I know and so do you, a large number of men who have made money and are now earning more by investing in stamps. The collector who wants investment must realize first that no dividends are made till the sale is made. He must realize that he must study and back his investment as he would a security. No one would put a small capital to work by tic-tac-toeing the market list on alternate Tuesdays, yet there is a complaint when a collection made this way fails to pay for the new Rolls-Royce.

If this disculssion is to continue someone is sure to say "too many dealers." Such is not our opinion. I think we want every group in a school, town, lodge, club to contain one stamp dealer. BUT we want him to sell personally, to impart his lore, enthusiasm and philatelic impetus to his neighbors. Out of deference to the various publishers we will omit the negative.

We have no "plea" or prayer for collectors to heed—merely a business offer. A collector who will place steady profitable business with a reputable dealer will be amply repaid in service, prices and attention.

TOM V. BINMORE.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ——— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

NOT HAVING SUFFERED any serious consequences because of last month's editorial touching the heavily charged inquiry of "What's the Matter with the Dealers" we will again review an angle of the stamp trade which, to our mind, is out of gear with philatelic progress.

As most collectors have observed, a goodly proportion of the dealing trade has, to a marked degree, the "Anti Society" complex. They suffer terrible internal agonies whenever a good word is offered for a National Society such as the A. P. S. and many are frank enough to openly express their hostility. This feeling of antagonism is based on a narrow vision of what is good for the stamp trade and on certain sad memories of individual losses of easy customers who became wise and joined a stamp society. The ideal business state for this type of dealer is a system under which he can keep his regular customers in utter ignorance of what is going on in the stamp world and still have a chance at capturing the trade of his fellow dealers. Anything that tends to bring collectors together for an exchange of ideas or that establishes a competitive business structure in place of a small monopoly is, according to some dealers, a criminal invasion of their rights!

No one pretends that philatelic organization is without fault or that it does not impose some hardships on the legitimate dealer but such troubles as are

caused by the "side liner", the vest pocket dealer, the "sharpshooter" and the sales departments are minor disadvantages compared with the tremendous expansion given the hobby by any number of different phases of organization. We could write a book on the good philatelic organization has done and, in the future, will do for the dealers. For the moment we will mention but one thing organization has given the dealer and which every one of the anti society chaps uses to his own advantage every time he gets a chance.

Prestige! For years stamp collecting was primarily the hobby of the juvenile and the few adult followers shamefacedly hid their interest under the plea that they bought stamps "for my boy." From this primitive stage of the hobby we have progressed to the present era with thousands of men with high executive positions in political and business spheres unashamedly collecting stamps and even proudly boasting of their hobby.

From a collector of pennies from children the dealer has progressed to the merchandiser of millions. What has brought about this change in dealing circles? Keeping the collector carefully hidden for private exploitation? You know why and so does every dealer and unique indeed is the dealer that doesn't use the prestige that organized philately has given him every time the opportunity presents itself. Ever hear a dealer unctiously roll from his tongue the names of famous men in collecting circles to impress some beginning collector? Nothing brought this about but the opportunity for men to meet and exchange ideas, to hear of each others efforts, to read of what others were doing and to co-operate for mutual betterment. Prestige was born in the philatelic Society and none has contributed more to the upbuilding of this item of prestige than the American Philatelic Society that has for forty-two years struggled, despite the dealer, to bring together the best and most interested followers of the best hobby of them all!

It would be very unfair to give the impression that all dealers have been so narrow as not to support the leading Societies even though at times it appeared a losing proposition to do so. It's not strange to us that the strongest supporters in the dealing ranks of organized philately are also the largest dealers! It is said that one dealer in New York is so successful that his volume of business exceeds that of all the other New York dealers combined. Be that true or not we know he has a very large business and we have never known him to be the least backward in proposing his customers for membership in the A. P. S. and the Collectors Club. In time to come the smarter dealers will realize that a sound and stable market with greater volume is to be preferred to the chance of catching and secreting a few easy marks every once in a while. Philately will grow just as big and as fast as the major Societies grow and kill them off and there won't be enough business to keep a canary bird alive. The columns of this journal are open to any dealer that wants to debate the point!

COLLIERS MAGAZINE for the week of February 25th, carried a well written article by Hugh Leamy, titled "Stamp Followers," that aptly illustrates the prestige given the hobby by its royal and big business devotees. This article features the interest of the King of England, the patron of The Royal Philatelic Society of London and the extensive and expensive stamp purchases of Arthur Hind, a Life Member of the A. P. S., and whose great interest in stamps is directly attributable to contact with another stamp collector, also a life member of the A. P. S.! Mr. Hind was for some years the type of collector some dealers adore, unknown to the trade and uninformed as to advanced collecting methods. As that kind of collector, to one dealers joy, he spent some five thousand dollars in

about four years. When he came in contact with a fellow collector, joined the various Societies and met numbers of other collectors he scrapped his first collection and spent two millions of dollars on stamps in ten years. The first dealer he traded with is no doubt still gnashing his teeth in rage over what the stamp societies did to his fine easy trade and the hundreds of dealers the world over who have shared in Mr. Hind's trade since probably will never give an iota of credit to the real source of their business. If Mr. Hind's purchases have brought the dealers good profits it is a cinch that they are a very small affair compared to the value to the dealer of the publicity he has given the hobby. That article in Colliers alone brought him thousands of letters and the subtle influence of the story of millions in stamps towards the stability and enthusiasm of those already in the game is immeasurable. Believe or not, the anti Society dealers think they did it!

TOM V. BINMORE, capable secretary of The American Stamp Dealers Association, offers a few remarks on the discussion started by Bill Bloss on "What's the Matter With the Dealers" and we feel both dealer and collector will profit by reading his letter which appears in another section of this issue. Tom Binmore is an able champion for the dealers and, having given a careful study to trade conditions, his thoughts always command our respect even though we may take different viewpoints. Co-operation between dealer and collector will bring a marked improvement to trade conditions and in airing the major failings of both classes we feel it's not too much optimism to expect some correction of the annoyances that have caused friction in the past. The A. P. will be glad to print the views of any other members of the trade that care to enter this open discussion in a fair spirit.

RECRUITING OF NEW MEMBERS is constantly necessary to not alone increase the membership but to fill the gaps caused by the annual clearing of the roll of those who fail to pay their dues. Though the Society has had a very healthy growth in the last ten years, having increased over 2000 members, it has nevertheless not made the progress expected. The failure to reach a 5000 figure is largely due to the rather high percentage of the new members that stay on the roll but one or two years. The Chairman of the Recruiting Committee, Donald W. Martin, hopes this year to perfect a form of organization that will serve, not alone to increase the membership, but to hold down the annual losses. With a little team work his plan should make possible in the very near future the attainment of a 5000 membership, and on which depends a desired expansion of the monthly journal and the increased effectiveness of other functions of the Society. There are several methods open to every member to aid Mr. Martin in perfecting an organization. Firstly, he desires to enroll a big number of—

BOOSTERS—Every member should join this section of the recruiting organization. It's a pledge to boost the A. P. S. at every opportunity and to report to the Committee the name of every collector you know or have heard of that might make a desirable addition to the membership. Then—

HELPERS—It is planned to have one member in every city or town of any size to be a direct representative of the Recruiting Committee. Such member to investigate and report to the main Committee on any names that originate from their community and when other means have failed to agree to call on any prospects and definitely ascertain why they have not joined the Society or procure

their application. Now, who will serve as the direct representative of the Recruiting Committee in your home town? Don't be backward, volunteer your services promptly and help Mr. Martin in what is really a stupendous task and one that calls for real team work. Address Donald W. Martin, 310 Union Mortgage Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

CREDIT WILL BE GIVEN to every member that assists in bringing in a new member as the Recruiting Committee has decided that whenever they secure an application by reason of the prospect having been referred to them by some booster member that the name of such member will be used as proposer whenever possible. This is both in a spirit of fairness to those that are actively working for the Society and also in compliance with the suggestion of the Board of Vice Presidents that every application have, as far as it may be practical, the endorsement of some member residing in the same locality.

COLLECTORS OF SHIP CANCELLATIONS will be glad to hear that an effort is to be made to form a "Unit" for the study of scientific listing of both Navy and Commercial ship cancellations. The unit will be known as "The Sea Mail Unit" and W. M. Lester of 2010 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, California, has agreed to serve as temporary Chairman and perfect the organization. Several collectors have evidenced a willingness to join and we hope all others interested will get in touch with Mr. Lester at once. Dues of 50c will be charged as it is desired to make a photographic record of all types of ship cancells and publish an illustrated list of these in the American Philatelist in regular monthly installments.

COMMEMORATIVE STAMPS should be messengers of peace and good will and the designs should not perpetuate scenes of discord is the gist of an argument against "battle stamps" that has appeared in numerous newspapers. Clippings have been sent us by Jas. H. Cooke from several papers that take the stand that battle scenes on stamps are neither courteous or educational and to quite a degree nullify the efforts of others to promote international good will. On the other hand we have letters from several members supporting the "battle stamp" as an important and valuable method of stimulating patriotism and interest in American History. E. W. Determann of Vincennes, Ind. makes a strong plea in support of the proposed sesqui-centennial commemorative depicting the capture of Fort Sackville by Col. Rogers Clark in 1779. He says that this exploit was one of the determining factors in the birth of the Nation and every American citizen should, if he won't study history in any other way, have this event brought to his notice via the postage stamp. We are still of the opinion however that history is best studied in school and the battling exploits of our forefathers better subjects for Fourth of July orations than views on postage stamps that are widely circulated among the descendants of the side that got licked.

A LINDBERGH COMMEMORATIVE set of thirteen stamps from 1c to $1.00 has been proposed by Hon. E. R. Ackerman by resolution presented to the first session of the 70th Congress and which was recently referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Ackerman, one of the leading collectors of the U. S. and a member of the A. P. S., believes that such a set of stamps would extend and make more complete and enduring the admiration and feeling of good

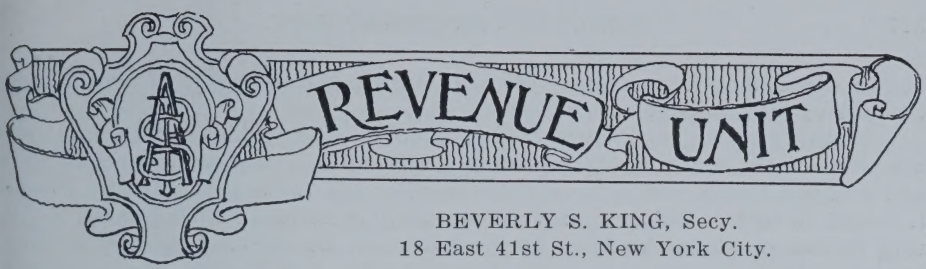
will brought about by the recent flights of Col. Lindbergh. Every collector in sympathy with the idea should write his representative in Congress and request his aid to have the resolution reported out of Committee and placed on the calendar of the House.

ELEVEN MILES apart are two little western postoffices and still letters exchanged between them have to travel 1,025 miles to reach their eleven mile destination! This curious fact is taken from a clipping sent us by S. N. Spiegler concerning the establishment of a post office at Kaibab Forest, Arizona, which is eleven miles distant from the town of Grand Canyon by air line but between them lies the famous gorge from which the latter town takes its name. Letters between these two places must go through Arizona, Utah, Nevada and California, a distance of 1,025 miles by rail before they reach their destination. Good place to establish an air mail route!

FEARNOT, a diminutive beagle hound brought Gustav M. Mosler, Recorder of the A. P. S. Board of Vice Presidents, the biggest thrill of his young life when she bowled over all opposition at the Westminster Dog Show, the premier dog classic of America, which took place during February. Fearnot not alone was acclaimed the best beagle in the show but was one of the five dogs selected from all the breeds exhibited for the contest of "best of show." Gus got a gold medal for his exhibit of early Austria at the International Stamp Exhibition in New York, now has a gold medal for his dog and is in hopes of adding another for his skill in bridge. Outside of these hobbies he devotes his time to boosting the A. P. S., telling stories, hunting, revising Scotts catalogue, etc., etc. As a side issue and necessary evil he is a bank president.

WE ARE INDEBTED to a number of members for February 29th Airmail covers and also some first flights in several sections of the country. We are always very grateful for these as we have a special collection of "souvenirs" that we will always highly value as the bright side of the tempestuous life of an Editor. Dr. Mario de Sanctis, noted collector and fellow Editor, sends us a very picturesque first day post card from his San Paulo residence franked with one of the "Coffee" commemoratives in September 1927. But the oddest item we have received comes from one of our advertisers, Vahan Mozian, Inc. This firm has just been established in new quarters and we are honored with the "first letter" from the new location. There is some fun in this after all.

HUSBAND AND WIFE both collecting stamps and getting real joy out of their joint stamp collection! How many are there that can match that and then add that they are loyal enough, enthusiastic enough and proud enough of their hobby to both support the Society with their membership? Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Mott, A. P. S. #7917 and #9189, admit they have a very small collection as stamp collections go but they challenge the world in the measure of their enthusiasm for the hobby. They provide for stamps in their family budget and have also formed a boys club in stamps that they direct along worth-while lines. We know of some dealer marital combinations, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ohlman, and Mr. and Mrs. Guest, but have not heard of any other collector teams. Are there any?



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

REVENUE STAMP TAXES.

Long before postage stamps were thought of revenue stamps were in use. The most common form in the early days was the non-adhesive stamped document. Most if not all of the stamps used in connection with the celebrated STAMP ACT of 1765 were of this nature. Such were in common use in Great Britain long before the stamp tax was extended to the colonies. The crown, the royal arms and the value were generally the main feature of the design which was embossed without color on blank documents which were prepared and sold by the Government as our stamped envelopes are today. Many denominations and dies were applied to documents of all kinds in Great Britain even as early as the time of William and Mary, 1694-1702. Many of the stamps used then and throughout succeeding reigns were adhesive of a sort, semi-adhesives, as they are called in England, the embossed stamp being on a separate piece of paper stapled to the document with a piece of lead. Stamps of this nature were issued during Queen Victoria's time running up as high as £11,000!

The first revenue stamps of the United States were non-adhesive also. Dies of several denominations were appropriately inscribed for each of the first fifteen states, embossed without color on promissory notes and other documents and sold by the General Government. Each denomination showed the eagle and shield in a different position. These old documents are seldom seen nowadays but make an interesting exhibit. These were first issued in 1797. The State of Virginia issued such stamps on its own authority in 1813, and Maryland in 1845.

The earliest record I find of real adhesive documentary revenues are of those used in Holland in 1829. These too are embossed without color and circular die cut and run to thirty-one values. Colored stamps did not replace them until 1870, many years after most other important countries had been issuing colored adhesives. The colored documentary stamp issued by Austria in 1850 were beautifully engraved and executed while those of Great Britain of 1850-53 were plain, being merely a modification of the designs of the former non-adhesives, but the LIFE POLICY stamps of 1854, large and handsome, bearing the picture of the young queen, follow the best traditions of the early British postage stamps.

It took the exigencies of the Civil War to bring the possibilities of the documentary taxes again to the front in Federal legislation in this country, five years after the State of California had already adopted the system in 1857. The documentary stamps of the United States are better known and appreciated here perhaps than any other revenue stamps, yet their predecessors issued in California are in the opinion of the writer at least fully as interesting and fully as deserving of attention as the Federal issues. While they are not so beautiful they do not lack variety and they run to forty-five different monetary values. Other states have issued stamps for the collection of similar taxes which also may be classed as beautiful examples of the engravers' art.

Documents have been much more generally the subject of stamp taxes than other articles as tax collectors have found it an easy tax to enforce, and a hard

one to evade, most documents subject to tax being instruments of record easily checked up by agents of government.

However stamp taxes have been applied to other things beside documents almost from the first. Great Britain put a stamp tax on dice as early as 1710, and on hats, gloves, and other articles in 1784 and these were adhesive stamps, too—and in color. All such taxes may properly be termed EXCISE taxes, a term used in England from the first. Excise taxes may be extended to cover as many different articles as the ingenuinty of governments may devise. Stamp taxes of this nature have been more consistently levied in this country than documentary taxes, and more so than in most foreign countries. The stamps we call "Tax Paids" are of this class which properly includes also the proprietary, match, wine and beer stamps. Without stopping to reflect we may fail to realize this fact, as the method adopted by our government in applying the Civil War Revenue Act was to place the documentary and proprietary stamps in the same set; yet the documentary taxes were enumerated in the act as "Schedule A" and the proprietary taxes as "Schedule B." Of course after the first issue more divergence is shown between the two classes, and in the Act of 1914 stamps for Cordials and Wines were issued in such similar form to the proprietary stamps that our cataloguers saw fit to list them also notwithstanding the fact that stamps for liquors of all kinds, also for tobacco in all forms, had been subject to stamp taxes since the time of the Civil War. There are however, two salient reasons why collectors have not taken to the so-called tax paids. The element of monetary face value has generally been lacking, and then many of them have been taboo from the government viewpoint, it having been actually illegal to remove the stamp from the container in many cases.

The beer stamps, first issued in 1866, and continued until prohibition, have always had the face value expressed in dollars and cents and are in every way analogous to the wine stamps of recent years; and the logic by which a collector cherishes the latter and ignores the former is rather obscure.

While revenue stamps antedate postage stamps by over a century it was not until well after the advent of the postage stamp that they met with the general use that now obtains. There is hardly a country in the world today that does not employ stamp taxes in one form or another. In fact the stamp tax has become a favorite device of tax collecting authority, lending itself admirably as it does to the collecting of an infinitesimal fee in great aggregate volume. It has brought in the maximum revenue with the minimum of evasion. Besides the taxing power of General Government we have municipal and provincial authority taking advantage of the same principle in a large measure. Where we have nations issuing postage stamps we have revenue stamps properly authorized by many states and cities, particularly in Europe and South America. Every province in the Dominion of Canada has its separate issues with one exception—that of Prince Edward's Island—which for some unknown reason stands out against this form of taxation.

Less popular has been the adoption of stamp taxes by State authority in this country. While ideal from the tax collectors' viewpoint they are not always so popular with the people. Following California's lead Nevada, Louisiana, Alabama and Oregon, from time to time have adopted documentary taxes only to repeal them after a few years trial. In California the stamp taxes lasted sixteen years and this has been the average duration of such acts up to the time of the adoption of the STOCK TRANSFER TAX by New York in 1905. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania a few years later adopted the same tax as also did the Federal Government and all seem now to be established on a permanent basis.

New York also adopted a SECURED DEBT TAX in 1911 issuing in consequence a set of many interesting denominations, but the law did not prove to be such a permanent institution as the Stock transfer tax. After being amende

several times during its life of less than ten years it was finally repealed altogether. Missouri tried a similar experiment in 1917. In 1921 it was knocked out by the State Supreme Court. In the face of these two failures Kansas just last year enacted a similar law which is now going strong. It is so new that none of the used stamps have yet reached the collector's hands. South Carolina is the only state having a general documentary stamp tax today.

More successful has been the operation of the state excise tax. With the exception of a sporadic experiment with a liquor tax in New York in 1903 and another in 1920 Iowa was the first to use the excise tax which she has applied to cigarettes since 1921. Noting the success of this experiment South Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah followed suit in 1923 and several other states have done the same.

State revenue stamps are of three kinds. Besides the documentary and excise taxes already described there is the INSPECTION tax, which is a very light tax levied to pay the cost of state inspection of certain products for the benefit of the consumer. Many interesting series have been issued by various states under this head. The use of inspection stamps reached its peak during the decade between 1910 and 1920. Most of the inspection taxes are now collected through the sale of tags instead of adhesive stamps. Not all, however. Our government has never seen fit to apply an inspection tax, but Canada has her WEIGHTS and MEASURES, as well as ELECTRIC LIGHT and GAS (meter) INSPECTION.

No doubt stamp taxes of one form or another will be levied by additional states in the near future, yet several great and populous states as Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Texas have so far fought shy of stamp taxes in any form.

As a prominent fiscalist has said, "All these are grist to our mill," yet few of us would have the hardihood to attempt the revenue stamps of the entire world. This would be even a bigger job than the general collecting of the postage stamps of the world.

Much useful information is to be learned through study of the revenue systems of the various countries as revealed by their stamps, and much pleasure is to be gained through their collection.

We have yet to hear of a revenue stamp issued for petty speculative purposes. Frankly they are all issued to raise money and yet selling them to stamp collectorae rather than applying them to the articles specified in the law does not seem to have been thought of. Where you find one official who will gladly sell you what you want you will encounter a dozen who view your purchase or intended purchase with indifference if not with actual suspicion. Some of our states actually prohibit the sale of their stamps to any but dealers in the articles taxed and they are enjoined from selling to a third party.

FRANK L. APPLEGATE.

Sudden Death of Dr. Chittenden.

Just as we go to press we have, by telegraph from Charles J. Phillips, the shocking news of the death on March 20th, of J. Brace Chittenden, one of Philately's dearest friends. He was a life member of the A. P. S., for many years serving as a member of Council and was well known throughout the country for his constructive efforts in behalf of the Collectors Club of New York and Philately in general. His loss will be mourned by thousands of collectors both in this country and abroad as in addition to his sincere and enthusiastic work in behalf of the hobby he was also a most genial and lovable soul and endeared himself in the hearts of all that knew him.

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS No. 4.

ON PHILATELIC ZEAL.

"Be Enthusiastic! It is the Life of Business." This, like many other slogans, has a much wider application than was originally intended. For, if it is true, (and who is there to deny it?) that modern business is more than men, materials and methods, then it is equally beyond peradventure of a doubt that ones hobbies and pleasures must be approached with eagerness; participated in with enthusiasm; and continued with earnestness.

Modern life is, generally speaking, both swift in its action and fatiguing because of its mental concentration, thus leaving both mind and body in a tired, weary state, then some other interest, some different activity is needed to give change and variety. Stamp collecting approaches closer to the ideal hobby than does any other indoor recreation, for here one can find pleasure, recuperation, rest and profit, yes, profit, but not necessarily in dollars and cents. Financial profit is oftimes the least important and beneficial, there is a mental profit as a result of a change of interest and thought which excels mere money dividends. Too seldom is this really worth-while aspect of the "profit principle" emphasized.

But, granted the beneficial effects of Philatelic activities, there is a far better result, when to interest and change is added enthusiasm. How dull and drab would be our lives if we had nothing to enthuse over! How drearily the delaying days, weeks and months would drag out their unenjoyed existence! Yes, we need that added zest to life which comes from the brightness and spontaneity of an impulsive, abounding affectionate zeal.

And surely the field, par excellence, for the display of such a glorious activity is the collection and study of Air Mail Stamps, covers, and historical data. For nowhere else, surely is there so much that is new, novel and interesting.

Here is the call to the young blood of Philatelic America. Here is an outlet for the ebullient enthusiasm, the craving for "the latest," the hunger for adventure, which are the attributes of youth. Old-Timers! You who have toiled and labored with painstaking care, these many years, and have given the fruits of your studies to the present generation of collectors, take up this "New Learning," give your experience, your knowledge, your scientifically-trained minds to this new pursuit! So will you find a rejuvenated vigor, a re-created interest, and a refreshed Philatelic Mentality.

PRESENTS FOR LINDBERGH.

Those who are interested in collecting information as well as stamps, will no doubt like to have the following information, which was recently given in the

"Chicago Evening Post." Since then he has probably received many other gifts, apart from the stamp collections which were bestowed on him by Nicaragua and Haiti.

We wonder if Lindy knows what has been happening to him while he has been flying around creating good feeling among the Latin-Americans.

Gifts are piling up at an amazing rate from all over the country, and, indeed, from remote parts of the world.

There is a key to the city of Paris; another to New York and two keys to London. Just why London should require two keys in order to extend its freedom to the distinguished boy is not disclosed.

Then there are twin silver spheres, valued at $14,000, and a giant spool of California redwood with the signatures of 100,000 San Francisco school children reeled upon it.

Further inventory shows: Several illuminated volumes of poetry about himself, two dozen watches, a hundred dozen shirts, eighty-five suits of silk pajamas, several solid silver fire extinguishers, a piece of the exhaust of the first plane to fly upside down, solid gold membership cards in exclusive clubs, a set of boxing gloves made of cloth of gold, a bust of Wilbur Wright, a black velvet cat, and a plaster cast of "Victory of the Air Over the Sea."

But that is not all.

There are fourteen unopened packing boxes which show a total insurance of $50,000.

All Lindy needs now is that somebody should present him with a house or a museum in which this extraordinary assortment of gifts from a multitude of admirers may be safely stowed.

CANADIAN MAILS BY AIRPLANE.

Postmaster-General Veniot of Canada promises to have the mail carried by air from Montreal to Vancouver in one day. The best time by rail is about three days and 17 hours. The distance by rail is nearly 2,900 miles, and to cover it in 24 hours would mean an average of 120 miles an hour, but airplanes are capable of it. Just as the railway trains change locomotives, the air pilots and crews could change machines at suitable places and continue the flight.

A fast air mail service of this kind is easily possible, and Postmaster-General Veniot's announcement has the right ring about it. The Magdalen Islands have been brought into touch with the mainland and the Yukon with outer civilization by means of the air mail. The experience gained on these shorter flights will be of use in flying across the continent. It will be expensive, but it will earn a substantial revenue. The deficit, if any, cannot be allowed to stand in the way of the advantages from such a service.

Macaulay, in a well-known passage pointed out the benefits accruing from better communications, not only between nations but within the same nation. He referred particularly to the building of permanent roads. Since his time we have moved very fast. Railways, steamships, telegraphs, telephones, radio, television, automobiles, aircraft, all have brought us closer together. What Canadians need more than anything else is to be brought still closer in touch with each other. An air mail service from Atlantic to Pacific will do it both sentimentally and in a business sense.

An all-Canada air mail service would bring the orders quickly to the manufacturing points in this country. Such a service would at once stimulate trade of all kinds in Canada. In another respect it may have an important bearing on public opinion. Among the first to take advantage of it would be daily newspa-

pers, which could be delivered at least half-way across the continent in either direction on the day of publication. The greatest advantage, however, would be sentimental. An air mail service from Atlantic to Pacific would bring the needs of outlying posts more quickly to the great centers of population, and make the dominant provinces more sympathetic towards the weaker.

ITALY.

The following are the routes being operated in this country at the present:—

(1) Turin—Pavia, Venice—Trieste and Trieste—Zara, by the Societa Italiana Servizi Aerie, daily.
(2) Genoa—Rome—Naples—Palermo, by the Societa Anonima de Navigazione Aerie, daily.
(3) Brindisi—Athens—Constantinople, by the Societa Anonima Aero-Espresso Italiana, twice weekly.
(4) Venice—Klagenfurt—Graz—Vienna and Rome—Venice, by the Societa Anonima Italiana Trans Adriatica, daily.

In the near future the following extensions of (2) and (3) of the above are aimed at, viz:—

(1) A Trans-Mediterranean system running from Constantinople to Barcelona.
(2) A Trunk line connecting Northern Europe with Egypt, the proposed extensions being Genoa—Turin—Lyons and Genoa—Milan—Munich at one end, and Athens—Crete—Sollum—Cairo at the other.

The Naples—Palermo line will be extended to Tripoli, with a branch to Tunis; and another branch eastwards through Tripoli to Sollum, where it will connect with the GENOA—CAIRO LINE.

It will thus be seen that when these lines are in full working order, Italy will be controlling the entire Mediterranean with air lines.—(Aero Phil. Club, London, England.)

ADDITIONAL AIR MAIL SERVICE TO RED LAKE, ONTARIO, CAN.

In addition to the weekly contract air mail service in operation between Rolling Portage and the Red Lake Mining District and the occasional service on other than mail days between the same points, the Patricia Airways Limited will convey daily, weather permitting, between Sioux Lookout, Ontario, and Gold Pines, Red Lake, Jackson-Manion, (Woman Lake), Narrow Lake, Grace or Rainbow Lake and Clearwater Lake such mail as is offered by the public, on which the regular postage has been prepaid and on which a special fee of 10 cents per ounce represented by an aerial sticker issued by the Company, has been placed—the sender to assume all risk. Such special air mail, in addition to bearing an aerial sticker should be endorsed "Via Air Mail."

Mail matter bearing in addition to regular postage, aerial stickers issued by the Patricia Airways Limited, should be forwarded on Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

The American Secretary of War wishes Col. Lindbergh to refrain from stunt-flying, and the aviator retorts tartly that he does not regard his good-will flights

as stunts. They are none the less dangerous, and the millions of admirers of this gallant young man would be relieved if they knew that in the future his flights would be limited to those that are necessary. If he continues to fly as much in the future as he has done in the past year, only the most optimistic will expect to see him live long enough to be President of the United States, which is now his manifest destiny.

Orders have been placed for 13 aeroplane engines for use upon an airway which is to be operated this summer above the Alps between Munich and Milan.

The new airway will provide a regular and rapid air connection between Northern and Western Europe and Italy.

GERMANY.

Whereas in June 1920 only four lines existed in Germany, viz:—Bremen—Wanderooge, Bremen—Berlin, Berlin—Warnemunde, Hamburg—Copenhagen, in September 1927, no less than 50 cities and towns are linked up by air.

NEWFOUNDLAND 1928, 15c. BLUE.

This stamp depicts the famous Vickers-Vimy Aeroplane in which the late Sir John Alcock, with Sir Arthur Whitten Brown, accomplished the first non-stop transatlantic flight in 1919. The aeroplane is shown just after rising from Lester's Field, St. John's, where it took off on the great adventure.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An air mail and passenger service between Cristobal, Canal Zone and Barranquilla, Colombia, is to be inaugurated on or about the 1st January, 1928. For the mail service, between Cristobal and Barranquilla, the same stamp will be used which has been in use heretofore in the Colombian Scadta services, the postage rates being 30c for each 20 grammes of mail matter sent to the interior of Columbia and 20 cents for equal weight of letters sent to the Atlantic coast towns of that country.

AUCTIONS.

A South West Africa, air post 1914, flown card bearing special cachet, carried from Swakapmund to Karibib, sold at Mr. H. R. Harmer's, Bond Street on 28th November for £6.

The last four notes taken from Aero Phil. Club Bulletin.

Chamberlin received the sum of $40,000 for his Trans-Oceanic flight. A good deal of money; but yet,—who of us would be willing to make the attempt even for a larger sum. It's the call of Adventure, more than the mere money involved which causes men "to dare and do."

The national air races of 1928 and the annual convention of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States will be held in Los Angeles, Calif.

An aerial mail, freight and passenger line is to be established between San Salvador, Salvador, and the City of Guatemala, Guatemala.

An island airport, costing $2,000,000, is planned in Lake Michigan and will be the twenty-ninth landing field in the district of Chicago.

Caproni, inventor of the foremost bombing plane of the World War, claims that a Rome to New York flight can safely be made in 24 hours.

More than 12,000,000 miles were covered in civil flying in the United States in the first six months of 1927 and over 395,000 passengers were carried for hire or free.

The two airplane carriers for the United States Navy, the Saratoga and the Lexington, are the largest and highest-powered naval vessels afloat.

It costs about 3½ cents a mile to fly an average airplane. To travel one hour, the engine will consume from nine to 12 gallons of gasoline and two quarts of lubricating oil.

MAIL SERVICE BY AIR FRANCE TO ARGENTINE.

Paris, March 2. (Assoc. Press).—Air mail service between Argentina and France was officially opened today with the departure from Tolouse of a Late Coere plane, carrying 350 pounds of mail.

The service will combine the use of airplanes and fast steamships, cutting down the several weeks normally required for the delivery of mail to a little more than a week.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 2.—Postal service between Argentina and France in two and a half days is the aim of the newly-launched air mail service between South America and Europe.

One of the Late Coere Company's planes, carrying correspondence for France and other European countries, took off from Uruguay and Brazil on Thursday. At Fernando Do Noronha, an island off the Northern Brazilian coast, the mail will be transferred to fast ships, which will carry it across the South Atlantic to Porto Praya, Cape Verde Islands, where the mail sacks will be put aboard another plane destined for Paris.

The company has stationed relief planes at vantage places along the route to prevent delays in case of accident. Under its contract the company will forfeit approximately $2,000 for each suspended voyage, and $425 for each day's delay of arrival. A series of special stamps has been issued for the new service.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Owing to lack of space, the April Precancel Gazette was forced to sidetrack its plan of printing Dr. Mitchell's complete checklist of Bureaus to date. The Gazette has within the past year secured such an array of able and interesting writers that the editor is actually put to it to know what to print and what to lay over till the next issue. 'Twas not always thus, but the present signs indicate that it will continue to be henceforth.

Don't forget the Precancel Exhibition at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, August 15-16-17 next. This is not the last one of its kind to be held, but it is the first one. The Chicago Precancel Club is the livest and largest organization of its kind in the country. Within little more than one year it has run its membership over the 100 mark, and is staging this great exhibition partly to show the craft what it can do, and partly to boost the hobby. They are incurring considerable expense in this work, if any readers of this department wish to help them defray it, they may send cash contributions to Adolf Gunesch, 555 West 103rd St., Chicago, or they may send good precancels to be auctioned off, the proceeds to be devoted to the cause.

The work of printing the 1929 catalog will soon be under way. There is no use in making any predictions as to when it will be on sale, but it is fairly safe to predict that it will be ready at about the same time that it was last year—August 1st. If any sooner, so much the better.

Raymond T. Goode, the artist whose artistic efforts in faking precancels were so little appreciated by the postoffice department that they earned him six months in the Portland, Oregon jail, is out again. The last news of him was to the effect that he was leaving this country for Vancouver. Said city will not have gained much by his presence. But the news was NOT to the effect that he has done with his artistry, so be on your guard.

Another artist, one Will Hall or Hale, is at large in Massachusetts, peddling precancels, some good, others not so good. He carries stocks of mint stamps with him, and where possible gets clerks to precancel them for him. Where im-

possible, the resourceful William forthwith makes his own hand-stamp and goes to it. Where there's a Will, there's a way! One of the outstanding puzzles is, how he has escaped making acquaintance with some of the better class eastern jails. But it's a long worm that has no turning.

The ABC of Precancels is yours for 4c in stamps. The Precancel Gazette is yours one year for $1, it and a year's membership in the Precancel Stamp Society for $3 cash money.

Here's that Dutch article we have been promising you. Credit is due to Jacob Brinkman, Bethesda Sanatorium, Denver, Colo., for the drawings:

* * *

PRECANCELS.

A translation of articles appearing in "De Philatelist" (Rotterdam) and "Nederlandsch Maandblad Voor Philatelie" (Breda)—two Holland stamp monthlies.

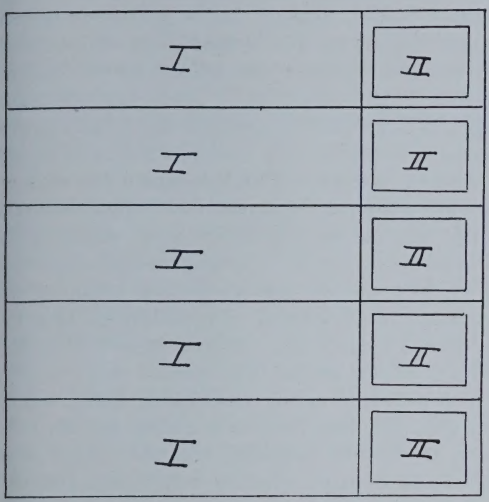
Translated by JACOB BRINKMAN.

Everywhere there is widespread and growing interest in precancels. In America precancel stamp societies have already been formed whose membership is made up exclusively of precancel collectors, and there are periodicals devoted entirely and exclusively to this field. A precancel catalog also has already appeared, containing no less than 586 pages, listing 180,000 different precancels—30,000 more than last year. In America this includes not only the stamps with the shiny, striking surcharges giving the name of city and state, which we so often find on the stamps of the U. S., but also those with triangles, rubber stamps, private cancellations, etc., in types, colors and all the niceties and variations that specialists bring to light.

These printed precancels are commonly known. Our translation for this method of cancelling would be "voor-vernietiging" (precancellation), or, to be more exact, "voordruk-vernietiging" (pre-printed cancellation), because the stamps, with a few exceptions, are not precancelled with the regular cancelling device, but with a surcharge placed on the stamps by the government. Under certain conditions publishers and large business houses can secure sheets of these stamps which have been cancelled in advance. They are placed on the matter to be mailed, which is then taken to the post office, where it is passed without further cancelling the stamps. It is not clear to us how repeated and continuous use of these stamps is prevented. Evidently it is a matter of trust and being placed on your honor, and the well-known saying "Time is money" is put into practice, whereby an enormous amount of time is saved, but at the cost of absolute certainty.

This method was begun by Belgium in 1894, with a handstamp, followed by Luxemburg, France and the U. S. A. Other countries are also striving to find means to simplify the ever increasing task of cancelling stamps. Metering machines and bar precancellations are but two of the inventions and measures whereby various countries are attempting to stem the ever increasing tide of letters and printed matter.

The Netherlands also has its precancels. However, not the pre-**printed** variety, but actually pre-**cancelled** stamps. The cancellations are not **overprinted**, but are actual pre-**cancellations** placed on the stamps by the postal clerks. This



Sheet of Address Strips.
I—Space for Address. II—Space for Stamp.

is the main reason that none of the standard catalogs makes mention of these stamps of the Netherlands, which are cancelled before use, while remarks regarding the American precancels can be found everywhere.

The exact time when this was begun in the Netherlands is not known to us, except in so far as is mentioned later and at the close of this article. But a well known collector writes us as follows: "Precancelling was already practiced back in the 80's, when I was a boy of about 13. At that time I spent whole afternoons at the post office in Amsterdam, removing stamps from covers that people threw away. And there I believe I have, I would almost say I am **certain** I have, seen entire packages of wrappers, without contents, being cancelled and then taken along by the purchaser who later wrapped them around the printed matter and then placed them in the mail". We have in our collection precancels originating at Amsterdam in 1900, bearing the small round stamp cancellation that had already at that time been discarded.

The amount of work connected with this method of precancelling took a great deal of time and in order to simplify the operation it was decided by the Hon. Director General of the Postal and Telegraph Service, in the Collection of Rules P. & T. Service No. 8, Mar. 7, 1912, paragraph 1, INTRODUCTION AND USE OF ROLLER STAMPS, as follows: "When the necessity is proven, roller stamps giving only the name of the post office, the year and a few straight lines, may be used for rendering unfit for reuse the postage stamps attached to sheets of addresses intended for domestic mailing of newspapers and offered for precancellation. * * * Directors who deem the use of such a stamp necessary must forward their request for same through their district inspector." This ruling officially introduced the roller stamps, and they were not "proof stamps" in any sense of the word. This stamp was a cylindrical affair attached to a fork at the end of a long handle. With this device the precancelling could be done much quicker and easier. It was also undoubtedly a time saver when used for cancelling savings stamps, which are generally pasted close together on sheets. In Dec. 1912 these hand rollers were in use in 63 offices. Since that time this figure has increased and hand rollers are now known from 86 offices.

These roller stamp cancellations on wrappers carrying printed matter are much more interesting than the monotonous dot cancellations and easier for everyone to collect than the large hand or machine cancellations. Striking because of their peculiar form, nearly every Dutch collector has seen them, and it is indeed surprising that the so far advanced and so much practiced specialization of the present day has occupied itself so little with this subject.

What makes the collecting of them more attractive is especially the fact that practically everyone can secure an extensive collection of them at very little cost. The ½c stamp of 1899 can be bought very cheaply by the thousands, and it is on just this value that one runs across these roller cancellations the most. With just a little luck one can find in a kilo of Dutch stamps (not the current is-

sue) 200-300 pieces with the nice little cancellation that is generally in its entirety on the stamp itself. That the ½c values having these pre-cancellations are so common is due to the fact that the charge for newspapers was ½c. However, the 1c denominations are also frequently found from places where heavier periodicals appeared, such as Hengelo, Assen, Nijmegen, etc. Although the higher values are much more rare, these cancellations also appear on the 1½c stamps, the 2c, 2½c and 4c queens, 5c, 7½c, the two black 10c, the 25c and 50c in the old and new colors, and even on the Artists' series. The last are very rare as the roller stamps were used this long in only a very few places, most offices shelved them in 1918 and 1919. I have in my possession 10c gray with cancellation "Enkhuizen", 12½c blue with Alkmaar and again with 'sHertogenbosch, and even the 25c blue and red from "Rosendaal". And no one knows or can estimate the number of discoveries that can still be made in this field. Undoubtedly, there is much new material to be found. Less than 14 days ago I found in a box of kilo stuff a stamp with cancellation "Dragten", which up to the time of my find was not known to a single collector. And who dares to assert that other large places, such as Middleburg, Vlissingen, Leiden, etc., did not possess a roller stamp, even though it may be a foregone conclusion that only sporadic use may have been made of it. That's what makes the collecting of them doubly attractive, and this possibility of making discoveries and finding rarities is open also to the stamp lover who cannot pay out 10 Gld. ($4.00) per month. And then these are just the city **names.** Each stamp had within the smaller circle a year date, at least when the postal clerk had not failed to place it there. Collectors who consider it of interest, like I do, to know in what years the roller stamps were used can collect and mount the various cities according to years, and here there is a still greater chance to make discoveries. At the close of this letter you will find under "remarks" all that is known to me about this wide and yet not too extensive field. How many year dates there are missing! Amersfoort surely must have used the stamp longer than only during 1915. Then there is Doesburg and Dragten, Cuyk, Venlo, and many others. Who does not, when viewing such an incomplete list, feel rising within himself the desire to send at once for a few kilos of Dutch junk or mission stamps and go on the hunt for elusive and unknown varieties—and perhaps find ten hitherto unknown items?

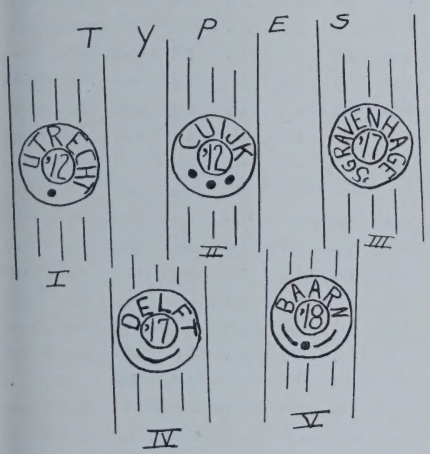
It will appear from the appended list that most of the offices used the stamp regularly from 1912 to 1918 or 19. In 1920 it appears only now and again, in 1921 not at all, and in 1922 and 23 very sporadically. After 1923 not at all, with two exceptions, which are not given in the list. In the first place, Amsterdam still used the stamp at its Central Station for the cancelling of stamps on parcel post forms. However, none of the subjects on the roller is provided with the year date. And in the second place, there is Zaltbommel. The office still used its roller in Dec. 1925, but * * * with the year date **'23.** Entire sheets of the 2c 1924 issue were cancelled with it and afterwards placed on printed matter of Vande Garde's printery at Zaltbommel. As you will realize—the purest form of pre-**cancelling.**

The cancellations of Heerlen, Rotterdam and Weert are, so far as I know, not in the possession of collectors. They are mentioned in a previously printed list of offices that used the stamps in 1912, which list appeared in the "Nederlandsch Tijdschrift Voor Postzegelkunde". Heerlen and Weert will likely be found in the near future. But the large office of Rotterdam! Did not this office possess a roller stamp, and does the mention rest upon faulty information, or wasn't the stamp used? The last mentioned probability may be the case. Conditions there may have been the same as at Amsterdam, which did not give a whoop about its roller stamp—at least, not before it was adopted by the parcel post de-

partment. This also explains why stamps with the cancellation of Amsterdam are very, very seldom found in mixtures. Among the many thousands of stamps with precancellations that I have gathered in the course of time, there was found only one lone item, a ½c blue, with "Amsterdam '17"—alas! It was everything but in prime condition. Therefore, who knows but what Rotterdam may turn up some day. Personally I do not consider it unlikely.

It is very hard to judge about the relative scarcity of the various towns, as this is not directly and strictly allied to their importance and size. Those that we run across most frequently are Alkmaar, Arnhem, 'sHertogenbosch, Nijmegen, Zutphen, and Hengelo. On the other hand, others from large towns are seldom seen, e. g. Amsterdam, Amersfoort, Maassluis, Zwolle, etc., while other important towns have never used a hand roller.

The roller stamps can be subdivided into at least five types (see illustration). This distinction would be of no value were it not for the fact that some offices used two types—for instance, Hoorn, Assen and several others. Perhaps there are many more, which are not on the list, and there is a possibility of further finds. The types are as follows:—



Type I—city name and one dot in lower part of circle
Type II—city name and three dots
Type III—city name only—no dot.
Type IV—city name and curved line in lower part of circle
Type V—city name and dot between two curved lines.

The curved lines differ in length according to the length of the city name, and the dots are sometimes large and sometimes small. In order to prevent the creation of a confusing number of types I have not listed these separately. Only when a city appears with curves of various lengths will there be sufficient reason for a further subdivision.

Following is a list of offices which used the hand roller, with types and years as known at present:

Aalsmeer	I	12	13	14	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Aalten	II	—	—	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Alkmaar	II	—	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Almelo	II	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Alphen (Z. H.)	I	—	13	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Alphen a/d Rijn	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	19	—	—	—
Amersfoort	I	—	—	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amsterdam	I	12	13	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Apeldoorn	I	—	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Appingedam	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Arnhem	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Assen	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Assen	V	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	19	20	—	—
Baarn	V	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Bergen op Zoom	I	12	13	14	—	16	17	18	—	—	—	—

Boxmeer	II	—	—	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Breda	II	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Culenborg	I	12	—	—	—	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Cuyk	II	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dalfsen	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Delft	IV	—	—	—	—	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Desburg	I	12	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
Doetinchem	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Dordrecht	I	—	—	14	—	16	—	18	19	—	—	—
Dragten	IV	—	—	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Druten	II	—	13	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Eindhoven	I	12	—	14	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Emmen	II	—	—	—	15	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Enkhuizen	I	12	—	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Enschede	I	12	—	14	15	16	17	18	18	—	—	—
Goes	II	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Gorinchem	I	12	13	14	15	16	—	18	19	—	—	—
Gouda	II	12	13	14	—	16	—	18	19	—	—	—
'sGravenhage	III	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Groenlo	I	—	—	—	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Groningen	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Groningen	V	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	19	—	—	—
Haarlem	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	—	—
Heerenveen	I	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	19	—	—	—
Heerlen		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Helder	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	19	—	—	—
Helmond	I	12	13	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hengelo	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	—	—
'sHertogenbosch	III	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Hilversum	I	12	13	14	15	16	—	18	—	—	—	—
Hoogeveen	I	—	—	—	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Hoorn	II	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Hoorn	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	20	—	—
Hulst	II	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Joure	II	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kampen	II	—	13	—	15	16	—	—	19	—	—	—
Kerkrade	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leerdam	II	12	13	14	15	16	—	18	—	—	—	—
Leeuwarden	I	12	13	14	15	—	—	18	19	—	—	—
Lochem	IV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maassluis	I	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maastricht	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Meppel	II	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Musselwanaal	I	—	—	—	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Neuzen	II	—	13	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nijkerk	II	12	13	14	15	16	—	18	19	—	—	—
Nijmegen	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Nijverdal	I	12	13	14	—	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Oldenzaal	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	22	—
Purmerend	I	—	—	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Roermond	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Roosendaal	1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	22	23
Rotterdam		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Schagen	I	12	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sittard	V	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	19	—	—	—
Sneek	II	—	13	14	15	16	17	—	19	20	—	—
Steenbergen	I	—	—	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Tiel	V	—	—	14	—	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Tilburg	II	12	13	14	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
Utrecht	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Utrecht	V	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	19	—	—	—
Venlo	II	—	13	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waalwijk	I	—	—	14	15	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wageningen	I	—	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	22	—
Weert		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wildervank	I	—	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Winschoten	I	12	13	14	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winterswijk	I	—	13	14	15	16	17	—	19	20	—	—
Woerden	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Wolvega	I	—	13	14	15	16	17	—	—	—	—	—
Workum	II	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Wijhe	II	—	—	—	—	16	—	18	19	—	—	—
Wijk bij Duurstede	I	—	—	14	15	16	17	18	—	—	—	—
Zaltbommel	I	—	13	—	15	16	—	18	19	—	—	23
Zundert	V	—	—	—	—	—	17	18	—	—	—	—
Zutphen	I	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	—	—	—
Zwolle	V	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—

Remarks and Particulars Drawn From Above List.

It will be seen that several offices used two types of roller stamps.

Missing year dates are known to exist from most offices. Sometimes none of the subjects on the roller were set with a year date; sometimes it is missing from only one of the subjects.

Cities NOT known to exist without years dates are:

Aalsmeer, Aalten, Amersfoort
Baarn, Boxmeer
Culenborg, Cuyk
Doesburg, Dragten
Enkhuizen
Heerlen, Hoorn, in type V; Hulst
Maassluis, Meppel
Nijkerk
Purmerend
Rotterdam
Schagen, Sittard
Venlo
Waalwijk, Weert, Wildervank, Wolvega, Workum, Wijk bij Duurstede
Zundert, Zwolle

Offices not known to exist WITH year dates are: Joure and Lochem.

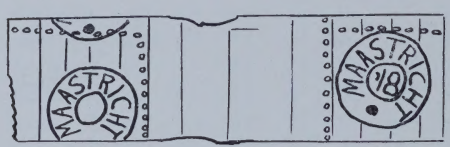
Cities with year dates EXCLUSIVELY in inverted position are: Assen, type V, 1919 and 20, Utrecht, type V, 1918 and 19.

Cities with year dates in both inverted and normal position are: Goes, 1915 and Kampen, 1915 and 16.

Various year dates on one roller are known to exist from Goes. Mr. P. C. Korteweg has a precancellation from this city bearing the years 1915 and 1918.

We have seen that the purpose of introducing these roller stamps was for precancelling the stamps on domestic newspapers and periodicals, and notwithstanding the fact that we CAN look for these cancellations over a long period of years, they are in many instances quite scarce, as little attention was paid to them while they were in use. Due to the fact that soon after the introduction of roller stamps a much easier and simpler method was evolved, known as "Frankeering bij Abonnement" (prepayment of postage by subscriptions), their use was limited.

As already mentioned, the address wrappers or strips, with stamps attached, were still in sheets when offered for precancellation. One of the illustrations accompanying this article shows the form of these sheets. Measurements were not prescribed and the sheets were not issued by the government, but it was only logical to make each strip or band the same size as a postage stamp. Stamps could then be attached in rows and the roller stamp could then most effectually be used to cancel these stamps. After this operation the sheets were cut into individual strips. If the cutting was irregular and the dividing lines were not followed, or if the stamps were not placed on the sheets with some degree of exactness, they were damaged in the process. This gives us definite evidence of the use of these sheets of strips by Maastricht, Nijmegen, Alkmaar, etc. (See illustration.)



An Unevenly Cut Address Strip.

At 'sHertgoenbosch, instead of the usual cutting method, these sheets were sometimes PERFORATED into strips. Stamps that were not put on the exact place provided for them received a second perforation, known as the "Bossche perforation". A second perforation of an 1899 ½c stamp, precancelled at 'Hertogenbosch in 1913, is reproduced in one of our illustrations. The dividing lines of the address strips are plainly visible. The stamp at the left in this illustration shows the original Bossche perforation, being the oldest specimen of same that we have in our collection and dating from 1877. This gives added certainty to the assumed precancellation at Amsterdam in the 80's, as mentioned earlier in this article.

Often the strips were considerably larger than those illustrated, and, of course, in such instances the hand roller was less effective and the cancellations were hardly satisfactory. All this sticking of stamps, bringing them to the post office for precancellation, getting them back, cutting the sheets into strips, etc. entailed an enormous amount of work, for the P. O. employes as well as the publishers, and it is easily understood why this method was speedily displaced by the greatly simplified method of prepayment of postage by subscriptions. Since this method was made possible, the roller stamp has gradually been shoved aside until it has practically disappeared. The stamp represented but a small episode in the evolution of our postal service.

Addenda.

On page 220 of the Handbook for Postal Employes, Collection of Laws, etc. by Engelbregt & Keukenmeester, published in 1894, we find the following: "Precancellation of address wrappers of newspapers is being continued at offices where this method has been practiced. Offices desiring to make use of this method may submit their application for approval by the Minister. (Vol. 12, 1890, g g).

In the Collection of Rules of the Postal Service, Headquarters, P. & T. 1903, page 154, article 349, g 2, we find: "When permission has been granted by the Director General, opportunity may be given to have the postage stamps attached to address strips intended for the mailing of newspapers, cancelled at the post office before use."

Since the above article has been prepared two new type varieties have been found, as follows:—

Type VI—name and large figure 2 (used by Groningen in 1919).
Type VII—name and figure 3 between two small curved lines (used by Arnhem in 1919).

The translator will be very glad to receive information regarding offices, types and year dates not found in the list. Let us help our brethren in the Netherlands get complete data on these stamps. Your cooperation will be greatly appreciated. Address me, Care Bethesda Sanatorium, Denver, Colorado.

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

Dr. W. I. Mitchell.

All stamps printed by the Bureau since the last of May are on the new 11x10½ perforations, so what few perf. 10 appear from now on were printed prior to the above date. The 9c Providence, R. I. and 9c Indianapolis, Ind. are among the last of the perf. 10's to appear.

The following is a complete list of all the new perf. 11x10½ Bureaus I have to date (August 27th), and I shall be glad to have any additions to this list sent in for chronicle.

Atlanta, Ga. 3c
Baltimore, Md. 8c
Birmingham, Ala. 1½c
Boston, Mass. 1½, 3 and 8c
Brooklyn, N. Y. 1, 1½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c
Buffalo, N. Y. 6c
Chicago, Ill. 1, 1½, 2 and 3c
Cincinnati, O. 5 and 8c
Cleveland, O. 1½c
Columbus, O. 1½ and 3c
Dallas, Tex. 3c
Dayton, O. 1½ and 2c
Denver, Colo. 10c
Des Moines, Ia. 10c
Detroit, Mich. 1, 1½ and 5c
Duluth, Minn. 1½c
Indianapolis, Ind. 1½, 3 and 8c
Jersey City, N. J. 1c
Kokomo, Ind. 1½c
Lincoln, Neb. 1½c
Los Angeles, Cal. 1½ and 3c
Memphis, Tenn. 10c
Minneapolis, Minn. 3c
New Orleans, La. 5 and 10c
New York, N. Y. 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10c
Omaha, Neb. 5c
Philadelphia, Pa. 1½, 2, 3 and 6c
Pittsburgh, Pa. 1½ and 3c

Saint Louis, Mo. 1½, 3 and 5c
Saint Paul, Minn. 1½c
San Francisco, Cal. 1½c
Toledo, O. 3c
Warren, Pa. 1½ and 3c
Wheeling, W. Va. 1½c

Just as we thought all the perforated 10 series had been issued and listed, the 6, 8 and 9c Birmingham, Ala. have appeared. These have evidently been in stock a long time and just placed in use. I rather expect to see the 3, 4 and 7c appear most any time now, completing the set from 1c to 10c.

We have only one new coil to report, the Springfield, Ohio 1½c in same type as the "ordinaries." The 1c Trenton, N. J. coil, which has been reported as ordered from the Bureau two or three years ago, but never seen, has been reported from two sources, but I have not yet seen a copy.

The following are the January orders from the Bureau, all coils: Albany, N. Y. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10c; Framingham, Mass. 1½c; Richmond, Va. 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10c; also the 3c ordinary from Worcester, Mass.

The following have appeared, all in the new 11x10½ perforations:

Atlanta, Ga. 9c.
Boston, Mass. 3c and 4c.
Brooklyn, N. Y. 2c and 3c.
Cincinnati, O. 8c.
Cleveland, O. 1½c and 8c.
Columbus, O. 3c and 8c.
Dallas, Tex. 7c.
Dayton, O. 3c.
Duluth, Minn. 1c.
Harrisburg, Pa. 3c.
Milwaukee, Wis. 4c.
Muncie, Ind. 1c.
Nashville, Tenn. 1c and 2c.
New Haven, Conn. 1½c.
New Orleans, La. 5c and 10c.
Omaha, Neb. 6c.
Portland, Ore. 1c.
Saint Louis, Mo. 4c and 10c.
Saint Paul, Minn. 7c.
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1½c and 5c.
Wheeling, W. Va. 1½c.
Worcester, Mass. 1c, 7c and 8c.

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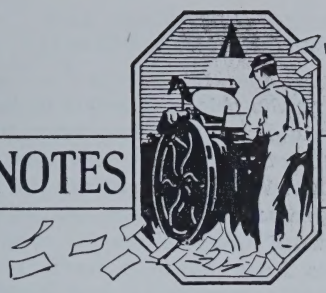

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. Two new values have appeared with the change in watermark, type of 1914-18 Issue watermarked Multiple Small Crown and A, perforated 14½x14, 4d olive bistre, 1sh4d pale turquoise blue.

BRAZIL. As coffee is one of the principal industries and exports of this country, a commemorative set has been issued to celebrate the bi-centenary of the introduction of the coffee tree into Brazil. The stamps are narrow, horizontal oblongs inscribed at top, "BICENTENARIO DO CAFEEIRO" and in the center an emblematic female figure holding a sprig of coffee with a plantation in the background and the dates 1727-1927 on the horizon with "SAO PAULO" at right, "BRASIL CORREIO" at bottom with value in ornamental tablet at right. The watermark is entirely new, being a circle in a five-pointed star with an undecipherable character in the center, perforated 13, 100R green, 200R red, 300R olive gray.

The official stamps of 1913 have been overprinted in three lines "SERVICO AEREO" and new values with the old value obliterated by either the surcharged new value or small black lozenges. 50R on 10R gray, 200R on 100R black brown, 200R on 2000R red brown, 200R on 5000R brown, 300R on 500R orange, 300R on 600R violet, 500R on 50R gray, 1000R on 20R olive green, 2000R on 100R vermilion, 2000R on 200R blue, 2000R on 10,000R black, 5000R on 20,000R blue, 5000R on 50,000R green, 5000 on 100,000R orange red, 10,000R on 500,000R brown, 10,000R on 1,000,000R dark brown. Whereas our correspondent does not tell us the quantities issued, he calls particular attention to the fact that the 5000R on 10,000R and 200R on 2000R were issued in very limited quantities and were quoted at double face value the day after being placed on sale.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS. Five additional values have been added to the current set watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A., 5d dull violet and olive green, 6d dull violet and red violet, 1sh black on emerald, 2sh6d black and red on blue, 5sh green and red on yellow.

BULGARIA. Once again they have gone back to first issue designs and we have the 50s black and rose similar to type of 1881 issue.

COOK ISLANDS. The 3sh violet Admiral type of New Zealand has now been overprinted in red with the word RAROTONGA.

CYPRUS. By far the most handsome set that has been issued in recent years has jut appeared for this colony, beautifully engraved and finely executed designs,

either single or bi-colored featuring the principal points of interest in the history of the colony. Unless further values are added at some future date the ¼pi, ½pi, 2pi, 4½pi, 12pi, 90pi stamps of the King's head type will still be in current use as these values are not included in this new set. ¾pi dark violet, Silver coin of Amathus, 1pi Prussian blue and black, bust of philosopher, Zeno, 1½pi red, map of Cyprus, 2½pi pale blue, Finding of remains of St. Barnabas, 4pi dark brown, Cloisters of Abbey of Bella Paise, 6pi blue, Badge of the Colony, 9pi red violet, Tomb of Umm Haram, Larnaca, 18pi brown and black, Statue of Coeur de Lion, 45pi blue and violet, Church of St. Nicholas, Famagusta, £1 brown and blue, H. M. King George V. The stamps are large sized, horizontal or vertical oblongs, perforated 12, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Type of 1926-27 Issue, perforated 10, unwatermarked paper, 40H red brown.

At last they have ceased to overprint various postage stamps with new values and the word DOPLATIT signifying postage due and an entirely new set of designs have just appeared, horizontal oblong in shape, "CESKOSLOVENSKO" at ton and "DOPLATNE" at bottom, numeral of value in center with "HALERU" or "KORUNA" in curve beneath, the balance of the design filled in with ornamental scroll work, 10H red, 40H red, 50H red, 60H red, 1K ultramarine, 2K ultramarine.

ITALY. Another new one for Pneumatic Post use, type of 1913 issue, watermarked Crowns, perforated 14, 15c dull red.

LATVIA. Evidently in order to make their stamps more popular to collectors they have incorporated the old good luck symbol in their stamps by using it as a watermark, type of 1923-25 Issue but no watermarked Multiple Swastika, 6s green on yellow, perforated 11, 10s red, perforated 10.

LIECHTENSTEIN. Type of the 5 Rp. of 1924-26, same paper, watermark and perforation, 2½Rp. olive green and red violet, 7½Rp. blue green and brown, 15Rp. brown and blue green.

Flood Relief—Narrow horizontal oblong depicting four different views of the hardships in the flooded area. Inscribed at top "FURSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN", value in lower left corner with Charity surtax in the lower right corner and inscribed "RHEINNOT 1927" in two lines between the numerals of value. 5Rp+5Rp, broken bridge over the Rhine, 10Rp+10Rp, flooded village of Ruggel, 20Rp+10Rp, boat with a rescued family, 30Rp+10Rp, Swiss soldiers engaged on relief work.

LITHUANIA. The tenth anniversary of the independence of Lithuania has been commemorated by the issuance of a large sized bi-colored set. 5c brown and green, 10c purple and black, 15c orange and brown, 25c blue and black, upright oblong inscribed "LIETUVA" at top center with 1918-1928 at upper left and right corners respectively, value in lower left and right corners, central design, portrait of President Smetona surrounded by ornamental wreath of leaves. 50c

violet and purple, 60c red and black, horizontal oblong, main design emblematical figure of victory breaking the shackles of oppression, value at central bottom. 1 Litas dark brown and gray brown, horizontal oblong, value in upper left and right corners, "LIETUVA" at upper right, "1918-1928" central bottom, central design group of attacking soldiers with etheral picture of the angel of Victory in the background upholding a laurel leaf. All values have honeycomb watermark and are perforated 14.

NETHERLANDS. The inland or local postage rates have been reduced for letters and printed matter, therefore the necessity for two new stamps has arisen, ½c gray, 1½c magenta, watermarked Circles, perforated 12½.

NEW ZEALAND. 2sh pale blue Admiral type has now been overprinted in black with the word OFFICIAL reading up.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. Type of 1913-15 Issue, 4sh black and red watermarked Multple Crown and Script C. A.

PALESTINE. The 1924 Issue of postage due stamps of this country have had the design somewhat altered. The "Flute Music" at right has been reversed, the word Millieme in the center has been shortened to Mil or Mils with three lines of inscription beneath the central numeral instead of one above and two beneath ,watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A. perforated 14. 1M brown, 2M yellow, 4M green, 8M red, 10M gray, 13M ultramarine, 20M olive, 50M violet.

PARAGUAY. Two more additions to the set of poorly executed lithographs emanating from this country have just appeared, 1 peso green, 2.50p bistre, square design, oval portraits in the center of Pedro Juan Cabailero and Fulcencio Yecros respectively, surrounded by the inscription "REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY", numerals of values in lower corners and unit of value at central bottom.

RUSSIA. In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of one of the numerous revolutions of this country four new stamps have been issued, 8 Kop. brown, uniformed soldier, 14 Kop. blue, uniformed sailor, 18 Kop. red, uniformed cavalryman, 28 Kop. yellow green, aviator, values at bottom of stamps with the initials CCCP in ornamental shield on the first three values and on ribbon on the last, dates 1918-1928 in the upper part of each stamp.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. In order to enable the imperforate triangular stamps of 1926 to be separated more easily they have been perforated 11½ locally. The sheets were imperforated on all four sides and are only sold in complete sheets at the postoffice making it impossible to supply stamps perforated on all three sides exclusively. Both varieties with English and Dutch inscription are in current use.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Johore. Two additional color changes just appeared, type of 1921-24 issue, script watermarked 2 cents green and dark green, 3 cents violet and brown.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

SUDAN. Two more additional values of the "trotting camel" design with the new watermark Multiple SG has now been issued, 10M black and carmine, small size, 2pi orange and violet, large size.

SWITZERLAND. The 5fr. of the 1914-15 issue has been entirely redrawn and differs from the original in many minor details. The view which was somewhat obscured on the original design has been so retouched that it now presents a beautiful clear impression and the color has been changed from deep ultramarine to blue.

The color of the 10c green on buff, 1921-22 issue has now been issued in bright green on buff, quite a distinct shade. The stamp also appears tete-beche from the sheets made up for the construction of booklets.

TRIPOLITANIA. A picturesque set of six values has just arrived from this Italian colony. The three low values are upright oblongs, medium sized and the three high values are narrow horizontal oblongs. The central designs are various local interesting views. The inscriptions on all values reading "SECONDA FIERA CAMPIONARIA de TRIPOLI" at top and "POSTE ITALIANE" at bottom. 30c+20c maroon and black, 50c+20c green and black, 1.25L+20c red and black, 1.75L+20c blue and black, 2.55L+50c brown and black, 5L+1L violet and black. The value is in the lower left corner of each stamp and its Arabic equivalent at lower right.

TUNIS. Two values of the 1926 issue have had their colors changed and now appear as follows: 25c violet and 75c lilac rose.

A very finely engraved Child Welfare issue has just been issued, all values in uniform design and size, narrow, horizontal oblong, value in upper left corner, Star and Crescent at top center with the curved inscription "DE GABES AU TCHAD" beneath, central design desert scene with camels and motor tractors, "TUNISIE POSTES" at central bottom, "RF" in shield at lower right. Outside the design at central bottom is the inscription "PRO JUVENTUTE" preceded by the charity tax which is the same as the face value of the stamp. 40c+40c brown, 50c+50c violet, 75c+75c deep blue, 1fr+1fr carmine, 1f.50+1f.50 blue, 2f+2f green and 5f.+f. red brown.

URUGUAY. The 12c slate blue of the reengraved issue of 1924 has been surcharged 2cts, 5cts, 10cts and 15cts with the five-lined inscription "INAUGURACION FERROCARRIL SAN CARLOS a ROCHA 14/1/928." Both overprint and surcharge is in red and was done to commemorate the opening of the railroad between these two cities.

ECONOMIST NEW ISSUE SERVICE
"The Service That Satisfies"
Largest and Best in America—Full Particulars on Request.
ECONOMIST BULLETIN with Chronicle, and Offers of New Issues—Post Free.
Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City.

REPORT of the TREASURER

March 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9736.66	
Admissions	62.00	$9798.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$9240.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$10627.73	
Receipts	362.76	
	$10990.49	
Disbursements	$ 2.23	$10988.26

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 2.90	
Receipts	.15	$ 3.05

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 120.35	
Dues paid in advance	7.25	$ 127.60

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$2374.72	
Receipts—Dues	115.00	
Reinstatements	10.00	
	$2499.72	
Disbursements	$ 266.33	$2233.39

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$3187.82	
Receipts—Subscriptions	80.50	
	$3268.32	
Disbursements	$1414.13	$1854.19
		$34245.15
Cash on hand	$13627.95	
Bond Investments	$20617.20	$34245.15

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Dr. H. A. Davis., Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

March 1, 1928. **No. 7.**

Applications Pending.

Imrie, F. N.
Lacayo, Leop.
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir
Adams, W. T.
Boden, Erich
Borcherding, D. H.
Bostwick, H. M.
Bush, C. J.
Carlson, C. A. Jr.
Cohn, Herman
Cords, A. L.
Dovali, M. E.
Frank, Jos. J.
Funk, Roy I.
Gray, Arthur W.
Heggs, C. W.
Henshaw, G. H. Jr.
Jones, Carter
Jones, H. Bedford
Lemm, C. W.
McConnell, W. H.
McRae, Fred
Montgomery, W. W.
Oliver, Margaret S.
Pratt, H. L.
Reeder, J. T.
Rosen, Theodore
Sage, Max
Scharman, Sigmund
Schwarz, T. E.
Soller, Dr. M. E.
Soule, F. W.
Tavender, Edw. R.
Wright, Herbert G.
Yant, Robt. W.

Reinstatements Pending.

4578 Bedard, Maurice
6914 Eaton, Fredk. S.

Applications Posted.

Beck, T. B., 637 Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore. 40; Dist. Mgr.; Arthur Senders, 49 5th St. N., Portland, Ore. By Dr. Edw. Hirstel.

Bertsch, W. C., 2301 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O. 35; Adv. Mgr.; Cincinnati Retail Merchants Credit Bureau. By Adolph D. Fennel.

Bretton, Jas. E., 22 N. Main St., Fairport, N. Y. 50; Hotel; Chas. H. Christensen, 1657 14th St., Milwaukee, Wis. By H. A. Davis.

Brown, Tracy D., 529 Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla. 43; Pres. Colson Oil Co.; Edw. Saph, Refiner Supplies, Tulsa, Okla. By H. A. Davis.

Byrne, Louis T., 410 Kearney Ave., Fort Leavenworth, Kans. 36; Army Officer; R. W. Donavan Motor Co., Leavenworth, Kans. By H. A. Davis.

Carper, Leo, Box 1061, Billings, Mont. 54; Financial Correspondent; Buckley-Doyle, Billings, Mont. By H. A. Davis.

Chambers, Jos. F., Trail P. O., B. C., Canada. 34; P. McLean, Merritt, B. C., Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Cohen, Joseph, 2060 83 St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16; Student; Guaranteed by Louis Cohen; Irwin Heiman, 20 Bay 31st St., Brooklyn. By D. W. Martin.

De Groff, W. Leslie, Box 149, Bloomfield, Ont., Canada. 53; Merchant; John Ashley, Bloomfield, Ont. By J. E. Guest.

DeHase, Phillip A., 9 St. Louis St., St. Lambert, Que., Canada. 31; R. R. Clerk; Mr. Burchard, care Can. Bank of Com., St. James St., Montreal. By J. E. Guest.

Doolan, W. L., Inter Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 52; Attorney; A. W. Elwang, Norton Bldg., Louisville, Ky. By W. E. Greenaway.

Galili, Dr. Henry, Box 181, Jerusalem, Palestine. 35; Gen. Mgr. Eastern Express; Francisco Parisi, Triest, Italy. By H. A. Davis.

Gallup, Robert, 87 N. Hawk St., Albany, N. Y. 25; Clerk; M. E. Olin, 109 Clinton Ave., Albany, N. Y. By E. A. Bauer.

Hambly, Earle P., Box 2134, Tucson, Ariz. 26; Office Supply Salesman; S. B. Norris, M. D., 9 E. Pennington St., Tucson, Ariz. By H. A. Davis.

Hamilton, Philip Earle, Reeves Bldg., Beaver Falls, Pa. 43; Attorney; Beaver Falls Planing Mill Co., Beaver Falls, Pa. By Adolph D. Fennel.

Harris, Chas. Britton, 4 Greenwood Pl., Wyncote, Pa. 13; Student; Guaranteed by Henry Harris; F. A. Myers, Jr., S. W. Cor. Ridge Ave. & 10 St., Philadelphia, Pa. By Clarence Clark Silvester.

Hives, Wilfred E., 435 7th Ave. N. W., Sunnyside, Calgary, Alb., Canada. 51; Postal Clerk; A. Harris, 1702 10th St. W., Calgary. By J. E. Guest.

Hires, Wm. G., 46 Brandon Rd., Stonehurst, Philadelphia, Pa. 49; Manfgr.; P. M. Wolsieffer, Philadelphia, Pa. By Eugene Klein.

Imbrie, B. V., 6409 Fifth Ave., E. Liberty Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa. 32; Atty.; B. L. Drew, 333 Washington St., Boston, Mass. By Albert H. Goetz.

Kerr, S. McD., 206 Silverbirch Ave., Toronto 8, Ont., Canada. 25; Frt. Dept., Canadian R'ys; By Jos. Hill Jr., 421 Scarboro Rd., Toronto 8, Ont. By J. E. Guest.

Landon, C. W., 404 National Bldg., Cleveland, O. 48; Artist; W. W. MacLaren, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, O. By P. A. Finlayson.

Ljungdahl, Sture, 2415 7th St., Berkeley, Calif. 25; Machinist; Edwin P. Seebohm, de Young Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. By C. H. Holden.

Loomis, Prof. Frederic B., 8 Orchard St., Amherst, Mass. 53; Teacher of Geology, Amherst. E. H. Harvey, Amherst, Mass. By H. A. Davis.

Lutz, Adolph C., care Peierls Buhler Co., 2 Park Ave., New York City. 35; Executive; John E. Just, 101 Branbach Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. By Percy Roth.

McColm, R. L., 202 Fourth Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. 34; Hotel Prop.; Trusting Piano Co., 609 Mattison Ave., Asbury Park. By D. W. Morrow.

McCormick, G. O., 919 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex. 22; Ticket Clerk, M. K. & T. R'y.; Ernest Alexander, Alexander Baer Co., Houston, Tex. By A. W. Herr.

Miller, W. L., 424 N. Paterson St., Madison, Wis. 55; Chief Mech. Engnr.; H. J. Parke, 1917 Regent St., Madison, Wis. By E. S. Cooper.

Monroe, Chas. E., 8 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N. Y. 18; Drug Clerk; Guaranteed by Edwin B. Monroe; L. R. Davis, 201 Phelps Bldg. By D. L. Curran.

Monsel, Henry, Canby, Minn. 75; Cemetery Sexton; Martin A. Monson, Canby, Minn. By D. W. Martin.

Morgan, Richard E. H., 901 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. 48; Loan Land Inspector; W. J. Ward, Canadian Council of Agric., Winnipeg. By J. E. Guest.

Roberts, Lee, 3372 Arrow Ave., Pleasant Ridge, Cincinnati, O. 43; Salesman; John Christensen, Cincinnati Gear Co., Cincinnati. By Adolph D. Fennel.

Schlosser, W. B., R. R. 2, Paxton, Ill. 52; Farming; M. L. McQuiston, Paxton, Ill. By Robert Cathcart.

Sheldon, Geo. H., 841 21st St., Rock Island, Ill. 65; Asst. Treas. Rock Island Lines; Mosenfelder & Sons, Rock Island, Ill. By W. C. McAlister.

Smidt, Geo. J., Native Customs, East Station, Tientsin, North China. 30; Customs Officer; Reference requested. By H. A. Davis.

Sparhawk, Norman F., 335 S. Union St., Brlington, Vt. 21; Student; Dallas F. Pollard, Burlington, Vt. By Milo E. Reynolds.

Stodder, Carl, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C. 57; Cashier; J. B. Thomas, 11th & G Sts. N. W., Washington, D. C. By W. Hayden Collins.

Swern, Perry W., 228 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 38; Architect; R. F. Wilson, 1851 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. By W. O. Melcher.

Toft, Walter J., 198 C St., Vallejo, Calif. 14; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Paul L. Toft; Jno. G. Hohworth, 241 Arkansas St. By Roy H. Sherman.

Whitehead, Alfred E., 276 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Que. 40; Organist; City of N. Y. Ins. Co., Montreal. By J. E. Guest.

Wilcox, H. B., 494 Gertrude Ave., Winnipeg, Canada. 39; Sales Mgr.; Van Cleland Co., Main St., Winnipeg. By J. E. Guest.

Williams, Arthur S., 5426 Race St., Chicago, Ill. 44; Checker; Guy MacGregor, 309 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago. By Arthur Van Kleeck.

Wilson, Mrs. Dorothy H., 42 Brandon Rd., Stonehurst, Philadelphia, Pa. Legal; Housewife; Alfred Bauer, Palmyra, N. J. By Eugene Klein.

Yearsley, Owen J. B., 354 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada. 59; Broker; George Crouch, Marks Stamp So., Toronto. By J. E. Guest.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

5148 Dewey, Lyman H., Box 189, Pulaski, Va. 48; Mech. Engnr.; H. W. Huff, Pulaski, Va. By H. A. Robinette.

6885 Kade, Arthur W., Box 160, Sheboygan, Wis. 37; Design Artist; Charles Pratt, Assoc. of Com., Sheboygan, Wis. By Wilson W. Free.

4512 Meyer, H. Henry, 1439 University Ave., New York City. 48; Salesman; Henry C. Rohrs, 1439 University Ave., New York. By H. A. Davis.

New Members Admitted.

9714 Arlidge, Melvern, 34 Wilson Ave., Toronto 3, Ont., Canada.
9715 Benners, W. H., Box 2184, Dallas, Texas.
9716 Bridges, H. A., 6168 Westminster Pl., St. Louis, Mo.
9717 Bryan, Harry M., 14 Blue Grass Ave., Ft. Thomas, Ky.
9718 Cabeldu, A. F., 364 Langside St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9719 Cooke, Herbert, Box 282, Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.
9720 Daniker, J. Henry, Thun, Berne Co., Switzerland.
9721 Delpy, Jacques H., 107 Ave. de la Bouzarea, Alger, Algeria.
9722 Detlor, J. V., 9912 87th Ave., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
9723 Dobrowolsky, W., Box 390, Tallinn, Esthonia.
9724 Duntze, Thomas, 81 Baldwin Ave., Baldwin, N. Y.
9725 Fellers, Wm. L., 224 S. 15th St., Harrisburg, Pa.
J9726 Gill, Walter L., 875 Gantanbein Ave., Portland, Ore.
9727 Glassco, S. M., 74 Charlton Ave. E., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
9728 Gordon, D., 11849 65th St., Edmonton, Alb., Canada.
9729 Greenwood, Chas. H., 7 Vigo St., London, England.
9730 Hanna, Rev. L. S., Lampang, Siam.
9731 Hewitt, Chas. A., 149 Elliott Row, St. John, N. B., Canada.
J9732 Hinckley, Chas. W. Jr., 599 W. 176th St., New York City.
9733 Hiton, Henry L. K., 1933 Eluwene St., Honolulu, Hawaii.
9734 Howes, W. H., Box 504, Kindsley, Sask., Canada.
9735 Kelley, W. S., 213 Barstow St., Eau Claire, Wis.
9736 Kleiman, George, 11 W. 42nd St., New York City.
9737 Klingenstein, B., 3344 Boulevard C, Jersey City, N. J.
9738 Lowell, J. Russell, 77 Remoleus St., Buffalo, N. Y.
9739 Mills, Alexander, care Codville Co., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada.
9740 Noon, J. E., 475 Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
9741 Reichstein, Paul, 975 Marshall Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

9742 Shepard, Harold H., Box 156, Hyattsville, Md.
9743 Thompson, Fisher, 611 Gaiety Theatre Bldg., New York City.
9744 Wells, Gordon, 140 Elgin St. E., Oshawa, Ont., Canada.
9745 Wholey, Wm. N., 1408 19th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
9746 Wichman, Fred W., Box 299, Honolulu, Hawaii.
9747 Williams, Carl C., 1944 Florida St., Long Beach, Calif.

Reinstated.

8211 Dodds, George, 1501 First Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Replaced on Roll.

6836 Kurth, Alfred, Box 14, Colditz, Germany.

Applications Returned.

Blum, Charles, Box 2199, Manila, Philippines.
Ghilian, Jean, 120 Rue des Quarter-Vents, Brussels, Belgium.

Resignation Pending.

5596 Reynolds, Chas. S., 37 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

Resignation Accepted.

6371 Wickes, L. W., 1206 Pacific Mutual Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Deceased.

6607 Bradshaw, J. H., 102 P. O. Bldg., San Diego, Calif.
9659 Cohn, Abraham, 137 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
149—31 Davison, Alvah, 650 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1928.
6667 Nelson, Benjamin B., 708 4th Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Feb. 19, 1928.
7791 Persse, John, 66 Smith St., Winnipeg, Canada.
388—3173 Rufe, W. Byron, 80 White St., New York City. Nov. 27, 1927.

Change in Chapter Officers.

5912 Rubber City Stamp Club, C. W. Beford, Pres., C. A. Bensinger, Secy., 890 Lawton St., Akron, Ohio.

Change in Chapter Name.

8234 Beaver Stamp Society, Chap. 68, name changed to Oregon Stamp Society, Chap. 68, Vald Lidell, Pres.; T. B. Beck, Secy., 637 Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore. Meetings: Third Tuesdays, Oregon Bldg.

Correction.

March number, Pg. 468 under "New Members": No. 9704 should be spelled "Papassotiriou".

Correct Address Wanted.

5794 Lachaine, J. A., 184 Perkins St., Lowell, Mass.

Change of Address.

Ash, E. M., to Port Tarafa, Nuevitas, Cuba.
Burgess, Roy A. from Denver, Colo. to 3310 Douglas St., Dallas, Tex.
Burns, E. A. to 1711 Ambassador Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Campbell, Dr. J. L. from San Francisco to 1300 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Cannon, W. F. to 918 E. 10th St., Davenport, Ia.
Fernald, A. R. from Detroit, Mich. to 31 W. 10th St., New York City.
Dorn, Paul A., from Berkeley, Calif. to Box 115, Santa Maria, Calif.
Gage, Arthur H. to 1312 N. Fair Oaks Ave., Pasadena, Calif.
Grant, Jos. S. from San Diego, Calif. to 6654 W. LaFayette Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Gordon, W. D. to 82 Wall St., New York City.
Kaufman, H. J. to 1354 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.
Kriegl, Otto to 2903 Halldale Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
Levy, Fabian F. from Germantown to 6515 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia, Pa.
Light, Carl to 1645 4th St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Livermore, J. M. to 300 Wilson Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
Ludin, Chas. to 452 Dixmyth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mercer, A. G. to Box 417, Los Angeles, Calif.
Nickerson, Ralph H. to 2258 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
Pathe, Karl to 427 Woodward Ave. S. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Rotnem, V. W. to 545 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sarget, N. J. to 1438 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.
Sisson, Mrs. W. A. to 7519 Big Bend Rd., Webster Groves, Mo.
Tubbs, C. Lee to R. 1, Box 810, San Diego, Calif.
Van Pelt, Arthur W. from Houma, La. to Mansfield, La.
Voetter, Thos. W., to care American Consulate, Curacao, West Indies.
White, W. W. from Oakland, Calif. to 227 Crocker Ave., Piedmont, Calif.

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues.

8490 Agresar, J. M.	6021 Beron, D. P.	9126 Buss, Harold
4326 Alcaide, S. A.	8089 Berry, F. A.	7524 Butcher, P. C.
6326 Allen, Edgar M.	9514 Bert, J. B.	7224 Cann, F. W.
8980 Allen, S. S.	9347 Bibaz, Jack	8581 Cerf, A. C. H.
8336 Allison, Dr. B. J.	5398 Bigelow, W. McP.	J9300 Chafin, W. C.
7942 Alvares, J. R.	9473 Blanco-Paez, Luis	4380 Chamberlain, W.
6083 Amberg, W. H.	8874 Bley, A. A.	A.
7158 Anderson, E. W.	4630 Block, B. I.	7844 Chap, F. L.
7807 Ap Roberts, G. I.	9119 Blomstrand, H.	9047 Chardon, C. E.
J9036 Asher, Leroy	4385 Blum, Max L.	5442 Chase, F. D.
J8702 Ashman, G. C. Jr.	7097 Blunk, Frank	1775 Chicago Chapter
7159 Bachmann, Robt.	6623 Bohm, Anton	No. 1
8405 Ballentine, P. G.	7220 Bohm, Emma	8179 Chidlaw, L. S.
8703 Banning, E. G.	8147 Boling, F. W. Jr.	6822 Clarke, B. E.
7520 Barnes, Rev. G. E.	J9120 Bourus, B. J.	7888 Coates, E. S.
9118 Beaubien, E. C.	5399 Brainerd, E. L.	7227 Cohen, B.
2577 Beck, Dr. Carl	6757 Brannon, P. A.	7227 Cohen, B.
8143 Beckwith, C. H.	8986 Bray, C. H.	J8725 Cole, C. C. Jr.
8024 Behr, W. J.	J8501 Brock, Chas. Jr.	8582 Collins, R. C.
7987 Beideman, L. L.	5807 Bryan, H. E.	9133 Colver, Wayne
6753 Bentien, D. A.	6760 Buckey, R. C.	J8944 Comstock, G. C.
8498 Beozley, Louis	7949 Burckel, C. E.	8583 Conrad, W. R.
7574 Berger, D. H.	J9045 Burns, Matthew	J7662 Cooley, E. W.

9477 Cooley, L. C.
8728 Coombs, R. H.
4842 Corey, Dr. F. J.
6726 Coryell, J. B.
8090 Coyne, F. S.
6520 Cramer, F. S.
8991 Creegan, J. B.
7063 Crown City Chapter No. 53
9053 Cuevas, Raymond
J9136 Cummings, W. S.
9245 Cunningham, A.C.
7166 Curran, Roy
9304 Daehler, G. J.
J9138 Daly, J. J.
8736 Davies, Rev. C. H.
5756 Delery, H. C.
9058 Dennis, C. E.
8587 Dieter M. R.
8418 Dillon, W. H.
8181 Dorman, R. H.
8738 Dudley, C. H. C.
6727 Dunham, W. C.
8256 Duncan, J. N.
8182 Dye, W. S. Jr.
8993 Easson, E. H.
8091 Eberhart, E. E.
J8994 Eckmann, O. R.
6053 Elder, E. B.
8742 Elkins, E. E.
5863 Enemark, H. J.
8589 Esposito, D. A.
7815 Everard, F. G.
8302 Everard, R. D.
6390 Farrell, Erwin A.
6093 Ferguson, H. A.
7732 Faison, H. R.
8748 Ferrill, J. P.
9249 Field, G. W.
9482 Fisher, P. M. Jr.
9148 Flieder, Edw.
8037 Foppiano, Frank
J8304 Fournier, C. H.
8305 Fox, Dr. W. F.
9436 Freitag, W. C.
8595 French, H. R.
J9063 Freund, C. W. Jr.
2841 Fuessel, F. G.
9153 Gaffney, A. G.
8425 Gale, V. T.
8596 Gandy, C. J.
7705 Gerson, Sidney
6879 Giese, H. W.
7286 Glanville, R. P.
7479 Goble, Dr. P. S.
7896 Gonsalves, Henry
9255 Goodell, P. B.
8999 Goodwin, W. T.
2667 Grafe, G. A.
6654 Granie, L. J.
3614 Greening, E. H.
7999 Gutsch, M. R.
6628 Hammelman, H.
9155 Hancock, Robt.
7176 Hanney, G. G.
9002 Harlan, P. M.
6881 Hartman, R. W.
8607 Hayden, Boyd
9162 Heinecke, M. A.
9070 Herbert, Mrs. E.R.
9165 Herzog, G. W.
8048 Hess, Emil
8608 Hidden, E. W.
J9072 Hilbish, B. A.
7485 Himan, P. W.
J8899 Hoag, E. R.
J8770 Hoffman, Geo.
5672 Hoffman, Joseph
6058 Hollingsworth, L. P.
5809 Holm, M.
9076 Hommel, Mrs. C. D.
7820 Hood, S. C. Jr.
6922 Hoover, M. H.
6923 Horton, G. W.
8524 Howard, B. H.
7118 Hoyt, H. O.
8525 Hughes, J. E.
8902 Humphrey, L. R.
8903 Hunt, E. L.
J9078 Hunter, J. D.
8776 Huskisson, S. A.
4658 Indianapolis Chapter No. 45
J5764 Irsch, F. E. Jr.
9170 Ivie, Dr. W. H.
7487 Jackson, Mrs. T.E.
9080 Jackson, W. H. Jr.
4925 Jansen, T. W.
5791 Jansohn, Carl
9532 Jaura, C. S.
1823 Jensen, J. C.
2782 Jones, E. T.
J9172 Jones, J. P.
8616 Joseph, J. E.
7858 Josephson, S. S.
7347 Judell, Maurice
7348 Jury, A. F.
7349 Karcz, G. B.
8266 Kavanagh, J. A.
3956 Keller, Dr. S. G.
7860 Ker, W. W.
7674 Kerkow, H. A.
J8440 Kessler, H. W.
6835 Kilbourn, O. B.
6970 King, Wm.
8786 Kirchbach, O. E.
5633 Kiser, G. E.
8788 Klepper, E. B.
8309 Kliemann, A. K.
7710 Koehler, Dr. R. H.
8528 Koenig, W. W.
9363 Koerner, T. H.
4937 Kranhold, A. A.
7633 Kukell, John
9081 Lacey, Dr. W. H.
2712 Laird, B. W.
3906 La Vaute, N. H.
8122 Lempert, Wm.
J8957 Le Sourd, F. A.
J8910 Levitin, E. D.
7826 Levy, L. M.
8366 Lindegard, Axel
9263 London, E. W.
8623 Lonsdale, Rich.
J8630 Lorentz, B. H.
8532 Lowe, C. F. Jr.
J9365 Lucas, J. A.
6209 Ludwick, B. E.
J8534 Lux, Jos. A.
5523 Lynes, F. W.
8636 Lyon, C. A.
6276 Mack, R. K.
8061 MacLean, G. S.
8536 Madsen, A. C.
7786 Malecek, Jos.
8160 Malin, C. E.
J8799 Mandelkorn, R. S.
9180 Manley, Jno. A.
7677 Marcan, Dr. C. M.
8101 Marchand, J.V.M.
2952 Marimian, H. O.
5133 Mark, A. S.
9448 Martin, W. K.
8640 Martins, J.
9264 Marx, Walter
8270 Mason, Rev. R. S.
8065 McClure, W. J.

8197 McDougall, G. W.
6786 McFadden, A. M.
8914 McLean, J. A.
J6614 McLin, Wm. Jr.
7713 McNeil, G. R.
9266 McNeill, H. S.
7496 Meritsnigg, Aug.
6160 Minassian, Leon
6133 Minick, D. C.
8454 Mixon, A. H.
7430 Moody, E. F.
8319 Moors, N. R.
4570 Mouhib, Jos.
6631 Munroe, F. D.
4021 Murray, E. W.
8916 Muth, Henri
6214 Naschke, H. C.
8070 Nelson, W. S.
6791 Neves, Elisa
9192 Newth, A. W.
9193 Noer, Karl*
9194 Nolf, G. C.
8458 Norris, F. H.
9270 N. Dak. Col. Club Chap. #77
8273 O'Bolger, R. E.
8459 Olivier, Henri
8960 O'Neil, J. A.
5360 Orear, L. W.
9451 Ormsbee, J. M.
9094 Oshiba, Minekichi
9321 Owen, Fred B.
5977 Pappadopulo, S.A.
J8376 Patterson, W. M.
8813 Perold, Rev. J. G.
7365 Perry, H. A.
9199 Peters, A. D.
6844 Peters, Fritz
2979 Phillips, W. C.
8228 Phillips, W. H.
6190 Pohl, J. J.
7367 Ponnay, G. N.
J8659 Porter, E. H.
7507 Prinzing, W. J.
J8468 Rackliffe, Robt.
7197 Ralston, C. A.
J5673 Rasis, Constantine
9276 Reed, W. J.
4105 Reid, Lt. Col. J.Y.
9405 Riggin, G. D.
7256 Robinson, Jas.
J9017 Roedel, Herbert
4718 Rogers, P. A.
6636 Rogers, R. W.
9210 Rutledge, Eugene
6107 Sadleir, J. A.
2848 Saltmarsh, T. W.
9211 Sampson, L. G.
5770 Sargent, I. E.
8231 Saunders, P. W.
9099 Schmahl, R. C.
8327 Schmidt, C. W.
J7510 Schwartz, L. M.
J6736 Sclove, Bernard
4524 Scramlin, W. A.
8081 Seal, L. B.
7976 Seguin, E. R.
9020 Sewall, F. V.
7685 Sheetz, O. C.
7261 Shenfield, L. L.
J9021 Sheran, B. L.
8167 Shields, F. S.
6531 Sidells, W. H.
5280 Sittig, C. A.
9280 Slaback, L. W.
5647 Slater, J. B.
8387 Smith, G. C.
6982 Smith, G. W.
9023 Smith, V. H.
9100 Snyder, J. E.
9101 Soderblom, S. N.
8474 Sommerhoff, F. A.
6673 Spence, J. M.
9504 Sperry, H. M.
7928 Sprangers, E. H.
7203 Sprinkman, Fred
J8928 Stalder, A. G.
6417 Stanley, A.
7204 Steingerwald, J.M.
8214 Stiles, K. B.
2101 Stillman, F. J.
8840 Stortroen, A.
9102 Strobel, C. R.
9103 Sudlow, W. B.
8845 Sutters, G. A.
9459 Taggart, R. W.
3772 Taite, H. L.
5748 Tappan, F. E.
9105 Tecktonius, S.
J9335 Thompson, L.C.Jr.
8968 Thorsteine, K.
8674 Todd, W. P.
9007 Tompkins, M. M.
5435 Tyrrell, T. J.
8934 Ulrich, T. J.
8848 Vanauken, E.
8675 Van Dusen, E. D.
7753 Van Waart, G.
9409 Varro, Victor
5168 Wailly, V. R.
9287 Waite, C. B.
4304 Walker, S. M.
7984 Ward, D. C.
9109 Warner, H. B.
J9288 Warner, J. B.
7313 Washburne, G. A.
9412 Watson, C. I.
J8396 Watson, E. W.
8135 Watson, W. J.
J8682 Wead, R. S.
7937 Webster, L. J.
7800 Weeks, B. J.
1778 Weeks, G. D.
5566 Weidmann, O. L.
2720 Welcome, C. E. W.
5567 Wells, T. L.
8938 Wick, Olaf C.
8562 Wickstrom, V.
6561 Wheeler, D. A.
7385 White, R. L.
8859 Wiley, Keith
8860 Wiley, Llewellyn
4061 Wilkens, F. H.
6512 Williams, A. F.
2736 Willson, J. G.
8861 Wilson, G. H.
7153 Wimpfheimer, J.
9033 Winkler, J. H.
6900 Witt, E. A. Jr.
9466 Wong, James
8489 Worley, A. B.
5569 Woltmann, A.
6422 Wright, J. E.
9229 Wyman, L. C.
7389 Wythes, R. W.
8867 Yoder, B. A.
8088 Zerlentis, D. N.
763 Phillips, Mrs. W. H.

Membership Summary.

Membership February 1, 1928		4197
New Members		34
Reinstated		1
Replaced on Roll		1
		4233
Resignation Accepted	1	
Deceased	6	
Dropped for non-payment of dues	368	375
Total Membership March 1, 1928		3858

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

UNITS.

There has been not a little correspondence relative to the organization of two different Units. One as an Exchange Unit, and one as a Stampless Cover Unit. If there is one criticism we meet with among recruiters it is that we have no Exchange Department. According to reports we have many members who will not sell a stamp even thru our excellent Sales Department, but would exchange if we had such a Department. The writer personally believes that the dues for Unit members should be kept as low as consistent with proper function of the Unit. A dollar annually should be the maximum. Are you ready to form this unit now? If so this office will assist you to get started, it being strictly understood that the Secretary will not accept office of any kind. Now is the time to act, no matter if you have written me previously, write met now if you wish to join the Exchange Unit and willing to pay 75c annually for postage, stationery, etc. expenses of your Unit Secretary. I will tabulate and list your names and addresses, call for an election of officers and thus assist you to organize, after which will turn the records over to your Chairman or Secretary.

Stampless Cover Unit: Are you all ready for this now? If so write me at your early convenience. Same remarks as above apply to this unit. If you are ready, write me, make any suggestions you have in mind as to amount of annual dues, number of officers, etc.

Other Units: I wish to call your attention to my remarks under date of December 1st in the January number of this Journal as follows: "It is our wish to organize other Units and members interested in any specialty of a growing and progressive interest are requested to communicate with me to the end of organizing such Units."

A Plate Number Unit and a Precancel Unit have been mentioned. Those interested in such please communicate with me.

Faithfully yours,

H. A. DAVIS, General Secretary.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr., The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 5, No. 11. Whole No. 47.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Do you like them too. A member residing in a foreign country writes "Glad to see your sales go up. Hope they continue to move upward. I enjoy your few pages in the AP as much as the rest of the paper." So our pages must be read. We are all the time receiving comments, criticisms, kicks etc. on what we write, maybe because they like or dislike our personal style, but anyhow these pages are read. In fact all the AP is read, advertisers should try out this wonderful paper for results. Our advts. these pages each month, which we pay for in good coin, have brought us increased results in business. Mr. Advertiser, the AP can do it for you too! Try it? (No charge, Mr. Editor, for this recommendation, may many try your paper out, for results.)

Have we gone in the stamp business. No we are already in. Running the sales dept. is a stamp business, don't you think so? So you fellows who kick because you saw a circular, or an advt. in the name of the Kolar Co., Dallas, Texas, thinking that was my business, cool off. Pretty soon some of you will want to know if I eat three meals a day, on which side of the bed I sleep, how many baths I take a week, do I part my hair on the right or left side etc. What's the big idea with some of you. Read the by-laws, is there anything that prohibits me from doing anything else in stamps beside running the sales department? We do not admit there is, in fact because we are holding down this job we do not feel that we cannot go in the stamp business if we wish. But we are not, so no need for this question being slipped around by you fellows. If you wish to know write direct to me, without trying to cast insinuations that the sales department is being neglected. This may seem straight from the shoulder to some of you, but this continually trying to injure our holding this office, by a certain element in the society does grate on our nerves at times. And you 3990 others, cannot help this hopeless minority from agitating such things but you can ignore them. The Kolar Co., Dallas, Texas, is a stamp business, run by Elizabeth L. Guest (Mrs. J. E.) on her own behalf. Just remember this please. Yes, you may sometimes get one of her circulars in a letter from me, I pay my own postage from my own pocket and if she wants to put a circular in my APS letter occasionally who can object, if I don't, and of course I don't. The Sales Dept. is not suffering, it is going ahead by leaps and bounds, sales for the month of January were over $7500. A new high. So find something to kick about. And when you think you have a

kick to make as to my personal actions send it in here direct and get a direct answer. That's a fair way, isn't it, and the fair way is the best. Come out in front, not behind my back.

Comments. Hinges come first it seems in all our buying members' comments; "It seems a good way to acquire stamps, (from the circuits) and also to dispose of them. I find differences in classification of like stamps between different owners, and it would simplify things if affixers would use easily peelable hinges and make unnecessary considerable soaking, and also mount stamps so that they may be fully raised for examination." "Just a word regarding pricing of most stamps found in U S Books. There seems to be a prevailing idea that the prices of U S stamps should at least be 50% of Scotts which seems to be erroneous, as there is a surplus of some of these items. Book owners should reduce prices or else clutter up our sales department with slow moving items. This is only an observations, not a complaint for the stamps I have acquired have been all I could wish." "Please stretch the point in your Sales Dept. News that members use hinges that stick to the job, and not nodescript little bits of nothing that quit as soon as the boss is out of sight. Two became loose from one book, a 15c and 30c 1869 totaling $5.25 and your truly has to pay for them." Please in mounting stamps be careful re the hinges, use New hinges full size, and mount in such a way that the stamp may be fully turned back for examination. If in doubt, look up Scotts recent article in their Monthly as to proper way to mount stamps. Many affixers place the hinges in the center of the stamp and it is impossible to examine the reverse side of the stamp, and also the minute an attempt is made to do so the stamp comes off the page. Use a little more care and everybody will be thankful. You would be surprised how many stamps we are forced to buy ourselves each year because the stamps work loose from the books and are found in the compartments of the safe.

Consistency. A drop of water, falling constantly on the hardest of stone will eventually create a sizeable hole, will have that impression that really shows results. If it dripped but for a day and waited a time before pounding away again it is likely that no effect would be noticeable at all. We found this out in advertising for the sales department. Just because a member is not interested today, this week or even this season, we have found by being consistent and regular with our advertising that we finally interest many more members than if we took "not interested" as final. Maybe some of the members kick, and many seem to use every opportunity to kick at the way we operate this department, because we pester them with letters, circulars etc., but operating the sales department is our business, and we could never have gotten our monthly sales up to over $7500.00 a month, as we did in January 1928, if we had not kept consistently and continuously soliciting our membership. The following taken from the genealogy of Robert Dollar is in line with our efforts to build up the sales department to the highest state of efficiency and service. "The Father of success is Work. The Mother of Success is Ambition. The oldest Son is Common Sense. Some of the other members of the family are Perseverance, Honesty, Thoroughness, Foresight, Enthusiasm and Co-operation. But if you get acquainted with the Old Man you will get along pretty well with the rest of the Family." We recognize the wisdom of these words in our upbuilding of the sales department and feel that with these cardinal principles as our motto we are really reaping greater results than have been heretofore accomplished. (If this is blowing our

own horn a bit, we are glad you have listened, we have to do some blowing ourselves to drown out the "knocks" that others try to hammer our way.)

More comments. "I wish to say I am surprised at some of the items offered and for which the owner wants real money. Stamps that are dirty, torn or so heavily cancelled that one can hardly tell what stamp it is. I call this junk and fit for the wastebasket, unless a great rarity"; and another: "Have been entering books a number of years since the Milwaukee Convention as I remember, and have always been satisfied with service and sales. I am sure that when all members realize that they can secure stamps at lower prices than elsewhere, your sales will be doubled"; and still another: "In all my 18 years of membership I have never found the Sales Department in such a flourishing condition. Seller and buyer have both every reason to feel satisfied with the results attained. Of course it is true that there are more kickers in the world than appreviative people, and yet this has not, and has never discouraged you in your endeavors, to the best for everybody concerned. And you can feel happy and contented in the thought that you tried your very best to please everybody if possible." And this from a buyer: "Our relationship has always been so businesslike and satisfactory that I have felt you could and would assume complete satisfaction on my part. It is a pleasure to affirm that this is the case. I don't see how you could be expected to do more or better." "Re mounting, I heartily agree with the critic mentioned in your recent article. Usually one can detect many surface defects but perhaps the most annoying are the "thin spots." You can rarely see them due to mounting or some other reason until you have taken the stamp from the books. I have several times been annoyed to find after I had taken out a fine looking stamp that it had a bad "thin spot". The owner should clearly indicate concealed defects of this sort. You see one of the meanest features in connection with a thin spot is that the unfortunate prospective buyer he first removes the stamp and then replaces it might be accused of making the thin spot."

What does not sell readily: In answer to this inquiry we replied: 19th century British Colonials from Australian countries, Ceylon, India etc., India Native States, stamps that are damaged in any way, 20th century Greece, Portuguese Colonies. These latter are picking up in popularity, so doubtless next year they will replace French Colonials in popularity. We can use U. S., B. N. A., B. W. I. and French Colonials, 19th and 20th.; mint British Colonials, especially 20th Century, 20th century higher cataloged stamps, 20th century used of many countries and especially South and Central America, early Austria, Holland and Colonies, early Spain and Great Britain. But remember that condition must be satisfactory and prices within market range.

What of the contest? Are we going to be forced to pay out that gold, we offered as prizes for recruiting. We hope so but if we do someone has got to speed up and get those new members that are necessary. Why not make an effort today. Look up our offer.

Large special circuits. Many new requests are coming in for the large special circuits of medium valued stamps, as space fillers. This is a satisfactory way for the busy man. Have you ever tried it?

The Finance Company. Do you think one necessary, or helpful? We think so. Would like your views. Would you shoot at least $50. into one with a return of 7% at least on your money. Would be glad to know?

Report of the Sales Superintendent.

February 8th, 1928.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents American Philatelic Society:

Herewith report for the month of January which was the greatest month in the history of our Department, sales running over $7500.00.

Of course this is the heighth of the stamp season and within the next sixty days we predice even greater results will be accomplished.

Book account for the month as follows:

On hand 1-1-28	10678 books	Net value	$325,740.31
Received January	1085 books	Net value	31,917.04
	11763		$357,657.35
Retired during January	695 books	Net value	$ 27,115.13
On hand January 31	11068 books	Net value	$330,542.22

Of course on account of season being at its height more books come in than are retired, but soon we will be retiring large numbers.

Retirement Account.

695 Books (Value $27,115.13)	Sales	$6,338.98
Remitted to owners	$5,242.51	
Insurance to Treasurer	253.85	
Commission earned by Manager	792.78	
Postage to Owners	40.70	
Fines for counterfeits, etc.	9.14	$6,338.98

The percentage of sales is low, this due to the fact that we have been sending back a lot of unsaleable stamps, defectives priced too high, etc. and of course sales from these particular books were practically nothing, while from some books retired they were 75% to 100%.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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GREAT BRITAIN

The British Army Post Office in the Crimean War, 1854-1856.

By DR. A. E. WHITEHEAD.

(With illustrations of pieces in the writer's collection.)

There is small wonder that the stamps of Great Britain used during the Crimean campaign have always been popular with philatelists. Their undoubted scarcity and the fact that the Army Post Office of Constantinople was the first British P. O. abroad to issue English stamps easily account for their desirability. It is a well known fact that ordinary pieces readily find a purchaser, while the really unusual things bring high figures in the London stamp auctions.

Before beginning to speak of the stamps themselves, it is necessary to give a brief outline of the events which led to the war, and to say something about the campaign itself.

The "Eastern Question" had long been a many-sided, vexed problem in European politics and during the autumn of 1853 made diplomacy a hazardous game. It was obvious to all eastern nations that Russia's endeavor was to create embarrassing situations for the Porte, and week after week the tension increased. The English Cabinet acted as if the interests of Britain were identical with those of France—there was little historical precedent for this—and in a strange manner overlooked the possibilities of a greater alliance, which would include Prussia and Austria, as well as France.

Despite the impending war with Russia, little was done by the Government in power—probably with the view that really serious preparations would imperil a desired-for peaceful settlement of the dispute. Great Britain was certainly in earnest in supporting the Sultan against aggression, even to the extent of dispatch-

ing an expedition to the East; but the nation as a whole, and, it is to be feared, the Administration also, little foresaw that such a move would be the opening of a gigantic and fatiguing campaign. The first step was taken by Great Britain towards the end of the Conference of Ambassadors which was sitting in Constantinople. This was the despatch of the Guards to Malta in February, 1854, and was intended only as a gesture to show the Czar that the Western Powers would fight if need be. At the time it was little thought that the Guards were saying farewell to London and to England for more than two years, and that by far the greater number of them would find a last resting-place on Russian soil; instead it was said that they would never get farther than Malta, that they would be back by Easter.

However, all hope of avoiding hostilities came to an end; war was declared in March, and the Western Powers were now committed to a struggle that would test to the utmost their capacity for endurance, organization and co-operation.

Hard on the heels of the Guards were sent masses of other troops, French and English, and the merchant shipping lines contributed many a famous mail-packet to act as transport—I have seen frequent mention in contemporary accounts of the speedy little "Banshee" of Holyhead and Kingston fame, various Cunarders, and the famous P. & O. liners, "Ripon," "Himalayan" and "Colombo." During the month of May, Lord Raglan, the English commander-in-chief, assembled the British troops at Scutari. The first move eastwards of the allied forces was to Varna, the Bulgarian Capital, where the English landed on June 2nd. It was here that the British first showed that amazing lack of organization which characterized their army for many weary months. For several days there was the utmost confusion. Where did the English general live? No one knew. Where was the British post-office? No one knew. Where was the hospital for sick soldiers? No one knew. Whereas, did anyone want to find the French General he had only to ask the first Frenchman he met, and following the readily-given instructions, would find the name of the general painted in large letters over the door of his quarters; while the French post-office and the French hospital were sufficiently indicated by the names of the streets in which they were to be found.

Here food was scarce, medical aid totally inadequate, hospital necessaries absolutely unprovided. The drinking of bad Bulgarian wine proved calamitous indeed, especially as indulgence was not considered a very grave ofense. There was neither sanitation nor cleanliness in the town or in the camps, and the terrible scourge, cholera, soon swept through all ranks unchecked during the sickening summer heat. The death-roll was appalling, and even the French left there 10,000 dead from cholera alone. Lord George Paget in his Diary, says on August 2nd, 1854: "The misery of this place passes all belief."

It was little better in the Allied Fleets. One writer saying "* * * I was sickly, suffering from lassitude and influenza, the necessity of keeping mind and body on the stretch, the hot pestilential air, the sights and sounds that met us—here the carcass of a cow; the offal of a hundred sheep and oxen, killed for the fleet, floating all around us; there a dead Turk or Greek floating in the water with arms extended just as the wretches 'hove' the dead body overboard. * * *."

In the "Britannia" forty men lay dead upon the decks in one night.

In September, after months of costly inactivity, the invasion of the Crimea began; a mighty armada of transports and ships of the line, the splendor of which thrilled the hearts of all beholders, was set in motion towards Russian territory, and the landing was effected between the 14th and 16th of the month. It is not necessary to follow further even the main events of the campaign. The adventure, so inauspiciously begun, continued to be marked by bad generalship and divided counsels, procrastination, sickness, absence of proper clothing, lack of supplies of

all kinds, even of ammunition, while the state of the hospitals, with a total absence of medicines, bandages and chloroform, is remembered to this day with a shudder. No wonder the Czar could look grimly on, and, foreseeing a winter campaign, could remark that his best generals would be the months of February and March! There is another side to the picture of misery presented by the first winter of the Crimean War. It is that constituted by the courage of the troops, the many stories of individual heroism, the fine regard of the soldiers of both opponents for the rules of warfare, and not least, the ministry of Florence Nightingale, with her band of devoted amateurs, and also of the humble "Mother Seacole", a wanderer from distant Jamaica, with homely but effective specifics for cholera, dysentery, and the like.

If I have dwelt somewhat too long on what is a very harrowing picture, I trust I may be pardoned. I have always felt that one of the factors making for the scarcity of philatelic souvenirs of the Crimean War was the physical impossibility of the land forces, especially of the rank and file, to attend to their correspondence under the unfavorable conditions in which they were placed. This, it may be said, would be true of any war. Granted, but yet I think the Crimean war was exceptional in this respect. There were no such things as the Y. M. C. A. huts which were such havens in the last great war. Living in mud, sleeping in mud, by night and by day, amid scenes of sickness and disease, constantly harassed by a brave and resourceful enemy, and with few conveniences for writing, for months together very few letters would leave many of the regiments. Added to which, it must be remembered that a large number of the men were almost, if not quite, illiterate; so taking all things together, it is surprising to read in the Postmaster-General's report for 1856 that as many as 1,500,000 letters were received from the East from the beginning of hostilities to December 31st, 1855.

The English and French Postoffices at Pera.

The thoughtful philatelist will readily observe that the period of the war breaks up into three sub-divisions:

(1) The Constantinople, or Scutari period: April and May 1854, (and subsequently);

(2) The Varna period: June 2nd to middle of September 1854;

(3) The Crimea period: from about September 14, 1854 to about July 12, 1857, when the Crimea was finally evacuated. Peace was declared in April, 1856.

There is much uncertainty regarding the date of opening of the Army Post Office, so-called. Dendy Marshall, in his recently published "The History of the British Post Office," a veritable store house of well-digested facts, gives November 1854; but this is wrong by many months.

At the end of May, a Mr. E. J. Smith, senior clerk in the Inland Department of the General Post-office, London, was selected to act as Postmaster to the British expeditionary force in Turkey. He was stationed at Constantinople. In all prob-

The British Army Postoffice, Constantinople.

(From Ill. London News, Jan. 19, 1856.)

ability he took out with him the first type of obliteration, the rare "crown and stars" postmark; also the "British Army Post Office" date-stamp. This latter, however, may have been in use even earlier than June.

My earliest cover, the stamps of which were obliterated in London, has the Br. A. P. O. stamp on the reverse, dated June 29th, 1854, and originated from the

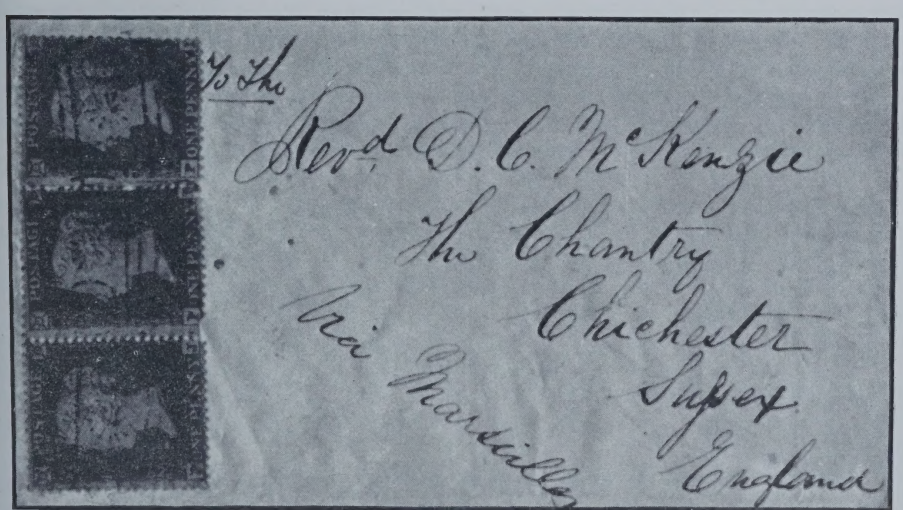
A View of Varna. (From an old print.)

1d. with Crown & Star Postmark

Highland Brigade, then at Varna. The earliest cover with the "crown and stars" postmark that I have seen, was sent by Capt. Lyons of the old "Bellerophon" and was dated August 28, 1854. Marshall gives March, 1855 as the date of introduction of the second type of obliterator, the "star and cyphers"; and this is probably about right. I am inclined to think that this obliterator was taken out by the reinforcement of the postal staff, selected in January, 1855; and mentioned in the following extract from "The Illustrated London News":

"* * * The Postoffice authorities, in order to give increased facilities with respect to the transmission of correspondence to and from the seat of war, have determined to increase the staff of officers in the department of Constantinople and certain other stations between the United Kingdom and the Crimea. Orders were issued a few days ago for the engagement of a number of clerks, letter-sorters, and letter-carriers, for the performance of this 'foreign duty.' Yesterday the appointments of a number of sorters and letter-carriers were authorized by the Postmaste-General, and these officers will be despatched without delay. Most of them are of some years standing in the office. Eight are destined for Constantinople, and others for other stations will follow."

Query: Where were the other stations?



Cover Showing Cyphers & Star Postmark.

Besides the two obliterators mentioned, which are believed to have been used exclusively at the A. P. O. in Constantinople, other cancellations are known on Crimean letters. These are certain of the London Inland Office numbered obliterations, and in my experience these postmarks are more frequently found on Crimean letters than the two so-called Crimean cancellations. These London post-marks would be applied upon arrival in England, of course, and if I may be allowed to theorize, I should say that such letters date before the opening of the Constantinople A. P. O., or, if of a later date, that they never passed through that office, where they would otherwise have been obliterated. In all probability these later London-stamped letters were collected from the camps and placed immediately on various transports or mail boats, and not handled again until they were

received in St. Martin's-Le-Grand, merely being trans-shipped at Marseilles if the postage paid and directions on the envelope warranted. Hendy says that two of the London Inland Office numbered stamps were in use, numbers 48 and 49. I have entires with three other numbers, viz. 3, 42, and 44, of the same type of course; and, in support of the theory given above, I may say that all of my half-dozen entires of this class (postmarked in London) originated either from various camps in Varna, or from forces actively engaged in the Crimea. May I say here that the usual view that this type is less interesting than those with the characteristic Crimean post-marks is an unwarranted one? Altho' the stamps may have been postmarked in England, they were undoubtedly affixed in the East, and are therefore "used abroad" in the fullest sense of the word. Too, such covers often have the additional interest of bearing an early date.

At the outbreak of the War, and for some time afterwards, there was a great deal of uncertainty as to postal rates. The first authoritative announcement which I have been able to find runs as follows:

June 24, 1854—"Mails for the Army in Turkey, and for the fleet in the Black Sea, are made up in London six times in each month—viz., the evenings of the 3rd, 8th, 18th, 23rd and 28th or (when the month has 31 days) the 29th. These mails are forwarded through France to Marseilles, and are thence conveyed to Constantinople by the French mail-packets in the Mediterranean. By the favour of the French Government no higher charge is made for the conveyance of the letters of British soldiers and sailors than that which is levied on the correspondence of the French naval and military forces. A letter, therefore, under a quarter of an ounce in weight, whether to or from an officer, a soldier, or a seaman, is liable only to a combined British and Foreign rate of 3d. If the letter weighs a quarter of an ounce, and is under half an ounce, the charge is 6d. and so on for heavier letters. The postage upon newspapers is two-pence each. The postage both upon letters and newspapers must be paid in advance.

The above is the speediest and most direct communication with the fleet in the Black Sea, and with her Majesty's forces in Turkey; but the letters of soldiers and seamen serving in Turkey and in the Black Sea may also also be forwarded to Malta, via Southampton, twice a month—viz., on the mornings of the 4th and 20th—for the sum of one penny, under the usual regulations applicable to such letters. From Malta, they are sent to their destination as opportunities offer, by a ship of war or other vessel in the service of her Majesty, without further charge.

At the same rate of one penny, letters may also be forwarded by any vessel of war, or hired transport, proceeding from England to Turkey. By these opportunities, newspapers are transmitted for a postage of one penny each, which must be paid in advance.

Letters, etc., for the army in Turkey should be addressed to the regiment to which the officer or soldier belongs, with the addition of the words, "Army in Turkey," but without further local address.

Letters, etc., for the fleet in the Black Sea, should be addressed with the name of the ship for which they are destined, and the fleet to which that ship belongs, without mentioning any port or town, thus—

"To .....
H. M. Ship .....
Black Sea Fleet."

It will be observed that the above notice was for letters going East. Similar arrangements were made for letters originating from the active forces and going west. However, in the confusion which prevailed, there was much uncertainty as

to rates, both in the official, and in the public, mind. I have an extract before me from "The Illustrated London News" Jan. 27, 1855, in which it is announced that letters for Her Majesty's forces will be carried at a combined British and French rate as follows:—

"Not exceeding ¼ oz. 1/-; between ¼ oz. and ½ oz. 2/-; and so on for heavier letters." This, however, was an error, and is given here as illustrating the confusion and want of organization which marked all government departments during the first year, or so, of the war.

I know that all thoughtful philatelists find interesting even the slightest of contemporary references to old issues or postal regulations. During some rather extensive reading dealing with the Crimean War I have come across the following paragraphs dealing with the workings of the Army Post Office, and I bring them together here, as they do shed a little light on postal conditions:

From "Letters by Rev. S. Kelson Stotherd, Chaplain to the Naval Brigade":

"May 20, 1854—I sent you a letter about a week ago, but in all probability it will reach you at the same time as this. We have some difficulty now in arranging to despatch our letters through France direct from Constantinople, as one ship takes letters and parcels straight on to Malta. However, they all go somehow or other."

"Whit Sunday, 1854—The Banshee has just come and brought my letters, and returns to Stamboul to-night, so that I have but a very few hours to spare to polish off my voluminous correspondence. Thank Caroline for all her letters. If she writes on two thin sheets instead of crossing, it will be all the better. You have made some grievous mistakes about postage. I have 1s 3d to pay on all letters, and I have paid 16/- for extra postage already. Please look to this. The postage is 6d on officer's letters to Malta but that is only two-thirds of the way here. However, alteration has been made lately."

"28 June, 1854—Whether you wrote by the last mail I do not know, as our letters are so irregular. They were detained at Constantinople by the old admiral there, who sent on the steamer which usually brings them, saying, "We didn't want our letters; he would send them on to-morrow." This is the way these selfish old officers annul all arrangements made for our comfort by the Government. We certainly had a few letters the day afterwards, but who knows whether the whole mail was sent? We are all indignant that one selfish old fellow should keep the letters of 12,000 men waiting his private pleasure. The French postal arrangements are excellent. Not so the Austrian. When at Stamboul I sent home all the money I could spare in Bank of England notes. I have heard nothing of them, and they have not reached their addresses. I have set a person on the scent in London, but am greatly afraid of the loss. They open all the letters at the Austrian office, somewhere between this and London. Many complaints have been made, and all are sent via Marseilles."

"7th July 1854—Can you find out for me whether, if we pay three stamps on our letters here, they will have to be paid over again when they arrive in England? This is a vexed question among us, and we have no means of settling it."

"26 June, 1855—I put two Queen's heads on the paper (Journal de Constantinople); perhaps you will let me know if it arrives safely and for that."

From "Letters of Major R. D. Kelly, (afterwards Gen. Sir R. D. Kelly)":

"Malta, Sunday, January 7th, 8 a. m. 1855.—A mail left yesterday via Marseilles, but a steamer is expected in here to-day from Alexandria, when another

mail will leave four hours after for Marseilles, which I hope will take this. The postage is 1s. 1d, which I have not prepaid, as I am told I had not, and it is not necessary."

"Light Division, The Crimea, Feb. 7th, 1855.—It is a great comfort to receive your letters so regularly; I trust you have received mine equally well. The mail closes in camp every Monday and Friday evening, and generally is sent from Lord Raglan's quarters to the mail-steamer in Chersonese Bay. Sometimes, however, if his lordship has anything particular to communicate, he sends off the mail before the time, as I am afraid was the case on the 5th, and that all our letters were late for that mail. You must not, therefore, be anxious if a considerable delay sometimes takes place in your getting my letters—I am so glad that my letters from Malta at last turned up."

From "Letters by Sir Daniel Lysons"—

"Scutari Camp, 25th May, 1854—The letters seem to be forwarded in the most irregular manner. At Malta they refuse to forward letters unless they are paid for there by some private agent and redirected. I think this is an infamous thing on the part of our Government."

"Aladyn Camp (near Varna, Bulgaria) 29th June, 1854.—Tell Catherine that if you write on the day the mail starts, we get your letters in about ten days. If prepaid they cost us nothing; at any rate there are new regulations by which we get our letters very cheap through France."

"Before Sebastopol, 25 November, 1854—I am using every exertion to get things from Constantinople, but so infamous are our post-offices here, that it would be far easier to get them from New York to Torquay, than from Stamboul here."

I have searched Kinglake's great history of the War in vain for references to the Army P. O., and have found the post office mentioned only once in W. H. Russell's most interesting book. It is very brief, and by no means flattering: "The post service here is merely organized system of disappointment." Russell, by the way, was probably the first great English war-correspondent, acting in that capacity for the London "Times." Not only was the Army Post-office not to be relied upon, owing, most likely, to the exigencies of war conditions, but the Turkish Postoffice, as every philatelist knows, was no better, probably very much worse. There is another very interesting extract from "The Illustrated London News"—

Aug. 5, 1854—"The Shumla correspondent of the 'Oest. Deutsche Post' writes, that, as the Turkish post is not to be relied upon, the correspondents of the English and German papers have agreed in turn to ride over to Varna, a distance of eighteen hours, in order to be able to despatch the letters by the 'Lloyd' steamer which leaves every Friday."

It was this same unreliability of the Turkish postoffice which led to the retention of the British postoffice in Constantinople at the end of the war, despite the protests of the Porte.

Among the Crimean letters in my collection is one of unusual interest. The envelope has done double service. Originally it was sent from Kidderminster (September 10th, 1855) to—

Gunner Driver Thomas Smith
No. 7 Comp. T. 4 Battalion Royal Artillery
Left Siege Train,
Crimea, or elsewere (sic)

It left London the day following, and duly reached "Gunner Driver" Smith. He, doubtless short of office supplies, turned the envelope inside out and made it do service for the return journey to Kidderminster, which is reached on October 17, 1855. (By-the-way, these twice-used envelopes are not unknown used in the Civil War of America, I believe.) The letter written by G.-D. Thomas Smith is still in the cover, and its pale, almost undecipherable, scrawl makes a truly human document. I give part of it here, as far as it can be made out. As is explained in the letter itself, the ink is not of the ordinary variety, and it has withstood the test of time rather badly—

"Sept. 28, 1855—Dear Brother, Please to excuse me for not writing before—our armey has got hem in fact they must fight or give in but there is a verey strong armey on the north side. The enemy when they was drove out they set all the place on fire and sunk all their ships but hour people putting the place all to rite agen as fast as they can i expect the armey to winter some of the trups in there there is 8 companys of artilrey come from the left sege tran to balecliver but i do not know wot they are gown to do with them thos wun is ours the com. i belong to and i hope we shall go into the field batters or com to Malta or Corfu or constannipole but most likely to go to the north side" (the north side of Sebastopol is meant here) "but i do not know for sertan but God help us if we have to winter out on these hils * * * the rushuns lost a grate maney heads of cattle some thousands all the armey at large as got beef a nuf to last them for months and that must make a greate deal of difference to the russans * * the next day i went thru the redan and thru the * * * (?) and then it turned my heart could to see the poor felows lying without their heads on and sum without their legs yes and sum without neither arms or heds or bodez and bowels all blowen to shrivens—you must excuse * * * (?) and bad writing for this is not ink it is poweder disolved * * *."

The "Illustrated London News," Dec. 2nd, 1854, put it on record that "a private of the 93rd Highlanders, writing to his father in Scotland, informed him that the sheet of paper forming his letter had cost him 5/-." Probably similar extortionate charges would make for conditions leading to many envelopes such as I have described above.

I do not intend to give here a check-list of varieties of British stamps used in the Crimea. This will be found on page 69 of the current red Gibbons. It will be seen that all the issues of 1854 to 1856, excepting the 10d. embossed, are known with these postmarks. All are scarce; some are among the greatest of British rarities, especially the embossed and surface printed stamps listed. The accompanying illustration shows a fine copy of the 6d violet of 1854, one of the few "cut square" copies known; even cut-to-shape, it is very, very scarce.

The 2d stamps are hard to find; possibly this is due to the fact that, as most of these were used on newspapers, few would be saved. I illustrate one which is probably unique. It is cancelled "A O M" in a lozenge of dots, and will be recognized by French specialists as having passed through the French Army Postoffice at Kamiesch, Crimea.

The value most frequently used was, of course, the Penny stamp; and, as the rate via Marseilles (the route most preferred) was 3d, strips of three are seen as often as singles. Larger pieces are distinctly rare, and it would be very infre-

quent that such a piece as the block of thirty-eight (38!) sold last year by Messrs. Plumridge of London, would pass through the Crimean Postoffice. It will be hard to explain the presence of the imperforate varieties in the list given by Gibbons, although two ways of doing so occur to one:

(a) Probably they were among the first sheets sent out, in February or March 1854, while imperforated stamps were still current in England. This is unlikely, however, as it is extremely improbable that British stamps were sent out before May, when the perforated sheets were already familiar to English letter-writers.

(b) These may be some of the sheets issued imperforate later in 1854 (according to Wright and Creeke). The sending of these inconvenient stamps to the Crimea would not have been an unlikely thing for the authorities to do in this muddle-headed campaign; it would be quite in line with the sending of **green** coffee beans for several months, with no accompanying means for roasting.

There were, of course, allied fleets operating in the Baltic and White seas also. Covers are known emanating from these, but they are exceedingly rare. No special postmark was used, and it is doubtful if there was a postoffice established, as was done in the Crimea. A very interesting illustration taken from "The Illustrated London News" is given here, showing the sorting of the letters on "The Duke of Wellington."

"The Baltic Fleet Postoffice" on Board H. M. S. "The Duke of Wellington."
(From the Illustrated London News of June 3, 1854.)

NOTE—Since writing the above, I have seen the notes on "Crimean War Stamps" in Gibbons M. J., for Sept., by Lt. Col. Rev. T. Ormsby, D. S. O. This gentleman has evidently had the opportunity of studying a Crimean correspondence of enviable proportions. He gives a lengthy list of London district numbered cancellations as appearing on Crimean covers, which, with acknowledgements to him, I add here: Nos. 2, 8, 17, 20, 22, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45,

46, 47, 48, 49, 50. He also mentions two other postmarks, quite new to the present writer.

The earliest date in Lt. Col. Ormsby's collection is 9th July, 1854. I have June 29th, 1854, on full cover. This must be one of the earliest covers in existence showing British stamps used abroad.

American collectors should note that the stamps cancelled in London can be identified as used from the Crimea only when on cover. Such covers must bear the Army Post Office date stamp. This will generally be found on the reverse.

Jonathan Brace Chittenden.

A. P. S. LIFE MEMBER 161.

The sudden death of Dr. Chittenden on March 20th, 1928, deprived American Philately of one of the finest leaders it has been privileged to have. More than that, he was the true friend of thousands of collectors who came in contact with him during the many years he gave to the progress of Philately in the United States. His loss is an irreparable one and his name will be imperishably recorded in the annals of Philately as his memory will be etched in the hearts of those who had him as their friend.

A lawyer by profession, as well as an educator, Dr. Chittenden was well known throughout the country. He was the owner of one of the largest collections of Austrian stamps in this country and was for 29 years secretary of the Collectors Club of New York and for many years a member of the Board of Directors of The American Philatelic Society. He also belonged to the Crescent Athletic and Harvard clubs.

Dr. Chittenden was born in Milford, Conn., May 13, 1864, and moved to Brooklyn when a young boy. Receiving his early education in Brooklyn schools and at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, he later attended the Polytechnic Academy, Worcester, Mass., graduating from that institution with a Master of Engineering degree. Later he attended Harvard University, where he received a Bachlor of Arts degree. Upon completing graduation work at Harvard Dr. Chittenden was awarded a Master of Arts degree in 1890. He was honored with the Kirkland Fellowship and the Parker Traveling Scholarship in 1891. After studying at Konigsberg University, Prussia, during 1892, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree.

Returning to this country in 1892, Dr. Chittenden acted as instructor of mathematics at Princeton University during 1893 and 1894. From 1894 to 1899 he taught at Columbia University. In 1899 he accepted the professorship of mathematics at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he taught until his death.

Dr. Chittenden was a member of an old Brooklyn family and contributed many articles to philatelic magazines. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1901.

He leaves his wife, Evelyn Betts Chittenden; one daughter, Mrs. William T. Dalrymple, and a grandson, Stewart Chittenden Dalrymple.

American Philatelic Society 1928 Convention.

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 23-25th.

In remote early days of North American history a number of men belonging to various tribes inhabiting this continent met perchance at the shores of a small bay on the north west coast of Lake Ontario.

These men may have been coming from the Mohawk valley, from the Ottawa river, from Lake Superior, Lake Huron, and perhaps from further inland.

They may have been different in tribal customs and habits, but they all pursued the same goal, that of finding hunting grounds.

This very early perchance meeting must have been a social affair, creating a feeling of friendship as on hand of historical evidence it is established that afterward gatherings took place at that self same spot at the shores of this bay of Lake Ontario at regular in advance stipulated intervals, where the common interests of these earlier inhabitants of North America were discussed and furthered.

These meetings were responsible for the name "Toronto" which means "The place of meeting".

Toronto of these early days was forest covered. To-day it is the most attractive city of Canada—you will agree with this after you have attended the coming convention.

Through all the years of Toronto's transformation from forest to city, again and again, year after year, Toronto has been chosen for its splendid attractiveness, its central location, and its easy accessibility as a place to meet, by men who had the same interests, the same professions, the same ideals, and the same hobbies.

At innumerable times societies, clubs and individual members of them, otherwise geographically widely segregated, met here face to face, to cultivate a feeling of good fellowship, to create a spirit of co-operation, interchange ideas, and make friends.

These are the principal objects which every philatelic society and club whether it be an international, national, provincial, or local one, sets forth in its constitution.

With a special view to attain these objects in regard to Canadian philatelists the American Philatelic Society decided unanimously at St. Louis in 1927 to convene in 1928 in Toronto from August 23rd to 25th.

Canadian stamp collectors, as we know them, are all and everyone social individuals, all enthusiastic philatelists, all eager to boost the hobby not only in Canada, but also outside its boundaries.

For Canadian philatelists as for every true philatelist, national frontiers or geographical boundaries do not exist in philately.

Taking all these praiseworthy points of our Canadian fellow collectors into consideration, looking at the many scenic and hospitable attractions Toronto and its surroundings offer, and at the zeal with which preparations are being made by the members of the A. P. S., the Toronto Stamp Collectors and the Canadian Philatelic Society, and not to forget the stamp dealers, to make this convention a pleasant one for the ones in attendance—every one and all should plan to be with us, and meet Canada's philatelists in August.

The sincere assurance has been given that the planned reception and entertainments will be such that every visitor on conclusion of the convention, or after he has taken in the Canadian National Exhibition which will open on August 25th, when departing from Toronto will proclaim it as "The most ideal place of meeting" and depart in a mood that only a lavish and generous hospitality as Toronto is ready to extend can produce.

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ——— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

GUARANTEED GENUINE without limit of time has been the rule in the American stamp trade for many years past attaching to every stamp sale, whether by auction, approvals or over the counter. In recent years, due to some seemingly unfortunate applications of the rule, a number of dealers have expressed themselves as being in favor of a revision of the present unlimited warranty and the drafting of a code that will more equitably cover the peculiar contingencies that arise from time to time in connection with claims based on the unlimited warranty of genuiness given by the seller. At a meeting of the Collectors Club a short time back this subject was vigorously discussed by a group of dealers and collectors and a surprizing divergence of opinion was found to exist on the advisability of changing the present rule.

As this question is of major importance to all dealers and collectors we believe no change should be made without first securing a broad consideration of the subject and in presenting the problem to members of the A.P.S. we look forward to receiving many expressions of opinion of a constructive nature.

As far as we can learn the stamp trade and all collectors agree that every stamp sold should be guaranteed genuine without limit of time as between the seller and buyer. The only question that arises is whether or not this guarantee

follows the stamp and inures to the benefit and protection of all subsequent purchasers or whether the guarantee is a personal contract between the first seller and buyer, given in consideration of the payment made for the stamp by the first purchaser and enforceable only as between the contracting parties. In the discussion of this question it is agreed that there is no dispute involved of the identity of the stamp or the chain of title.

Under the rule or custom of the trade now in force if A sells a stamp to B and B in turn sells it to C. and C. in turn sells to D., the last buyer D. can, if the stamp be discovered to be a counterfeit, recover from the first seller A., if he so desires, or from either B. or C. as he may elect. It is contended by some dealers that in a number of cases this works a hardship and they usually give the following example. A collector named B—buys a quantity of stamps at the auction sale of dealer A—and after some ten or fifteen years decides to sell his collection and offers it to collector C. for $5000.00 and carefully explaining to C. that he is not an expert and other than buying his stamps from good sources such as dealer A. he knows nothing at all about their genuineness and is offering to sell without guarantee or as the trade term qualifies "as is." Collector C. is well satisfied with these terms as there are a number of items in the collection that he is expert in and that he needs for his own collection and which are well worth the price asked for the entire lot. He therefore buys the collection "as is" and, having taken out all the stamps he wants, sells the remainder to D. under the same "as is" terms for the sum of $500.00 which, as develops later, is a big bargain for the genuine stamps it contains. D. however discovers some ten stamps which were originally sold by the auction dealer "A" to collector B. that have in recent years been declared counterfeits by reason of recent specialistic research. Though both B. and C. sold the stamps "as is" the last purchaser "D" now makes claim against auction dealer A. for a refunder. This some contend is unjust. Is it?

In all the cases cited to us as unfair or not just we note that the principal reason given for the unfairness of the transaction that the last buyer either bought the stamps "as is" or, knowing them not to be good, allowed nothing for them in estimating the value of the collection. There seems to us to be a grave fallacy in this reasoning and we believe it will prove to be a big mistake to make any change in the present unlimited guarantee. The purpose of the unlimited guarantee as to genuineness is to give stamps negotiability and stability as items of merchandise. The name of every seller, unless expressly denied, is and should be in back of every stamp he sells both as a matter of right and expediency. The guarantee given by the original seller is a warranty as to the quality of the sellers goods and is the same as the "Sterling" mark on silver. It remains in force as long as the stamp remains in existence and attaches to the stamp itself and remains no matter whether the stamp be resold at a high price, a low price or be given away for nothing. No hardship occurs nor any injustice is effected by this rule unless, and note this, UNLESS THE FIRST SELLER HAS SOLD A COUNTERFEIT!

While we view the reasoning that seeks to restrict the operation of the unlimited guarantee as to genuineness somewhat like that equally unsound sob stuff offered by uxoricides in excuse for their crime, we do believe it would be a good thing if the stamp trade, through its association, would codify the present rules that now govern by reason of trade custom. There are a number of problems that require exact definition by specific rules and among them there is one that is directly connected with this argument of the guarantee of genuineness. Lets look at this question for a moment:—

A COUNTERFEIT STAMP having been discovered by the buyer some ten years after its purchase from a reputable dealer is entitled to recover from the dealer—WHAT? The original purchase price? Nothing else? Ought not the dealer pay interest for the use of the money for ten years? If you think that satisfies the equities of the transaction what do you think of this case. Suppose you eagerly desire a copy of the #13 Farenland because you think it more scarce than the $10.00 catalogue indicates and Mr. Dealer of high reputation sells you a copy at full catalogue in the year 1928 and then, in 1938, some expert pronounces this stamp a counterfeit and in the meantime the market price for this stamp has risen to $300.00—what then? Is the transaction justly settled by the return of your $10 or your $10 and ten years interest? What is the proper rule about that?

WHO WILL HELP the Editor in looking up some facts that can be found in any fair sized public library with a view of preparing a series of articles of great interest to the body of collectors? No exceptional literary skill required but quite a bit of patient digging. Volunteers will be rewarded with thanks, considerable fun and a modest stampic remembrance from the Editor's collection. Won't some of the critics of the A. P. offer to help enliven its pages?

THE ISSUE OF THE Collectors Club Philatelist containing translations of some sections of the famous "Kohl Handbuch" are according to the advice of Editor Lindquist, not being printed in extra quantity and on the basis of present demand there will be no back numbers available. It will therefore pay those who desire a complete file of the translations to enter their subscriptions promptly. The subscription price remains at $2.00 per year but single copies have been advanced to $1. each.

ENGLISH STAMP DEALERS have recently felt the weight of the heavy hand of the Law in the unexpected enforcement of a section of the "Stamp Duties Management Act" which provides that stamp sellers dealing in unused current British postage must secure a license to do so. While it appears that this regulation is being enforced only to get at certain dealers who were carrying on a fraudulent business in cleaned revenues it has nevertheless brought consternation to the legitimate stamp trade. As the Government has been encouraging the sale of unused postage to collectors by the way of the dealer it does seem a bit far fetched to now arrest them for doing what it has been aiding and abetting for a long time past. We hope our English friends will have an easier time establishing their legitimate business rights with Government officials than American dealers have had with Uncle Sam in connection with the provisions of the law on stamp illustration.

OUR GOOD FRIEND, Vincent Gurdji, one of the A.P.S. Charter members and who has been living abroad for many years, sends us an interesting letter describing the Monaco International Exhibition that was held at Monte Carlo February 18th—26th, 1928 and at which an A.P.S. member, Arthur Hind, was the winner of the grand trophy. This trophy, a superlatively beautiful Sevres vase, was awarded Mr. Hind for his display of rare stamps, said by one of the judges to

be the finest display of philatelic gems ever made by one collector. Mr. Gurdji was delighted to meet the numerous fellow A.P.S. members that attended this exhibition and was tickled to see some of the stamps he disposed of years ago on display in the collection of Col. J. A. Steinmetz. The special issue of three stamps issued to commemorate the Exhibition were all sold out before the close of the show and are now at quite a premium. We are indebted to Mr. Gurdji for a set of these besides numerous newspaper clippings from the Monte Carlo papers and a copy of the official catalogue. We regret that space will not permit a more lengthy review of the different exhibits and the awards.

A NEW STAMP DESIGN is wanted by The Australian Government and the Post Office Department is offering a prize of $125 for the best design submitted in addition to suitable gold, silver and bronze medal awards. The design must be appropriate for Australia, bear the words "Australia Postage" and the denomination, 1½d. in figures and words, or in figures only, and must be prepared with a view of printing in one color only. The competition is open to the World but all designs must be filed not later than July 1st, 1928 with the Hon. Secretary of the Melbourne International Exhibition, P. O. Box 1657 N. Melbourne, Australia. Designs must be submitted under a nom de plume and the artists name and address supplied in an additional sealed envelope together with a small entrance fee of 2sh.6d. We hope some of artists belonging to the A.P.S. will try for the honor and if one of them wins we will add $25 to the official award.

COLOR NOMENCLATURE is a difficult subject for stamp collectors as there is, unfortunately, no definite standard in use by the various cataloguers. We have numerous inquiries as to proper color names which we are unable to answer satisfactorily because of the lack of any adopted standard. In one respect however all cataloguers agree and that is where the color is given in two words the first word is used as an adjective and the second as a noun. In other words the second color named is the true color and the first color name merely qualifies it. Thus the 3c U. S. in a shade known as "orange brown" is a brown stamp with an orange tint or shade.

THE CUBAN LINDBERGH commemorative air mail stamps with double surcharge that were sent to a great number of dealers by a Cuban doctor turned out to be counterfeits. The seller however appears to have been imposed upon and not guilty of any fraud as he is offering to take them back and re-imburse any postage loss.

THE S. P. A. CONVENTION will be held in Washington, D. C., August 13th-15th and M. Ohlman will again hold a convention auction sale for which he will be glad to receive some fine material from A.P.S. members.

THE A. P. S. MEMBERSHIP list should accompany you on all your travels. The average member is more than delighted to meet out of town members and not a few write us from time to time asking that we run a note in the A.P. of their

willingness to show their collections to visiting members. Merlin P. Ganey of Gillespie, Ill. writes that he always keeps "open house" for visiting A.P.S. members. Any others?

REVIEWS

YVERT & TELLIER CATALOGUE, FRANCE & COLONIES (Published by Yvert & Tellier, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens, France. Price: Francs 55. post paid.)

The demand for this specialized listing of the stamps of France and Colonies has been so great during the past few years that the entire edition has been rapidly sold out and this is the best evidence of the merit of this publication. The 1928 edition, a handsome volume of 969 pages, has been brought right up to date with considerable revision in the pricing. The stamps of France are followed by an alphabetical listing of the various colonies, both listings including postage, war stamps, charity stamps, newspaper stamps, revenue stamps, parcel post stamps and telephone and telegraph stamps. Dates of issue are supplied with numbers of stamps issued whenever possible and the pricing includes pairs and blocks. The catalogue abounds with historical notes and gives considerable information concerning cancellations.

The illustrations and typography are the last word in the printing art and the method of showing surcharges cannot be improved on. Though the French text and pricing in Francs will be some handicap in the use of this work by American collectors we strongly recommend its purchase by all collectors of the stamps of France or Colonies as the examination of the pricings alone will amply repay the investment.

CATALOGUE DES TIMBRES DE LA POST AERIENNE. (Published by Theodore Champion, 13 Rue Drouot, Paris, France. Price Francs 42.50, Post free).

The fifth edition of this excellent work on the air mails is a welcome revival of the list that last appeared in 1925. The previous edition has been greatly enlarged and has an attractive feature in the use of both French and English text. Besides a lengthy chapter dealing with the Balloon poste of the Siege of Paris the catalogue abounds with historical and statistical matter concerning air mail flights that can be found in no other single volume on this subject. The list includes not alone official stamps and cancellations but covers nearly all semi official flights in an exhaustive manner. No thorough air mail collector should be without this first class handbook on the air mails.

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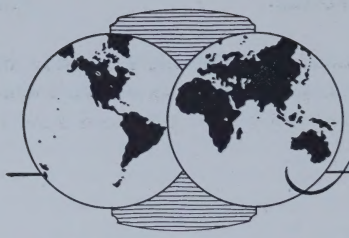
20 CENTIMES EMPIRE LAURE (1867) by F. Serrane. (Published by Editions du Groupement Philatelique de France, 18 Rue Laffitte, Paris 9, France.)

Another of Mr. Serrane's excellent single stamp studies that will prove interesting and helpful to French specialists. It deals principally with the plate defects which are divided into types and illustrated with pen sketches. An excellent groundwork for collectors seeking some easily procured stamp for specialization.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Browsing Through A Nineteenth Century Collection.

For the past five years, most of my attention has been paid to current and recent issue stamps, so when I have an opportunity to go through a fine lot of the real old 'uns, it is a treat.

In the past few years, dealers have been complaining about the lack of demand for 19th century stamps. Lest I bring down on my poor bald head the wrath of the Hon. Charles J. Phillips, who knows more about stamps than I ever will, let me say that my remarks do not apply to his pets—the rarities before 1880. The rarities of any period are good sellers. Those before 1880, the classics, are among the most desirable bits of paper in the world.

But, all in all, the lower priced 19th century stamps of the 90's, and some of the issues older than that, are not selling. Popular opinion features the old stamps as being the best. From point of "cleanliness" of issue, they are. From point of interest, they are at least on a par with any, but because of the very age and rarity of most of them, it is increasingly difficult to make a good showing in the 19th for the sum available to the average man.

However, to get on with our notes—our first collection was almost entirely nineteenth, and in the lot at hand, we view many old friends whose faces we have not seen for years.

Where oh where are the Portuguese colonies, Angola and Angra? Our good friend has a scattered few. This brings back the thought of days when these were in every collection and hard to trade. And now they are gone by the board, in too many cases.

Anjouan is one lot that almost any collector can complete. Nice stamps of the old peace and commerce type of French Colonials, and getting scarce.

Antigua brings back memories of the day we found one of the 6d green which we thought was worth $20. so we bummed from school and took it down to our dealer friend on Dearborn Street in Chicago to sell it, and he broke our hopes by pointing out the CC watermark instead of the star. Alice and Aleck. We were abashed.

Argentine, the pets of our friend 'Arry 'Oyt, late of 'Ollywood and now dashing around Europe. A fellow has to watch his first issues, for forged cancellations are abundant. Counterfeits of #5-6-7 are so plentiful that most of the stamps seen are in that state. The Rivadavia issues are fascinating. Most everyone who has singles of the imperfs. hopes to be able to sell them someday. The perforated stamps are nice, and the 5c is low enough in price so that the student

can own a flock of them. They come in a vast array of shades, cancellations, and some lovely shifts. Recently saw one where nearly the entire stamp was double.

Numbers 18 and 19 are often confused by collectors for #20 and 21b, or rather vice versa. The difference lies in the background behind the head. In the former, the lines are horizontal only, while in the latter the lines are crossed with diagonal strokes. Pretty hard to see without a glass sometimes. The horizontals are best.

Forgeries of the surcharges are so plentiful that one must know ones onions, to use a strong expression.

#46 the 12c, engraved 1882 issue is a scarce little stamp. It is sometimes confused with #54. In the former, the sun at the top of the letter resembles a sun-flower, in that the rays resemble the petals. The half circle of the sun is outlined with a sharp line.

Argentine is a good clean country, and many of the low priced 19th century items are getting far scarcer than catalog would indicate. If you question that, try your luck on picking up fine copies of 58-59-65-66-67-79 to 82.

Austria is a fine old country for the collector. Plenty of low priced stamps, a few high ones, some rarities. Of late years, collectors have been going after the cancellations, and some most interesting ones have turned up. The outstanding scarcities are #8 1858 2 kr. in the orange shade—a real rarity—and #46 1883 50 Kr. which has taken a big jump in late years and is still hiding out. The gulden values are in good demand.

Some one may have a big stock of the newspaper tax stamps, but they do not seem to be floating around very fast.

Lombardy Venice—more Austrias under a different name—more nice cancellations, and here again some good newspaper taxes.

Azores #1 to 37 have been reprinted and counterfeited plenty. The St. Anthony set is missing because some fellow made a loud noise about the set being speculative, and look at the darn thing now.

The Vasco de Gama and Prince Henry sets are both pretty, and not offered very often. The epidemic of surcharging the former cleaned house on the remainders.

Barbados would be a beautiful page in the book if our friend had them to show. Pretty stamps—lovely engraving—gorgeous colors, and they cost like dental work.

Bavaria—stamps with silk threads in the paper—an interesting thing for the novice to look up. Not satisfied with lozenge, wavy line horizontal and vertical watermarks, the Scottalog now gives us two sizes of lozenges. Hades chimes!

Belgium with the framed LL's are humdingers—the 40c the hummingest of the lot, and a real rarity in fine condition. The 10c and 20c unframed LL and unwatermarked are about the only early imperfs still available in quantity at a low price. We have seen some big lots of these within the past few years. Pretty well picked now, but beautiful and interesting stamps for the fellow who likes to gather a little bunch of these classics and is short on dough. Cancellations, recuts, and what not.

The 1865 to 1878 issues offer a lot of scarce ones in fine condition. #46-47 are both scarce. Have seen some lovely counterfeits of #39, good enough to fool an expert unless he is careful. Same remarks on 515 unused, but looks too good.

Benin—the average human doesn't know whether it is a place or a condition. Good old French colonies that will get better.

Bermuda has been soured for me since Scott stuck the Postmasters provisionals in the cat. Now I can't complete the country. I never did, but now I can't.

Bolivia—the earlies can be plated if you get enough of them which you can't. Anyway, they are interesting. Bolivias are scarcer than the average collector thinks, for he is listening to the Seebeck cry, and Bolivia never had any Seebecks.

Brazil—not a slicker lot in the catalog than the Dom Pedro issues. Pretty stamps, dandy cancellations, and low enough in price so that one can get them. The little numerals have a fascination all their own. Most everybody gets the 30r and 60r and wonders where they hail from, for they leave it to your imagination. The bull's eyes are A1 property and the prices they bring contradict the old song that South Americans are junk.

From 1880 to date, Brazil is an unholy mess. The stamps are punk lookers, and generally in rotten condition. Fine copies are exceedingly scarce, but owing to the colors, they do not ring the bell like the Dom Pedro's.

British Central Africa—an alluring land. High values spoil it for completeness and hence some fellows don't like it. B. C. A's are not offered nearly as plentifully as many other colonies.

British East Africa—remember the day I got one from a kid I went to school with. These B. E. A.'s always seem more like darkest Africa to me than any other colony. The 1898 rupee set is a good one.

British Guiana—page Arthur Hind, I don't know anything about these birds. One man with a huge used collection tells me that #150 and 151 are real rarities used. I have never seen a great many.

British Honduras—surcharges—violets and greens—yellow and ultramarine. A pretty page of gaudy colors, the kind we like.

Bulgaria—a land that deserves more attention than it usually gets. Can be practically completed, the earlies are nice and getting scarce in fine condition. The typographed and lithographed surcharges are goat-getters. If somebody will write a good description of how to tell these apart, I will run it here and send a medal for they are certainly mean to distinguish.

Cameroons—Carolines—once we could buy the sets for a little bit over face and now where are we, alas, poor Yorick.

Cape—the three cushions are easily the most popular stamps ever issued. They always call attention. Most everybody thinks they have the wood-blocks until they learn better. The outer frame line around the 1864 design is sometimes confusing to the beginner. This is a fine line that completely surrounds the stamp, including the upper and lower tablets.

Cape Verde—a corporals guard here, indicating that some of the Portuguese colonies are better than Harris prices would lead one to believe.

Cayman Islands—one country that can be completed in the 19th!

Ceylon—a lovely lot of old stamps, fine engravings, pretty colors, and going begging in the circuits. Fine copies are rare. Scott might try cutting the prices down on these to the price where they would sell, and letting the fine ones bring over cat. as U. S. do. I should tell Scott how to run their catalog, what tell.

No fooling, though, to get off the collection a bit. The time is coming when two sets of prices must be operated for fine and average if 19th stamps are to be collected. Prices are getting way beyond the purse of the average man and hence demand is slowing down and where is your price without the demand. Fine copies of 19th are worth all anyone asks for them, for they are rare. Average stuff is over-priced in most cases on the present basis, and a reduction in price might stir up some activity. A chance for argument here.

Chile con carne—and lots of carne in the early issues. It takes a mother's love to tell the printings apart. Where have all the early Chile's gone? Back to Chile, of course, where they pay prices for them.

China—we have to knock off somewhere on this stuff, and it might as well be China as elsewhere.

Answers to Correspondents.

Theodore Ames wants me to keep my promise to tell him how to distinguish the types of Norway 1863. I had this information in a book once, and it has been lost. Can someone give it to us?

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS NO. 5.

THE CALL OF HIGH ADVENTURE.

The thrilling events of the past year, together with the prospective enterprises, planned for the near future, changes Romance into Reality, and transforms former dreams and scientific Vision into solid Realities. What wealth of time, talent and life is being literally lavished upon the problem of Aerial Navigation! It quite excels anything of the kind hitherto shown since war days, when men were inspired to invent and produce machines which amazed the world and dazed the enemy.

The science of aeronautics challenges the fire and courage of youth, which is ready in numbers and has the power to undertake to subdue the air to man's service, as the sea was long ago subdued by way of understanding its laws and moods and construction of ships. The same has to be done for the conquering of the air; there must be larger knowledge of the air, its laws and moods in winds and current, and the construction of such machines as will enable flights to be made. Time is needed for all that, but with time the end will be accomplished by the flower of youth being dedicated to the effort.

There is a touch of the romantic, and relief from the usual dullness of the news pages in the reports and pictures which tell of the flight of Henry Ford's plane, with its loads of typewriters delivered to points where wanted by parachutes. One stops to ask himself, is that true? And the reports being fairly dependable and the sources being such as are usually accurate, the story is allowed to sink in after the way of any other dramatic bit of news.

And, we Collectors can have, because of our albums of historic covers which have been carried over burning deserts, stormy seas and Arctic wastes, the pleasures of re-creating through Imagination and Memory, the heroic deeds of the "Trail-Blazers of the Skies".

OFFICIAL NOTICE RE MALTA AND NEAR-EAST.

It is hereby notified that, as from the 1st April next, Air Mails will be made up at this Office for Iraq, Persia, North East Arabia and North West India by the Egypt. Egypt-Iraq Mail Service Maintained by the Postal Administration of the United Kingdom. Such mails will be despatched to Gaza, Baghdad, Basra via Egypt in alternate weeks as follows:—

Week Commencing 2nd: April
Monday at 8 P. M.
Thursday at 8 P. M.
Week Commencing 9th: April
Thursday at 8 P. M.

The gain in time in respect of mails for Baghdad will be of 16 days, that in respect of mails for Basra of 13 and that in respect of mails for Karachi of 2 days: the latter being carried by sea from Basra. The provinces in India served with advantage by this service will be Balachistan, Kashmir, N. W. Frontier, Punjab, Sind.

2. Any kind of letter-package may be sent by Air Mail, i. e. letters, post cards, printed papers and commercial papers and samples. Any Air Mail Packet may be posted in any of the ordinary ways of posting. It can be accepted for registration, but it cannot, at present, be insured.

3. Any packet intended for transmission by Air Mail, besides conforming to the ordinary postal regulations, must:—

(a) bear on the top-left-hand corner of the cover an Air Mail Label or the word "By Air Mail" clearly written or printed; a label, which may be obtained free of charge at any Post Office in Malta and Gozo, should always be used when possible.

(b) be, prepaid by means of Maltese stamps in the usual ways, with an air mail fee of 6D. Ordinary Postage, at the rate appropriate to the class of packet concerned must be prepaid in addition. Any packet which is not fully prepaid with the appropriate air mail fee will not be sent by Air Mail.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, MALTA.
20th MARCH, 1928.

ALEX. A. TORTELL,
Postmaster General.

$25,000 AND MEDAL GIVEN TO LINDY.

New York, March 1, (UP),—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to-day ranked with Viscount Cecil of England and Elihu Root of the United States as a champion in the field of diplomacy.

The youthful American whose airplane exploits made him the idol of Europe and Central America has been awarded the Woodrow Wilson medal and $25,000 prize "for meritorious service tending to the establishment of peace through justice."

Viscount Cecil won the award in 1924 and Elihu Root in 1926. There was no award in 1925.

The Woodrow Wilson foundation committee gave the 1927 prizes to Lindbergh by a unanimous vote. His flights, the announcement said, "brought a new and better spirit into the relations of the United States with its Latin-American neighbors".

FIRST MEXICAN AIR MAIL SERVICE.

The first Mexican Air Mail Route is scheduled to begin operation on April 15, 1928. It is between Mexico City and Tampico via Tuxpan. At the same time or a little later another route will be established between Mexico City and Nuevo Laredo on the American border probably via Tampico. When this last route is put into operation it is said that Mr. Seth Barwise, contractor on the Fort Worth-Dallas-San Antonio route, will provide a service from San Antonio to Laredo, Texas, to connect with Mexico City at Nuevo Laredo.

The Mexican Air Mail Rates are to be as Follows:

	Pesos
First Class: Letters, Letter-cards, postal cards and all sealed matter up to 20 grams or fraction thereof	0.25
Second Class: Registered periodicals, publications, up to 1 Kilo weight and not over 4 cubic decimeters cubic measurement	1.00
and for each additional Kilo or fraction, or for each additional 4 decimeters cubic measurement, without regard to weight	1.00
Third Class: All classes of printed matter, periodical publications, when not mailed by their editors or agents, and business papers, up to 1 Kilo weight and not exceeding 4 cubic decimeters in volume	1.50
and for each Kilo or fraction, or for each cubic decimeters volume without taking weight in account	1.50
Fourth Class: Mercantile Samples, without value up to 500 grams or fraction thereof and not exceeding 4 cubic decimeters in volume	0.75
Fifth Class: Parcel Post packages of merchandise up to 1 Kilo Weight and not exceeding 4 cubic decimeters in volume	1.50
and for each Kilo or fraction in excess, or for each 4 cubic decimeters or fraction, in excess, regardless of weight	1.50

The weight of air post packages must not exceed 5 Kilos nor the volume exceed 20 cubic decimeters when treating of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th class matter, nor 50 lineal centimeters in its greatest dimension. 4th class matter will not exceed 500 grams in weight nor 4 cubic decimeters in volume.

These rates apply independent of the ordinary postage, according to class and weight.

(Courtesy of Mr. John W. Dye.)

BRITISH EMPIRE AIR ROUTES.

No other state in the world is so dependent as the British Empire upon a connected system of air routes to link its scattered possessions together but it has hardly made a start in that direction. Germany sends passenger aircraft as far as Persia and is interested indirectly in air service in South America. France is extending her important strategic air line to the French colones on the west coast of Africa to connect with other services in Brazil and Argentina while Belgium has an air line of 1,500 miles in the Belgian Congo. Great Britain has no commercial air line in the whole of Africa. The only directly British route overseas is a link in the projected route from England to Australia and this is deprived of most of its value at present because Persia refuses to allow British air crafts to pass over its territory on the way to India. In fact the British Empire which has most to gain by a connected system of air lines is actually operating a lower mileage than any nation with like interests.

HINKLER'S GREAT ENGLAND-TO-AUSTRALIA FLIGHT.

Bert Hinkler, Australian aviator who arrived in Australia February 22nd, is acclaimed in London as having performed one of the most remarkable feats of flying skill and endurance that has yet been accomplished.

Claims are made that the 15-day flight established five new air records, being the fastest flight between England and Australia, the longest flight plane ever made, the longest solo flight in any kind of an airplane, the fastest journey between England and India, and the first non-stop flight between London and Rome.

It developed to-day that Hinkler was poorer by about $10,000 than he would have been if he had completed arrangements for a policy with Lloyd's which he previously was stated to have taken out. The underwriters said that Hinkler had arranged for a policy of about £2,900 against reaching Australia within 16 days, but for some reason left without completing the negotiations.

Making the flight alone, Hinkler came from England with clock-like regularity, stopping successively at Rome, Malta, Bengazi, Cirenica; Torbruk, Tripoli; Ramleh, Palestine; Basra, Irak, Jask, Persia; Karachi, India, Calcutta; India; Rangoon, Burma; Singapore, Bandong, Java and Bima.

The most dangerous stretch was about 1,000 miles over the Timor Sea from Bima to Port Darwin.

LINDBERGH PLANNING A FLIGHT TO JAPAN.

Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh may next fly to Japan and the Orient. It is known that he wants to visit the Far East, and there have been intimations from time to time that he planned a flight to Tokio.

The possibility that he will soon undertake another spectacular jaunt across the sea received impetus when the Colonel called at the State Department and was closeted for a long time with Robert E. Olds, acting Secretary of State. The conference was described as "very important", but no inkling was given as to its precise nature.

SPAIN MAKES BID FOR AVIATION LEAD.

Spain wishes to make use of her advantageous geographical position between Europe, Africa and South America to become a centre of aerial traffic.

Airports are being established at Valencia, Almeria, Malaga and San Sebastian. The creation of direct air routes for postal, commercial and passenger services to Italy, France, Germany and South America is under way.

In military aviation Spain is making large strides. She is reducing her land and naval armament and increasing her aerial armament.

AIR MAIL SERVICE TO FAVOURABLE LAKE ONTARIO.

Permission has been granted the Western Canada Airway Limited, operating a special air mail service between Gold Pines, Ontario, and Favourable Lake, Ontario, to convey such mail as is offered for conveyance by the service, provided the senders assume all risk.

The requirements for this mail are:

1. "By aerial mail" to be prominently written on the address side.
2. The usual Canadian postage to be affixed on the address side.
3. A special aerial charge of 10 cents an ounce (represented by an aerial sticker sold by the Company or its agents) has been fixed by agreement with those undertaking the flights. The aerial stickers should be placed on the back of each article.

AEROPLANE RECORDS—SPEED, DURATION, ALTITUDE.

The speed record for 1927, 296.94 miles per hour, was made at Venice by Major Mario de Bernardi on Nov. 5. The speed record for the first three months of 1928 was made at Venice on March 30, by the same aviator, when he attained a maximum speed of 350 miles, but averaging 318.57 miles per hour according to one report; 320.625 according to another. The duration record for 1927 was made on July 22-24 at Dessau, Germany, by Johann Risticz and Cornelius Edzard, who remained in the air for 52 hours, 23 min., 11 sec. This record was beaten March 28-30, 1928, at Jacksonville, Florida, by Eddie Stinson and George Haldeman, who remained in the air for 53 hours, 36 min. 30 sec. The altitude record for 1927—38,559 feet—was made on July 25, 1927, from the naval air station at Anacostia, near Washington, D. C. by Lieut. Carlton C. Champion. This record has not since been eclipsed.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

A FLIGHT of greatest importance to air mail Collectors took place on Saturday March 3, 1928, from Boston to Detroit. A Ford Stout all metal plane took off at 8:04 A. M. with the Mother of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh as passenger. The plane was piloted by Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger with Lieut. Harry Johnson as co-pilot. Lieut. Hegenberger, famed trans-Pacific flier, was at the controls, and he lifted the giant Ford Stout trimotor steel plane off the ground after a remarkably short run of less than 200 feet. The take-off was one of the most beautiful that has ever been accomplished at the Boston Airport. The plane landed in Buffalo late the same day, and due to a 58 mile head wind, stayed over until March 5, 1928. On this flight, 100 letters were carried, and they are of the greatest historical interest. The covers are cancelled on reverse at Boston, March 3, 1928, 7:00 A. M., 1 hour before the take-off. They are postmarked on the obverse at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, March 5, 1928, 4:30 P. M.

LIEUT. DONALD DUKE, the new Commander of the Boston Airport, arrived on Sunday, March 11, 1928, to take up his new duties. He arrived in Observation Plane A3, which is a two seated Curtis, capable of a speed of 135 miles per hour. The plane left Wright Field, Ohio, on March 10, 1928, about 4:00 A. M. and arrived in Boston, March 11, 1928, about 1:30 P. M. Major Edwin H. Cooper, D.S.C. was a passenger. We understand that 55 letters were carried on this trip, which were postmarked at Osborne, Ohio, March 10, 1928, at 4:00 A. M. and at Boston March 11, 1928, 2:00 P. M. The delay in time was caused by the plane having stopped at Buffalo.

ON MARCH 2, 1928, the Houston-Texas Airport was dedicated. The Postmaster there used a special cachet, consisting of a five pointed star, containing

a portrait of the Sam Houston Memorial, with words to that effect. This is a very beautiful cachet, and while not strictly official, it was done at the postoffice, and adds great interest to the cover.

MARCH 1st, 1928, was devoted to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and his Mother in Boston, Mass. An unofficial cachet was used on a small quantity of mail leaving Boston, which adds greatly to the desirability of the covers. A cachet explaining the cover is always interesting, as long as nothing is charged for it.

(Above four items per Arthur Barger).

HOOKING A RIDE.

Aviators on schedule flights over arid regions have observed that migratory birds are not above using the airplane as a means of transportation, and it is reported that often from ten to twenty birds will make the trip on a single plane.

PRESIDENT DECORATES LINDY.

Washington, March 21, (UP),—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh received from President Coolidge the Congressional Medal of Honor—the nation's highest award.

Thanks are due to Messrs. H. P. Macnamara, Frank Aretz, Arthur Barger, W. R. Gatt, John W. Dye, and Arthur K. Roberts.

Mr. A. K. Roberts, Seattle, Wash., has sent a copy of the photo of Lindbergh's plane. What makes this gift very interesting is that the original photo was used for the current 10c Air-Mail Stamp.

WILKINS—Capt. G. H. Wilkins, who is flying over the north Pole on his way to Spitzbergen, is carrying 100 letters postmarked Point Barrow to be back-stamped Kings Bay. Last year the Capt. carried a batch of letters which are listed today at $40.00. If Capt. Wilkins is successful on his North Pole stunt he will try to beat Byrd to the South Pole, he recently told a Stamp Dealer.

FIRST MAIL—Lloyd Bennett, who is to be second in command on the Byrd South Pole expedition, recently tried out one of the three planes by flying to St. Aleans, Vermont, where it landed on the ice-covered lake, wheels were removed and heavy skis were attached. After maneouvering on the ice satisfactory it was decided to see how the heavy machine would act in snow drifts similar to those which might be encountered at the South Pole so the trip was continued to Grand Mere in Canada and after a day's experimenting the plane returned to Miller Feld, on Staten Island. Mr. Bennett carried 50 letters which are postmarked New Dorp, Staten Island, and St. Ablans, the first mail was carried in the Polar Plane.

AGAIN FLYING—A telegram from the Yukon just received, tells us that the Yukon Airway plane which was disabled has been fitted with skis and flew from Mayo to White Horse, April 2nd.

(Above three items from Phil. News Bureau, East Orange, New Jersey).

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

How did the lengthy Dutch article last month strike you? Bet it opened the eyes of some of the collectors of Holland and set them to sorting over their duplicates. Mr. Brinkman, the translator of the article, would be glad to have any varieties reported to him that are different from those mentioned in the article.

There is a great deal of interest in American precancels in Europe, a great deal more than exists here in European precancels by far. Type collections of our precancels are quite common over there, some very good ones too. A respectable number of our Standard Catalog goes to Europe every year, and if the projected foreign precancel catalogs ever appear in print, there will be a big demand for them abroad, as they have no catalog of them there.

South Deerfield, Mass., does not use precancels of any kind at any time, according to a letter from the postmaster there. Be on your guard against anything offered thence.

Bureau Print collectors will agree that the 1½c Liberty coil probably ranks at present as the scarcest of the scarce. It appears that the largest part of the 250,000 stamps was returned to Washington after the company using them was issued a fraud order by the Department. That sufficiently answers the question, "where are they?" They ain't.

The April Precancel Gazette features the exposure of a dangerous fake of the Springfield Experimental type on the 1916 issue. High prices encourage that sort of stuff. Get the Gazette and familiarize yourselves with the details of this fake, and be on your guard when any are offered you.

No, no more news as to when the 1929 catalog will be out. About all you can do is to watch the columns of the stamp papers for the announcement. It's SOME job to get out a new edition of that book, a great deal of time and effort

goes into it. Just be patient and don't expect anyone to be able to tell you when it will be ready, for no one knows.

We interrupted our series of articles to run that Dutch article. Here follows the next one.

KNOWING THE GOOD ONES.

Knowledge is power, says the old adage. A moth-eaten sentiment, if there ever was one, but just as applicable to precancel collecting as to the collecting of anything else. It's the man with the knowledge of goldmining who makes the big strikes, the others walk over untold millions. Once in a million times a man wins out through sheer bull luck, the rest of the time fortune smiles on him who has knowledge to reinforce his luck. Many a rare stamp in the regular postage field has sold for little or nothing because its owner lacked knowledge. At the New York Exhibition I saw a $350 stamp picked out of a sales book for less than $10 because the owner of the book was short on philatelic knowledge. I saw another picked out for $14 and sold within five minutes' time for $68, for the same reason.

Of course precancels are too near their infancy to command these steep prices, but a comparison of the 1926 and 1928 catalogs will show that they're climbing up and up. There never was a time when it paid quite so well to know the good ones, for there are plenty of sleepers. The purpose of this article is to give you some idea how to acquire this knowledge of picking sleepers or knowing the good ones. Naturally time and space forbid any attempt to give any list of them, you'll have to learn which is which by your own efforts.

The first thing to do is to get a catalog. If you are really sincere in your desire to be a precancel collector, one might assume that you have already done this. If you haven't, do so as soon as the new edition is ready. Base your first study of it upon your choice of a collecting field. For example, suppose you decide to specialize on Oklahoma and Texas. Direct your first catalog study to the towns of these two states. Note the difference in price between normals, inverts and doubles. If there is little difference in these prices, it is safe to conclude that they run about 50-50, as in the case of Oklahoma City and San Antonio for example. On the other hand you note that some cities' inverts are priced much higher than the normals, and that some of them appear to have very few inverts at all—Ft. Worth for example. This means that the printing is done much more carefully at Ft. Worth, and that whenever you find a Ft. Worth invert, you have found something out of the ordinary, especially if it is offered to you at a low valuation. Having noted this, you will be on the lookout for these varieties. The same remarks apply to doubles, some offices turn out a great many, others few or none. If you run onto a double from some office that has few or no doubles accredited to it in the catalog, you are safe in feeling that the gods have smiled on you that time. All collectors do not study their catalogs in this manner, hence you will often be able to benefit from their negligence. Extend your studies and observations to the towns and cities of other states, for all kinds of precancels will come your way, and in your trading and selling you will want to get the utmost in value out of what you wish to dispose of.

You will note that inverts from St. Paul run almost 50-50 with normals, whereas Minneapolis inverts are scarce if not downright rare. St. Paul doubles

are nothing to stir the animals up about, but when one shows from its sister city we all sit up and take notice. Cleveland Ohio doubles have been appearing quite frequently for several years and are doing so on its new U-12 plate, whereas inverts or doubles from Rochester, N. Y. on the U-10 plate are really rare. On the other hand, in the new U-12 type Rochester seems to be inverting just about everything. Fargo N. Dak. inverts are scarce, its doubles rare. Or take our two national metropolises: Chicago's doubles are about as ordinary as its normals, even triples and quadruples are not unknown. But a double from New York would be an event, and a triple calls for a celebration. The explanation in each case is the care or the carelessness of the printer who does the work. If he knew the heart-aches he is causing precancel collectors, I wonder if in most cases he wouldn't have a little more of a heart and make one introduction of the sheet into the press do the job?

By a careful study of your catalog you will eventually come to know which of these subvarieties to look for, and you will find this highly profitable knowledge to have as you progress in your collecting. The above remarks do not apply so forcibly to handstamped varieties, as collectors do not place the same value on them that they do on printed varieties. Though some offices using handstamps rarely produce an invert or a double. But the rubber handstamp of 25 subjects, in the careless or hasty hands of the average clerk is much more likely to produce subvarieties than the much more accurate steel plate in a power-driven press.

Another thing to watch out for is sudden changes in type by various cities. The plate in use becomes worn or broken, and the postmaster requisitions a new one, which is usually in another style of type. It is especially wise to watch out for these type changes in case a perforation change or issue change is in process at the same time. When Rochester, N. Y., discontinued its U-10, a very few of the current 4c perf 10 appeared inverted. The type is obsolete, so is the stamp, hence there is a desirable stamp. Norwich, Conn., had just a few of the old 30c and 50c on hand when their new U-12 arrived, Jacksonville, Fla., had some old 9-12-13 on hand when the new U-13 came in, Raleigh, N. C., had some old 7-8-9-3c offset on hand when the U-12 reached them. All desirable items, every one of them. Sometimes an office will pile its new supply of stamps on top of those already in stock, with the result that, if a new shipment is delayed in coming in, they sometimes get clear down to the bottom of the pile and old issues, long supposed to be obsolete, suddenly appear precancelled for just a short time. Some firm goes out of business with some endwise or sidewise coils on hand. The office takes them in and perhaps precancels them either with a handstamp or with its coil machine. Thus another scarce item appears.

Changes in perforations play the very devil with collectors. Of late the rotary 10x10's have been going out, replaced by the compounds. What a struggle there has been, to get those old perfs completed thru the 10c? Which will be the best ones? Obviously those least in use, the 7c and the 9c for sure and perhaps the lowly 1½c and 2c, if the office in question uses Bureaus of those denominations. The same struggle raged when the perf 11 was displaced by the Rotary 10, there are many items that had a very very short life in the 11 perf, when they were superseded by the 10. And many a perf 10 had a very much shorter life, to be replaced by the compound. There is absolutely no way for you to get onto all this except by studying your catalog and your stamps, and by correspondence and conversation with other collectors. It requires no surplus of brains to know that the odd denominations, 13-14-17-25 are all good, they are the least used of any under $1. Of the four, the 17c is by far the scarcest, followed in order by the 14-25-13. The current 13c by the way, is in far more common use than was the old

applegreen, and should not command such prices as it did. The many chick hatcheries tend to make the 25c relatively common, more so than the 14c.

Another thing to watch for is an occasional emission of low value city types from Bureau using cities. Get me a Scranton 1½c perf 11, will you? Never mind what the catalog says, get me one. It probably does not exist, owing to Scranton's steady use of the 1½c Bureau. But once in a while a Bureau city is forced to use its city type on some low value because of a shortage of Bureaus. Get me a Seattle U-10 on the current 1c perf 10. I have it, but I'd just like to watch you scrabble 'round, trying to locate one. Or a San Francisco old type 1c perf 11. I hope to tell you there are lots and lots of big city sets that just ought to be full up, but they're not, some of those low values, listing at a few cents, seem not be found anywhere.

Learn to know which towns used precancels but a short time, especially if they used an electro. There are many towns listed in the catalog that have not put forth an emission for several years. Meanwhile the market has been absorbing more and more of those that were issued. It is your business to know these towns, and to be on the lookout for their stamps. You may not collect them, but there are others who do, who will be glad to buy them from you, or to trade you out of them.

Learn which towns and cities have or have had plates with breaks or errors in them, then look for these things. Look over your Ft. Waynes current type for a few with no period after IND, your Youngstowns U-10 with no period after OHIO. Examine your Sedalia Mo. to see how many you have with the period after MO falling under the I. How many Ft. Wayne II have you with the I of IND falling under the T of FORT? Or how many St. Louis type V with the shifted LOUIS? Pairs showing an error and the normal are very interesting and more valuable than the single.

Lastly, learn to distinguish the fake from the real thing. Don't let anyone tell you that precancel collecting is rotten with faking. It isn't. It is no more subject to it than is regular postage collecting with its faked surcharges and the like. If you have any doubts as to the genuineness of any stamp, give me a crack at it, I'm no expert, but if I can't answer, I'll find someone who can. Faking on the regular issues is practically unknown, but is tried on Commemoratives occasionally, they are the ones for you to be careful of.

A.F.G.

Call for Convention.

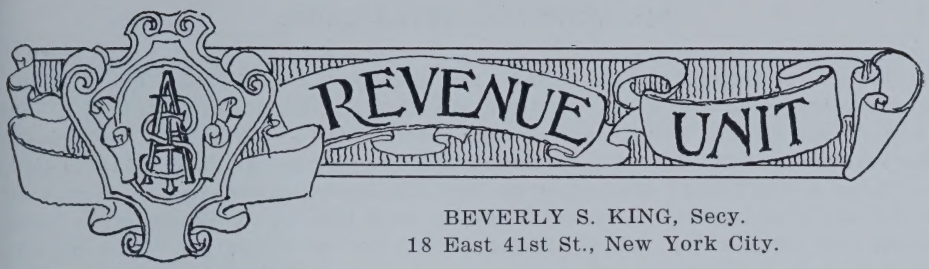
The Forty-third Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Toronto, Canada, on Thursday the 23rd day of August 1928, at 10 o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements: L. A. Davenport, Chairman; F. Aretz, R. Rennie, G. H. Crouch, O. W. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials: P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Wm. Butler, A. A. Kelson, W. A. Creber, Dr. E. G. Mason.

Convention Headquarters; King Edward Hotel.

A. H. WILHELM, President. March 31, 1928.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

EARLY DATES ON FIRST ISSUE IMPERFORATES.

Considerable interest has been shown in the early dates of Dr. Harvey's imperforated revenues. No less than six different members have written in giving us various dates from their collections so that we are able to add to the list published in the March number as follows:

1c Express, Oct. 16-62, P.C. Aug. 1-63—A. S. Yount.
2c Express, Nov. 20-62, H.S. Dec. 9-62—W. G. Saxton.
2c Bank Check, Sept. 29-62, P.C. Jan. 12-63—A. S. Yount.
2c Cert., Oct. 21-62, P.C. May 17-63—H. B. McCollum.
2c Cert. (Major shift), Oct. 21-62, P.C. Apr. 4-63—B. S. King.
5c Inl. Ex., Oct. 23-62, P.C. Dec. 1862—W. G. Saxton.
5c Cert., Dec. 3-62, P.C. May 28-63—A. S. Yount.
5c Express P. P., Nov. 20-62, P.C. Feb. 20-63—F. N. Newton, Jr.
10c Cert., Oct. 24-62, P.C. Aug. 10-63—W. G. Saxton.
10c Contract, Oct. 24-62, H.S. Mar. 2-63—H. B. McCollum.
15c Inl. Ex., Dec. 2-62, P.C. Apr. 25-63—H. B. McCollum.
20c For. Ex., Nov. 22-62, P.C. Feb. 25-63—H. B. McCollum.
20c Inl. Ex., Dec. 2-62, P.C. Jan. 8-63—A. S. Yount.
25c Protest, Nov. 15-62, P.C. Jan. 18-63—H. B. McCollum.
25c Entry of Gds., Nov. 26-62, P.C. Dec. 4-62—A. S. Yount.
25c P. of Atty., Nov. 15-62, P. C. Jan. 15-63—A. S. Yount.
25c Cert., Nov. 22-62, P.C. Dec. 6-62—H. B. McCollum.
25c Ins., Oct. 21-62, P.C. Jan. 28-63—H. B. McCollum.
25c Bond P. P., Nov. 26-62, P.C. Jan. 20-63—H. B. McCollum.
30c For. Ex., Nov. 17-62, P.C. May 9-63—S. J. Cunningham.
40c Inl. Ex., Dec. 4-62, P.C. Feb. 18-63—F. N. Newton, Jr.
50c Orig. Pro., Nov. 15-62, P.C. Dec. 8-62—F. N. Newton, Jr.
50c Mtg., Nov. 21-62, P.C. Jan. 1-63—F. N. Newton, Jr.
50c Con., Nov. 17-62, P.C. Feb. 2-63—B. S. King.
50c For. Ex., Dec. 6-62, P.C. Sept. 28-63—A. S. Yount.
50c Lease, Nov. 22-62, P.C. Jan. 26-63—A. S. Yount.
60c Inl. Ex., Dec. 3-62, P.C. Feb. 4-63—B. S. King.
$1 Manifest, Nov. 26-62, P.C. Jan. 23-63—F. N. Newton, Jr.
$1 Con., Dec. 1-62, P.C. Dec. 3-62—H. B. McCollum.
$1 P. A., Dec. 4-62, P.C. Feb. 16-63—H. B. McCollum.
$1.50 Inl. Ex., Nov. 26-62, P.C. Jan. 14-63—H. B. McCollum.
$2 Con., Dec. 18-62, P.C. Mar. 20-63—F. N. Newton, Jr.
$2 Mtg., Dec. 18-62, P.C. Feb. 26-63—A. S. Yount.
$5 Mtg., Dec. 11-62, P.C. Mar. 10-63—H. B. McCollum.
$20 Con., Dec. 18-62, P.C. Feb. 4-64—B. S. King.
$50 Int. Rev., May 15-63, P.C. Apr. 9-64—B. S. King.

Several of these are quite close to the date they were issued. The $1 Conveyance, the property of H. B. McCollum, for instance, is dated December 3, 1862 while the stamp was issued only on December 1, 1862—a lapse of three days. The next earliest would be the 25c Entry of Goods, owned by A. S. Yount, dated December 4, 1862, nine days after its issuance, November 26, 1862. The third would be the 25c Certificate of Mr. McCollum with the date of December 6, 1862, fifteen days after it was issued. The fourth is the 2c Express of W. G. Saxton, dated December 9, 1862, twenty days after its issue on November 20, 1862. The fifth is the 50c Original Process owned by Mr. Newton, dated December 8, 1862, twenty-four days after its issuance on November 15, 1862.

We wonder whether any of our members have any earlier dates than these.

DATES ON IMPERFORATES.

In further reference to early dates on imperforates it is of course quite logical to assume that many of these stamps were dated back, that is, a document calling for a certain revenue tax which was prepared before the issuance of the stamp would naturally be held, the stamp affixed as soon as it could be secured from the authorities and a cancellation date applied to conform to the date of the deed, mortgage, or what not.

Mr. Yount submits a specimen of $10 Mortgage dated Nov. 10, 1862 while the records show that this stamp was not issued until Dec. 12, 1862. This of course is a clear case of back dating.

We agree with Mr. Dean that if a serious attempt were made practically every stamp would be found dated prior to its date of issuance. It would be rather interesting to discover how many stamps we could find which have been dated back. Many of the issuing dates have been given in our last list and we shall be glad to give any others on request.

PRICES.

In the March number of the A. P. we commented on some of the prices noted in Scott's Specialized Catalogue as compared with those suggested by Mr. Dean in a recent article. Mr. Dean has written me as follows:

"Your comments are observed on the price situation and I really feel you should correct the rating you have given me for the pair of $20.00 P. W. Imperf. That top figure of $300. was my thought for the hypothetical superb horizontal pair that may exist but which none of us have ever seen. My estimate for a fine vertical pair was about the same as Scott's at 20% off for theirs is a list compilation for "good" specimens and mine was a net list for "fine" items. The two listings might tend to harmonize with the proper factors recognized but the trouble is most people just grab a figure without further thought."

"Observe you dwell a little on the scarcity of the 30c I. E. Part, Perf. pair. It certainly is not common and could list somewhat more if everything were to be in perfect balance."

If any of our members having unusual or interesting strips or blocks will send the word to this column we will be very glad to make notes or comments on the items for the benefit and interest of our general membership.

STRAIGHT EDGES ON THE 1st ISSUE PERFORATES.

Christopher West has always claimed that none of the perforated first issue revenues were issued with an imperforated margin edge—in other words that all of the stamps were perforated on all four sides. A cursory examination of your

revenues may bear this out, but if you search long enough the chances are that you may discover one or more with a "straight" margin edge.

Mr. Chappell submits eleven items showing this imperforated margin, viz:

1c Proprietary
2c Proprietary
2c Bank Check
3c Proprietary
4c Proprietary
25c Bond
40c Inland Exchange
50c Life Insurance
50c Conveyance
$1 Foreign Exchange
$2.50 Inland Exchange

In looking over our own collection and duplicates, we have not found a single copy of a perforated item with a straight margin edge. If you have any such items in your collection will you kindly advise us?

Filatelic Fables.

By R. E. FARR.

THE BUSTED KINGDOM.

Upon a rock in the ocean there was once an impoverished little kingdom that owed a million whizzjamits. Then arose a Wise One who proposed to the king to raise funds by issuing postage stamps.

"Methinks you are slightly bunkered mentally," said the king.

"Not so," replied the Wise One, "For maniacs called collectors pay great sums for stamps which they are said to reverence far above their wives. If these boys don't lick up your new issues, O King, there isn't a cow in Texas."

The king agreed, and the Wise One sailed off to whoop things up in the philatelic press. In due time he returned with orders (plus cash) for one million whizzjamits worth of the island's stamps. The king swooned.

"I advise another stamp issue, O King," said the Wise One in a few weeks thereafter. Again the boodle rolled in, enabling the king to buy fine raiment and diamond dingfods. He was also planning a voyage to N'Yawk which loves visiting potentates better than the Scotch love rolled oats when the old Royal Cash Box began running on the rim again.

"Ish gebibble," chortled the king, and cranked up his stamp issuing machinery. But some one on Nassau St. had whispered, "Speculative issues." These awful words fell upon the island's stamp business like a sashweight upon the skull of an American husband. Revenue ceased. Creditors swarmed in.

"We are bust," thundered the king, " 'Tis all that Wise One's fault. Seize him, and off with his head."

All that was seized, however, was the following note to the king,—"Dear Fellow-Stampist: Though urgent business calls me hence, I cannot depart without this word which I hope you will paste in your derby,—'A little of a good thing is most excellent, but too much of it is worse than none at all.' Adois. Wise One."

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

XXIII.—The 1902 Provisionals.

Early in 1902 an entire new series of stamps was ordered from London and owing to some slight delay in the arrival of these temporary 1c, 2c and 6c stamps had to be made to meet a deficiency in these denominations. For the two lower values the large square fiscal 1c stamps of 1895 was again requisitioned the surcharge being in red. In the centre is the date "1902", above is curved "CORREOS NACIONALES" and above this the numerals "1" or "2" are at right and left. Below ths date is a large numeral "1" or "2" and at each side of this is "UN" or "DOS" as the case may be. Both are known with inverted surcharge and, as in the case of the provisionals made on this same stamp in 1898 two varieties of perforation may be found.

The 2c on 1c is recorded with the "I" omitted from "NACIONALES". The variety is quite common and is evidently caused by the failure of this letter to print regularly.

The tall fiscal 25c stamp of the 1898 series was overprinted to make the 6c provisional. The surcharge is in three lines in black, viz.: "CORREOS—1902—Seis 6 cts," the numeral being very large. This stamp is known with double surcharge, one inverted.

There were 50,000 of each of the 1c and 2c and 100,000 of the 6c.

Check List.

June 1902. Fiscal stamp of 1895 overprinted in red. No wmk. Perf. 12.

1c on 1c dark blue
- (a) Double surcharge
- (b) Perf. compound of 12 and 14

2c on 1c dark blue
- (a) "I" omitted from "NACIONALES"
- (b) Double surcharge
- (c) Perf. compound of 12 and 14

Fiscal stamps of 1898 overprinted in black. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

6c on 25c rose
- (a) Double surcharge, one inverted

XXIV.—The 1902 Pictorial Series.

In 1898 the contract for printing the revenue stamps of Guatemala was

awarded to Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., of London, and early in 1902 a contract was made with that firm to supply the republic's postage stamps as well.

A series of ten different values was ordered and supplies arrived in Guatemala about July 1902 but they were not placed into circulation until September 15th—the National day of the republic.

The stamps were all engraved and printed in **taille-douce** in two colors and, as is usual with this firm's products, they are splendid examples of the best in engraving and printing. In fact they are veritable works of art in miniature, and the combinations of colors used are all attractive and captivating.

Not only is each value printed in two colors with a different vignette for each, but the frames are all distinctly different in design. All show the name "GUATEMALA", the value in words and numerals, and "U. P. U. 1902" but the disposition of these details varies on the individual values.

The stamps are all oblong in shape and were printed in sheets of 100 arranged in ten horizontal rows of ten.

The centrepiece on the 1c shows the Arms of the republic; on the 2c is an equestrian statue of President J. Rufino Barrios; while on the 5c is a handsome building—the Reform Palace. On the 6c a beautiful building, dedicated to Minerva the goddess of wisdom, is shown. Across the facade of this can be seen in microscopic letters "MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA, PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA A LA JUVENTUD ESTUDIOSA", every letter being perfect in spits of its smallness. On the 10c is a view of Lake Amatitlan, one of the beauty spots of Guatemala; the Cathedral is shown on the 20c, and on the 50c is a representation of the Columbus Theatre. The Artillery Barracks form the subject of the centrepiece on the 75c stamp; on the 1 peso is a handsome monument erected to the memory of Christopher Columbus; while on the 2 pesos is shown the fine school of institute for the native Indians.

Most of the stamps of this series had a long life. Indeed some values are in use today so the contract must have been a very lucrative one for the London firm. Some idea of the cost of printing these stamps in two colors may be gleaned from a statement in an official notice dated January 16th, 1905, to the effect that £805 sterling had been authorised by the Treasury to be paid for 5,500,000 stamps of 2 centavos to 2 pesos necessary for the first six months consumption in the year 1905".

The stamps being in use so long many printings were made of some of the values and some quite striking differences of shade may be found. In fact it is not unreasonable to assume that more than one plate was made for some denominations. One writer states that the centers of some of the values were re-engraved for some of the later printings, but such slight differences as he refers to, if not more apparent than real, are more likely to be due to different plates rather than re-engraving. The same dies could be used almost indefinitely without any necessity for re-engraving.

The 5c of this issue is known entirely imperforate and the 1 peso is known in horizontal pairs imperforate between. The 20c is catalogued with the vertical perforations missing.

Check List.

Sept. 1902. Engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd., London. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

1c green and violet
2c lake and black

5c blue and black
(a) Imperforate
6c bistre and green
10c orange and blue
20c claret and black
(a) Imperf. vertically
50c red brown and blue
75c gray lilac and black
1p brown and black
(a) Horizontal pair, imperf. between
2p vermilion and black

XXV.—The 1903 Provisionals.

In 1903 it was found that 25c stamps were needed and that no provision for a stamp of this denomination had been made in the pictorial series issued in the preceding year. This gave the authorities a chance to use up some of the old stock and on April 17th a decree was published authorizing the creation of a number of 25c provisionals. It is said that the money raised from the sale of these stamps was kept separate from the regular postal receipts as it was to be used to help in building an asylum not (to quote Major E. B. Evans in the "Monthly Journal") "as might be supposed, for decayed and bankrupt philatelists, who had spent their little all in buying stamps from purely philanthropic motives, but for mere ordinary convalescents."

The quantities issued of these various provisionals were:—

25c on	1c....110,000	25c on	10c.... 8,000
25c on	2c.... 58,000	25c on	75c.... 6,200
25c on	6c.... 31,000	25c on	150c.... 6,200
		25c on	200c.... 5,700

The overprint was in red on the 150c and in black on the others. It was the same for all and consisted of "1903—25—CENTAVOS" arranged in three lines.

As usual there were errors, three varieties being known with inverted surcharge, and one with the surcharge vertical. Scott lists three values with "CENTAVOS" omitted by these are of little philatelic importance as they were obviously caused by misplacement of the overprint. Other stamps on the same sheet would have the surcharge with the date at bottom and "CENTAVOS" at top and these are of course equally collecible and might with just as much reason be included in the catalogue. Gibbons lists the 25c on 2c with date omitted, which is also due to a misplaced overprint and not to any actual omission of type from the setting.

Check List.

April 1903. Stamps of obsolete issues surcharged with new value. No wmk. Perf. 12.

A. Surcharge in black

25c on 1c dark green
(a) Inverted surcharge

25c on 2c carmine
(a) Vertical surcharge
25c on 6c pale green
(a) Inverted surcharge
25c on 10c pale brown
(a) Inverted surcharge
25c on 75c rose
25c on 200c yellow

B. Surcharge in Red

25c on 150c dark blue

XXVI.—The 12½c Value of 1907

In February 1907 a new stamp was added to the set bearing the facial value of 12½c. Mr. Barnsdall says this was necessary "by a revised tariff for printed matter which required 12½c per 15 grammes." At the time of issue one journal said this value was to pay the "inland single letter rate" while another stated it was for use on "drop letters". But whatever its specific use it was evidently used in goodly numbers judging by the quantities of used specimens that exist today.

This stamp, like its companions of the series, was engraved and printed in London by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd. It is the same size and shape as the others and like them was printed in sheets of 100. The centre, which is in black, shows a group of twelve men around a table and is intended to represent the signing of the Guatemalan Declaration of Independence. The frame is in ultramarine and has "GUATEMALA" across the top and "CENTAVOS" at the bottom with numerals of value in the lower corners. These are the only inscriptions.

Check List.

Feb. 1907. Engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London. No wmk. Perf. 14.

12½c ultramarine and black

XXVII.—The 1908 Provisionals.

In June or July 1908 there was again a shortage of 1c, 2c and 6c stamps with the consequent creation of provisionals. The current 10c, 12½c and 20c values were the ones chosen for overprinting, the quantities of each being:

1c on 10c 300,000
2c on 12½c 400,000
6c on 20c 500,000

The surcharge was in black for the 1c and 6c and in red for the 2c and was arranged as follows:—"1908—UN 1 UN—CENTAVO" in three lines, with a line under the date. Enough type was set to overprint 50 stamps at a time so that each sheet had to be run under the printing press twice before it was completely surcharged. There are no varieties in the 1c but in the type set for the 2c and 6c one stamp has a small "s" in "CENTAVOS". The 1c is known with double sur-

charge and the same value, as well as the 2c, exists with inverted overprint. The 2c is also known in horizontal and vertical pairs imperforate between.

Check List.

1908. Stamps of 1902-7 surcharged with new values in black or red. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

1c in black on 10c orange and blue
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
2c in red on 12½c ultramarine and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Small "s" in "CENTAVOS"
(c) Vertical pair, imperf. between
(d) Horizontal pair, imperf. between
6c in black on 20c rose lilac and black
(a) Small "s" in "CENTAVOS"

XXVIII.—The 1909 Provisionals.

In May 1909 there was again a dearth of 2c and 6c stamps and, possibly owing to the reckless manner in which that value had been used for making 2c stamps in the previous year, 12½c stamps also ran short and the deficit had to be made good by means of the printing press.

The 75c value was surcharged 2c, the 50c was altered in value for the 6c, and the 2 pesos was overprinted for the 12½c.

The same type was used for the 2c and 6c surcharges with the necessary alteration of the numerals "2" for "6" or vice-versa. The surcharge was set up to cover 50 stamps, five vertical rows of ten, and was accordingly applied twice to each sheet. An error with "F" for "E" in "CENTAVOS" occurs once in each setting and two stamps have small "s" in the same word. On the complete sheets the "CFNTAVOS" variety occurs on stamps #72 and #77 while the small "s" is on #15, 20, 43 and 48.

The 2c provisionals were printed in red and the 6c ones in black but through an error on the part of some one a number of sheets of the 50c were also surcharged with the 6c value in red. The 2c is found doubly surcharged, one in black, and both varieties of the 6c are recorded with double surcharge.

The surcharge for the 12½c was very different and consists of "12½—CENTAVOS—1909" in black type in large letters and numerals. The surcharge was set up to cover an entire sheet at one operation. A variety without period occurs on the tenth stamp in the sixth row, and another with short "1" in the date occurs on the third stamp on the top row.

Check List.

1909. Stamps of 1902 issue overprinted with new values in red or black. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

2c in red on 75c gray lilac and black
(a) Double surcharge, one in black
(b) "F" for "E" in "CFNTAVOS"
(c) Small "s" in "CENTAVOs"

6c in red on 50c red brown and blue
(a) Double surcharge
(b) "F" for "E" in "CFNTAVOS"
(c) Small "s" in "CENTAVOs"
6c in black on 50c red brown and blue
(a) Double surcharge
(b) "F" for "E" in "CFNTAVOS"
(c) Small "s" in "CENTAVOs"
12½c in black on 2p vermilion and black
(a) No period after "1909"
(b) Short "1" in "1909"

XIX.—The 6c Stamp of 1910.

The first of the 1902 series of stamps to be replaced by another design was the 6c. The new stamp was intended to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Miguel Garcia Granados, who was President of Guatemala from 1871 to 1873. According to a story that went the rounds of the stamp papers early in 1910, this stamp was due to the fact that "as the President of Guatemala was passing through London, he casually happened to drop in on Perkins, Bacon & Co., and in a fit of absentmindedness, ordered the stamp made. It was mostly a joke".

However the joke was premeditated for according to an official decree published in the "Diario de Centro America", for July 30th, 1909, the design was made by Mariano Colmenares, a local artist, who was paid the sum of 300 pesos for his work. The joke, if any, was on the printers for Waterlow & Sons apparently held the stamp printing contract at this time and yet this centenary stamp was ordered from the rival concern, Perkins, Bacon & Co.

The stamp is of large size—an upright oblong measuring about 21x26mm.—printed in two colors on ordinary white paper and perforated 14. The portrait of Granados is small and occupies a small oval placed slightly below the centre line of the stamp. The value is shown on small circles in each of the lower angles—uncolored figures surrounded by "CENTAVOS" on large circles. Curved above the portrait in four lines is the inscription "CENTENARIO—DE—MIGUEL GARCIA GRANADOS—29 DE SEPTIEMBRE". At the left is "1809", at the right "1909" and curved under the portrait is "REPUBLICA DE GUATEMANA" and then "AMERICA CENTRAL" on a straight label. Immediately above the portrait the Arms of the republic are shown on a very small scale, while in the upper spandrels and intervening spaces conventional ornamentation appears.

The stamp was printed in sheets of 100 and though dated September 1909 does not appear to have been placed on sale until February or March 1010.

Although Gibbons catalogue—usually an excellent guide for details of this sort—makes no mention of the manufacturers of this stamp we have positive proof that it was from the atelier of Perkins, Bacon and Co. Ltd. for at an Exhibition of the Master Printers' Association held at Stationers' Hall, London, on February 4th, 1925, this firm showed among other interesting items:

"8. Original sketch sent from Guatemala for the commemorative issue of 1909.
9. Steel dies for the above.
10. Roller containing, among others, impressions for centres and surrounds for above.
11. Steel printing plate for 100 stamps for centres and surrounds of above.

Check List.

1910. Engraved and printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. Ltd., London. No wmk. Perf. 14.

6c bistre and indigo
(a) Imperforate

(To be continued.)

The Letter-Box

Dear Mr. Editor:—

It is my desire to correct a number of misstatements which have been made both in this country and abroad regarding the subject portrayed on the recent Egyptian Statistical Congress set.

The erroneous assertion that the personage shown is Amenhotep III has been made so many times that is is evident that most of the articles which have been written have been copied or translated from one source, and that faulty.

The facts in the case (which I have previously submitted to one of our prominent weeklies without result) are these. A series of excavations made at Karnak some years ago, beside the pylons of Horemheb, Ra-ser-kheperu, (of the XVIII Dynasty, about 1332-1328 B. C.) disclosed the lower portion of a colossal statue of Horemheb. At the left side of this figure, standing against the leg, is a miniature (by comparison) effigy of the wife of Horemheb. This lady, Nezem-Mut, is supposed to have been the sister of the queen of Amenhotep IV.

Beside this colossus were four other figures, two of which represent the Vizier Para-messu, thought to be the same person who later became known as Rameses I. The other two figures are of Amenhotep-son-of-Hapu, the great seer and philosopher who lived under Amenhotep III. After his death this man was reverenced as a demi-god, and was called by the Greeks Amenophis-son-of-Papis.

It is likely that this similarity of names has resulted in the egregious errors above mentioned. The inscriptions on the base of the figure of Amenhotep-Hapu states that the sculpture was made when the subject was 80 years of age, and this fact immediately disposes of Mr. Tsopolidis' assertion that the stamps picture Amenthotep III, because that royal roisterer died at the age of 52 (vide Tsopolidis) and is a difficult thing to sculp a man of 80 when he has passed out somewhere around 50.

I might further mention that the man of the postage stamp bears none of the attributes of Egyptian royalty. He holds neither the crook nor flail, nor yet the "ankh" of eternal life. He wears neither of the single diadems of either Upper or Lower Egypt, nor the double crown of both, nor the uræus. He is coiffed merely as an ordinary citizen. So there is no possibility that he is royal.

However, to settle the question definitely, I may say that attached to a large photographic reproduction of this statue are the following statements by Mr. Arthur Weigall, Late Inspector-General of Antiquities, Egyptian Government, and Member of the Catalogue Staff of the Cairo Museum; Author of "The Life and Times of Akhnaton," "The Glory of the Pharaohs," etc., etc.

(Turn to page 633).

The Arthur Hind Prize Collection Shown At The Collectors Club.

By HARRY M. KONWISER.

Arthur Hind, of Utica, the world's greatest general collector, won first prize for his entries in the recently held Monaco Exposition, having had his stamps entered in six classes.

On his return home he stopped off at New York City and exhibited his collection of rarities at the Collectors Club of New York, on the evening of March 20th, before a group of over one hundred members. That the magnetism of rarities is an attraction was attested by the fact that this was the best-attended club meeting in years, and those present certainly appreciated the courtesy extended by Mr. Hind.

The stamps were displayed in the recently installed display cases, on the third floor of the club house at 51 West 48th street, and were on inspection in a manner that permitted a close up without the throngs that constantly besieged this exhibit when it was at New York last, during the International Exposition.

Mr. Hind was warmly received and congratulated by the stamp men of New York and they were well regaled for the Hind collection is a remarkable one.

Many members of our Society know that Mr. Hind has a lot of good stamps, that he owns most of the rare items that are listed in the catalog, but only a few have been fortunate enough to see these stamps. To the point that the general rank and file may know what some of the outstanding rare items, owned by Mr. Hind are, this list of about 90 per cent. of the items shown at New York, is hereby presented. The items are:

Argentine, Cordova, 1858, full sheet of 20, 10 centavo, black.
— 1858, 4 pesos, vermilion, unused.
— — 5 pesos, orange, unused.
Austria, 1850, 9 kr, blue, Type 3, unused.
— 1851, Newspaper, 30 kr, rose, unused.
— 1851, Newspaper, 6 kr, red, unused.
— 1863, 1 kr, lilac, block of nine, tete beche in centre.
— Trieste, 1918, 10 kr, deep violet, unused.
Bavaria, 1849, 1kr, deep black, imperf, full sheet.
Barbados 1861, 1sh, blue, error of color, unused.
— 1878, half of 5 sh, dull rose, surcharged IR, strip of four, unused.
Belgium, 1850, 10c brown, block of 4, unused.
— — 20c blue, block of 4, unused.
— — 40c carmine, block of 4, unused.
Bermuda, 1846, Hamilton Postmaster, 1d deep red, unused.
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ sch. black on pale lilac, block of 4, unused.
— — 3 sch. black on rose, block of 4, unused.
British Central Africa, 1898, 1p vermilion and ultramarine, with centres inverted, pair, unused.
British Honduras, 1888, 1sh gray surcharged "50 cents" with additional "Two" surcharged in black, unused.
British Guiana, 1850, 4c black on yellow, on pelure, used.
— 1850, 8c black on green, used.
— 1856, 4c black on blue, used.
— 1856, 1c black on magenta.
— — 4c black on deep blue.

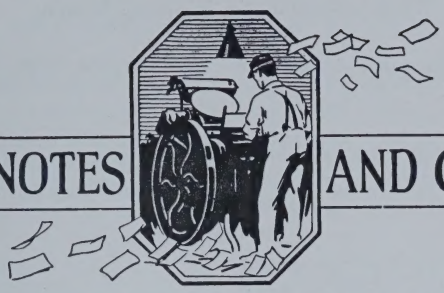
Cape of Good Hope, 1861, 1d vermilion, pair, unused.
— 1d blue, error of color, used.
— 4d dark blue, unused.
— 4d carmine, error of color, used.
Canada, 1851, 12d black, pair, unused.
Colombian Republic, 1860, 5c, tete beche pairs and error "50c" in block of thirty, unused.
Dominica, 1866, 6d green, surcharge "one Pennig," unused.
Dominican Republic, 1862, ½r black on rose, sheet of twelve, wove paper, imperf.
Esthonia, 1919, 10r scarlet, yellow and gray, "Eesti Post", unused.
Eastern Roumelia, 1881, 1 pia black and blue, se-tenant with 1 pia of Turkey, unused.
Finland, 1891, 3½ m. black and yellow, error of color, unused.
— 1901, 10 m black and rose, error of color, unused.
Fiji, 1878-83, 2d ultramarine, error of color, should be green, unused.
France, 1849-50, 15c imperf, green, block of four, unused.
— 1fr pale vermilion, includes tete beche pair, block of four, unused.
— — 15c dark green, block of 4, unused.
— — 40c orange, strip of five, unused.
— — 25c blue, tete beche, pair.
— — 1fr vermilion on yellow, unused.
— 1853-60, 80c rose, tete beche, pair, unused.
— 1862, 1fr rose, tete beche, block of four, unused.
— 1870, 20c blue, type I, block of 4, unused.
— 1877, 1c black on Prussian blue, block of 4, unused.
French Offices in China, Hoi Hoa, 1909, 75c violet and orange, one stamp "Indo China" inverted, in block of ten, unused.
— Yunnansen, 1903, 75c violet and orange, one stamp "Indo China" inverted, in block of seven, unused.
Great Britain, 1840, 1d black, V. R. Official, watermarked small crown, block of thirty six.
— 1840, 1d black, plate XI, block of six, unused.
— 2d blue, block of eight, unused.
— 1855, 4d deep carmine, block of six, watermark medium garter, unused.
— 1856, 4d pale carmine, watermark medium garter, block of six, unused.
— 1862, 9d straw, with hair lines, unused.
— 1882-83, £1, watermark anchor, brown lilac, unused.
— 1883-84, £1, perf 14, brownish-lilac, surcharged "I. R", unused.
— 1888, £1, brown-lilac, surcharged "I. R.", unused.
Guadeloupe, 1891, 80c carmine on pinkish, sheet of fifty with all varieties, unused.
Hawaiian Islands, 1851, 5c blue, imperf, unwatermarked, two types in reconstructed plate, type set.
— 13c blue, one used, one unused, in reconstructed plate.
— 13c blue, setting of type "H. I. & U. S." used.
— 2 cents, blue, unused.
India, 1854, 4 annas, pair, unused.
— 1854, 4a red and blue, half sheet, twelve, unused.
Italy, Tuscany, 1860, 3 lire, yellow, unused.
— 1860, ½t blue, unused.
Jamaica, 1920, 1sh orange, centre inverted, unused.
Malta, 1919, 10sh black, block of twelve, unused.
Mauritus, 1847, Post Office, 1d orange, unused.
— — 2d dark blue, unused.

— May, 1840, 1d imperf orange, the only unused block known.
— 1d orange, reconstructed plate of 12, used, 5 pairs and singles.
— 1859, reconstructed plate of twelve, 1848 plate, 2d blue, includes block of four, 2 pairs and singles.
— 1848, 1d orange, unused, earliest impression; 2d indigo, unused, earliest impression; 2d indigo, error "Penoe," used, earliest impression; 2d deep blue, unused, very early impression; 2d deep blue, error "Penoe" unused, very early impression.
— 1859, October, 2d deep blue, fillet, unused.
Mexico, Sonora, 1913, 5c red and black, sheet of ten, used.
Newfoundland, 1857, 4p scarlet vermilion, unused.
— 6p scarlet-vermilion, unused.
— 1sh scarlet-vermilion, unused.
Nevis, 1867, 1sh yellow-green, uncut sheet of twelve with margins, unused.
— 1sh yellow green, laid paper, used.
— 1sh blue green, complete sheet of twelve, unused.
New South Wales, 1850, 3d imperf, emerald green, block of four, unused; 1853, 8d orange yellow, block of six, unused; 1854-55, 8d dull orange, pair, unused.
Norway, 1854, 4s blue, strip of four, unused.
Nossi Bey, 1891, Postage Due, 0.25 on 20c red on green, error, unused.
Obock, 1892, Postage Due, 5c block, curved surcharge, unused.
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓g green, block of twelve, unused.
— 1852, 1/30th on blue, block of twelve, with three varieties, unused.
— 1852, ⅓sgr on green, block of nine, unused.
Philippines, 1854, 10c carmine, sheet of forty with margins.
Queensland, 1860, 2d blue, strip of three, unused.
Roumania, Moldavia, 1858, 27 pa, black on rose, unused.
— 27 pa, tete beche pair, used.
— 81 pa, blue on black, unused.
— 54 pair blue on green, imperf, laid paper, unused.
— 108 pair, blue on rose, used.
Switzerland, Geneva, Cantonal, 1843, 10c black on yellow green, double cantonal, strip of three, with full top sheet margin, unused.
— 1849, Transitional, 4c black and red, unused.
— 1845-48, 5c black on dark green, block of nine, sheet margins, unused.
— Cantonal, 1843, 6p ruppen, reconstructed sheet of 100, unused.
— Geneva, 1843, 5+5, black on yellow green, block of six, unused.
Saxony, 1850, 3pf. red, imperf, unused.
— 1851, ½ngr. black on pale blue, block of twelve, unused.
St. Helena, 1863, 6d lake, imperf. Four Pence surcharge omitted, unused.
— 1865-68, 1sh yellow green, lower pair, surcharge omitted, unused.
Sweden, 1877-79, 20 ore vermilion, treteo error, unused.
— 1891-96, 5 ore brown, error of color.
Spain, 1850, 6c black, fine top rows, 75 stamps with sheet margins, unused.
— 1850, 6c black, block of fifteen, Plate 1, unused.
— 1853, 6c carmine, imperf, sheet of 170 stamps, unused.
— 1851, 5 reales red brown, block of twelve, unused.
— 1851, 2r red, unused.
— 1852, 2r pale-red, unused.
— 1853, 6c carmine-rose, bluish paper, unused.
— Madrid local, 3c bronze, unused.

— 1855, cliche of 2 reales in block of twenty-five of 1 reale, centre stamp 2 reales, error in color, green on black, unused.
— 1900, 25c green on greenish, error of color, unused.
— 1909-10, 4 p. in color of 1p claret, block of four, unused.
— 1851, 2 reales, blue, error of color, used.
— 1854, 1r blue on bluish paper, unused.
Tahiti, 1882, 25c on 40c vermilion on straw, pair, surcharged tete beche, unused.
Tuscany, 1851, 2s brick red, pair, unused.
— 1862, 60 crazie, brown-red, unused.
— 1860, Provisional, 3 lira, ochre, used.
Two Sicilies, Sicily, 1859, 1gr russett-brown, major retouch, unused.
— Naples, Provisional, 1860, ½t deep blue, cross, unused.
— ½t blue, Arms, used.
Victoria, 1850, 2d dull red, imperf. unwatermarked, block of ten, unused.
West Australia, 1854, 4d blue, Swan inverted, used.

United States.

Milbury, 1846, 5c black on cover.
1847, 10c black, strip of four, unused.
1861, Second Issue, 5c brown yellow, block of four unused.
1869, 15c brown and blue, center no form, block of six, unused.
— 24c green and violet, block of six, unused.
— 30c blue and carmine, no grill, block of fifteen, unused.
— 90c blue and carmine, block of six, unused.
1851, 1c blue, plate 2, with all the rare varieties.
— 5c imperf, red brown, block of four, unused.
— 90c deep blue, pair, unused.
1857-60, 24c reddish lilac, block of six, unused.
St. Louis Bears, 1845, two reconstructed plates.
1861, 3c pink, block of twelve, unused.
1873, 24c deep purple, block of four, unused.
1918, Aeroplane, 24c, block of four, all inverted centres.
United States Provisionals on covers: Alexandria, 5c red on buff; 1846 Annapolis Envelope; 1845 Baltimore Postmaster, 10c black and 10c blue; 1846 Boscawen Postmaster, 5c blue; Brattleboro Postmaster, 5c buff; 1846 Lockport Postmaster, 5c black and red.
Confederate Provisionals (1861) on covers, as follows: Emory, 5c blue; Goliad, 5c red on blue; Goliad, 10c red on rose; Goliad, 10c black on gray, error "Goilad"; Greenwood, 10c black on blue-gray; Grove Hill, 5c black; Macon, 2c gray green; Macon, 5c yellow, tete beche. Pittsylvania, 5c dark rose; Pleasant Shade, 5c blue, pair; Uniontown, 10c red on blue, Livingston, 5c blue.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BELGIUM. This month we are favored with a few 1fr. stamps of the 1922 type, surface printed, perforated 14 and in a bright carmine shade.

BULGARIA. This country has reverted again to the old type of 1881 and issued the 30 stotinki in a new combination of colors, blue and bistre, perforated 13, the same as the preceding color of this value.

CUBA. A new printing of the 2c 1917 design has just reached us. We find that this stamp has more carmine in it than the last one. Perforation and watermark are the same as the 1925-26 issue.

CYPRUS. It looks as though we shall have to dig deep into our pockets to purchase another stamp of Cyprus. A new £5 in the design of the 1924 issue has just appeared. It is on the Multiple Crown and Script C A paper, perforated 14 and presents an attractive appearance in its combination of black on yellow paper.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Another stamp of the Strakov design has been issued. This one is the 20 H brown red, perforated 10 vertically on unwatermarked paper.

DENMARK. This month we find that Denmark has issued a value that has never appeared before on its stamps. The new high value is the 10Kr. printed in carmine and yellow green on the Multiple Cross paper, perforated 14x14½.

ESTONIA. A set of provisionals commemorating the tenth anniversary of Estonian independence has just been issued. The regular issue of 1922-25 has been overprinted "1918 $\frac{24}{11}$ 1928" at the top and "S-S" in both lower spandrels. 2s on 2m yellow green, red surcharge, 5s on 5m rose, black surcharge, 10s on 10m blue, red surcharge, 15s on 15m plum, black surcharge, 20s on 20m blue, red surcharge. The set sold at double face value. It is stated that the following

ECONOMIST NEW ISSUE SERVICE

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Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York City.

quantities were issued: 2s, 1,830,000, 5s, 590,000, 10s, 1,580,000 and 15s, 303,000.

INDIA—Patiala. A new type of surcharge is now used to overprint stamps for use in this state. It consists of a single line surcharge reading "PATIALA STATE". ½a green, 1a brown and 2a dull violet are the first three values to reach us.

ITALY. Champion's Bulletin announces, "As from March 1, 1928 the stamps of the Black Shirt, Scott's #426 to #429 will not be valid for postage. We have reason to believe that they will be replaced by a series in a similar type". The new series mentioned above has just come in. The designs are identical with the 1926 issue and the new colors are: 30c+10c violet and black, 50c+20c olive green and black, 1.25L+50c blue and black, 5L+2L carmine and black. The stamps are unwatermarked and perforated 11½.

MONACO. In connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition a special set of stamps was issued at Monte Carlo. The 50c red, 1f.50c blue and 3f. violet showing portraits of the last three reigning princes, Charles III, Albert I and Louis II. Only one set was sold to each purchaser of a ticket of admission to the Exhibition. There was quite some speculation in this set and they are reported to be selling at high prices in Monte Carlo.

NETHERLANDS. On March 27th, 1928 a series of stamps was issued for the Olympic Games. The set consists of eight values as follows: 1½c+1c green (rower), 2c+1c violet (fencer), 3c+1c green (football player), 5c+1c light blue (yacht), 7½c+2½c orange (shot-putter), 10c+2c carmine (sprinter), 15c+2c blue (steeplechase rider), 30c+3c dark brown (boxer). As will be seen these stamps are sold at slightly over the face value inscribed. The designs are very attractive and this set should be one of the most popular of the year. Three new due stamps have also been issued of the 3c, 7c and 12c values of the 1921 design. The color is pale ultramarine.

NORWAY. This month we are favored with a very interesting issue to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henrik Ibsen, poet and dramatist who was born at Skien, Norway on March 20, 1828. The set consists of four values, 10c green, 15c chocolate, 20c carmine and 30c blue showing the full faced portrait of the poet. His autograph appears at the top of the stamp and the dates "1828-1928" directly below it. The value appears in the lower right hand corner, across the bottom "NORGE ORE POST".

NORWAY. Two new color changes have also appeared. The lion type 20ore is issued in carmine and the 25ore is issued in orange brown.

PERU. The 2c Pro Tacna Y Arica has appeared in still another color. This time they have selected an attractive shade of violet. It would seem as though they intended to issue this stamp in every shade in the dictionary.

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POLAND. Marshall Pilsudski is again portrayed on a new stamp, this time a 25 groszy orange brown similar to the 20 groszy of 1927.

TUNIS. This month we can add four more stamps which have had colors changed. The 30c is now printed in green, the 90c in carmine and 1f.50 in pale blue and dark blue and the 20f. in violet and green. The designs are all similar to the 1926 issue.

A new set of airmail provisionals has also appeared. The 1926 type of franc values have been overprinted with an aeroplane in flight and "Poste Aerienne" at the bottom, 1f.30c orange red and violet, 1f.80c green and red, 2f.55c purple and brown.

VIRGIN ISLANDS. Three new script watermarks have appeared of the 1922 type, 3d violet on yellow, 1sh. black on emerald green and 2sh.6d. black and red on blue.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Spring season is marked by the steady absorption of the better grade Colonial's.

The new Turks & Caicos issue has centered interest in the Postage set that has just become obsolete. The 2/ duty appears to be the scarcest, and well centered copies are bringing good premiums. Only one printing of this value was released.

The relative values of the first pictorial So. West Africa overprints are undergoing a readjustment. The 5/ #101-2 is now rising in price so rapidly that it has overtaken and passed the 2/6. Champion has raised the price of the 5/ in a pair to an equivalent of $16.00.

The one shilling 1927-8 is another value on the upgrade. Gibbons has raised this pair to 10/.

Its too early to forecast the future prices of some of the recent So. West Af. dues, but collectors are aware of interesting possibilities in this group. While postage dues as a class are not popular, the dues of So. West Africa seem to have been immune from the neglect accorded this class of stamps, and to-day the dues of So. West Africa are in keener demand than ever. Prices bear witness to this demand.

About British Colonials and Glamour

After all, approvals count. To find a long-sought item, in required condition, at the right price, satisfies. "UP TO FIFTY" booklets contain "low catalogue" not always "easy to get." None lists more than 50c. Many B.W.I., 19th & 20th, used and unused. Fine to superb. Let me convince you.

REUTER, Box 92B, FULLERTON, CALIF.

Rumors persist that Gibraltar is to transpose the colors of the one and five pound duties, but a recent letter from the postmaster of Gibraltar denies that any changes of any kind are in prospect.

One of the outstanding features of recent activities of collectors has been the overdoing of speculation in modern Colonials at the expense of older issues. This has been carried to such an extent that dealers have found that a small percentage of their stock was providing a large percentage of sales.

I can only repeat what I said some time ago. The collection that pays best while in the making, and gives the best returns upon realization is the complete collection. That is complete as far as it goes. If you collect a certain Colony, complete that Colony, if you collect a certain group of Colonies, complete those Colonies, and if you are wise you will secure the hard to get varieties first. Its always easy to pick up the medium priced items, but the scarce and rare stamps are becoming more difficult to secure in addition to becoming higher priced.

Nyasaland 4/ MCA #21 is in keen demand, and the price of this item must of necessity increase above present levels.

The 10/ #22 is another stamp that will command better price in the near future. Both of these stamps are included in a Colony which has of late shown more activity.

Specialists in Irish will find interest in the recent printings of the 2/6 showing both wide and narrow setting. This value whose value is very uncertain at the present moment, is far more scarce than the 5 and 10/ with the same combination of settings. A pair of these stamps with the two settings should not be overlooked.

The new design of the high values Irish are still among the missing in spite of assurances that everything was in readiness to release them.

Ten best sellers.

So. West Africa #387-88.
So. West Africa #93-94 & 95-6.
Gambia #108.
St. Helena #87.
Ireland #25.
Br. Sol. Is. #38.
Newfoundland #144.
St. Lucia #85.
Great Britain #176.
Mauritius #194.

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

Dr. H. A. Davis., Secy., 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Col.

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

April 1, 1928. **No. 8.**

Applications Pending.

Beck, T. B.
Bertsch, W. C.
Bretton, Jas. E.
Brown, Tracy D.
Byrne, Louis T.
Carper, Leo
Chambers, Jos. F.
Cohen, Joseph
De Groff, W. L.
De Hase, Phillip A.
Doolan, W. L.
Galili, Dr. Henry
Gallup, Robert
Hambly, Earle P.
Hamilton, Philip E.
Harris, Chas. B.
Hives, Wilfred E.
Hires, Wm. G.
Imbrie, B. V.
Kerr, S. Mc D.
Landon, C. W.
Ljungdahl, Sture
Loomis, Prof. F. B.
Lutz, Adolph C.
McColm, R. L.
McCormick, G. D.
Miller, W. L.
Monroe, Chas. E.
Monsel, Henry
Morgan, R. E. H.
Roberts, Lee
Schlosser, W. B.
Sheldon, Geo. H.
Smidt, Geo. J.
Sparhawk, N. F.
Stodder, Carl
Swern, Perry W.
Toft, Walter J.
Whitehead, A. E.
Wilcox, H. B.
Williams, A. S.
Wilson, Mrs. D. H.
Yearsley, O. J. B.
Imrie, F. N.
Lacayo, Leop.
Zenkevitsch, Lucomir
Sage, Max

Reinstatements Pending.

5148 Dewey, L. H.
6885 Kade, A. W.
4512 Meyer, H. H.

Applications Posted.

Andrews, Chas. H., 76 Prince of Wales Rd., London England. 36; Dealer; F. Hugh Vallency, 89 Farrington St., London, Eng. By J. E. Guest.

Baldwin, Baldwin M., Villa du Rocher St. George, Cannes, France. 24; Banker; Rolls-Royce of America, Los Angeles, Calif. By Lester Tuholske.

Brockwell, Dr. R. H., 1816 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va. 36; Phys. & Surgeon; August Dietz, Richmond, Va. By Thos. Semmes Jr.

Buck, F. H. Jr., 17 Sotelo Ave., Piedmont, Calif. 16; Dealer; Guaranteed by Frank H. Buck; Ref. O. S. Woodward, 630 Vernon St., Oakland, Calif. By J. E. Guest.

Burlingame, Nelson H., 1025 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 23; Clerk; Wm. S. McCoy, 12th & Troost Sts., Kansas City, Mo. By Paul L. Hess.

Caperton, Lt. Roy J., Camp Meade, Md. 38; Army Officer; Revelle Legging Co., Leavenworth, Kans. By Donald W. Martin.

Casey, A. B., 1153 W. 9th St., Erie, Pa. 48; Insurance; Frost & Lacey, 828 State St., Erie, Pa. By Rev. E. M. Gearhart.

Cash, Ben L., 414 E. 8th St., Coffeyville, Kans. Legal; R. R. Clerk; J. P. Rucker, Independence, Kans. By Norman Albright.

Debban, Merle C., 608 S. St., Andrews Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 23; Hotel & Apt. Business; Don Keeney Corp., 3158 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. By W. Hornbeck.

De Witt, Henry C. Jr., 273 Mountain Ave., Summit, N. J. 34; Accountant; A. E. Ward, Park Stamp Co., Lincoln Park, N. J. By W. M. Pott.

Elliott, Jno. P., 116 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans. 31; Salesman; Kenneth G. Lewis, Topeka, Kans. By D. C. Hammatt.

Esengraeber, Dr. Gustav, Box 27, Young American, Minn. 41; Physician; H. E. Harris & Co., Boston, Mass. By J. E. Guest.

French, B., 5125 Keefer St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada. 26; Stevedore; W. C. Phillips, Box 1012, Hartford, Conn. By J. E. Guest.

Frick, Dr. J. Paul, 424 Argyle Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. 28; Physician; Geo. E. Green, Sterling Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. By Paul L. Hess.

Gale, Austin T., 125 Orchard Ave., Webster Groves, Mo. 36; Sales Rep.; A. K. Prince, Security Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. By H. A. Davis.

Gerbeaux, Henry Paul, 9 Rue de Billy, Dreux, France. Legal; Dealer; E. R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N. J. By A. Brun.

Geron, Samy, via Lungo Possera 13, Merano, Italy. 32; Dealer; Broadway Stamp Co., 115 Nassau St., New York City. By J. E. Guest.

Gribble, Willard M., 45 North End Ave., Kenmore, via Buffalo, N. Y. 35; Sales Mgr. Richardson Corp; References requested. By D. W. Martin.

Hangge, Pierce W., 611 Globe Democrat Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 30; Photograph Staff; H. A. Diamant, 210 S. Main, St. Louis. By Paul P. Murray.

Hawley, Fred W., 1720 W. 41st St., Los Angeles, Calif. 58; Bank Employee; E. D. & L. M. Grandmason, 714½ S. Hill St., Los Angeles. By D. F. Beuter.

Herr, F. D., 203 Barth Bldg., Denver, Colo. 37; Engraver; Dr. C. J. Lowen, Republic Bldg., Denver. By Adolph D. Fennel.

Hinz, Chas. F., Balboa, Canal Zone. 33; Postal Clerk; Wis. Telephone Co., Milwaukee, Wis. By J. E. Guest.

Kavalski, Gordon, Horicon, Wis. 27; Hdw. Clerk; Dr. J. H. Karsten, Horicon, Wis. By H. A. Davis.

Knopp, Otto, 176 Sigousney St., Hartford, Conn. Legal; Typewriter Assembler; Geo. M. Smith, 700 Main St., Hartford, Conn. By Dr. H. D. King.

Koens, A. J., 1226 Markley St., Norristown, Pa. Legal; Dealer; Peoples Bank, Norristown, Pa. By J. E. Guest.

Kunsman, Carl E., 1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa. 32; Auditor; Reading Times, Reading, Pa. By C. W. Kissinger.

Kunze, Albert F., 2121 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 36; Attorney; John J. Mc Donald, 2013 N. H. Ave., Washington. By Harry B. Caton.

Lamberts, Victor, Blvd. Lambermont 286, Brussels, Belgium. 35; Dealer; Ref. requested. By J. E. Guest.

Lay, Robt P., 131 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. 43; Mech. Engnr; R. M. Bean, Durston Gear Corp., Syracuse, N. Y. By H. A. Davis.

Lewis, Philip P., Heathend, West Heath Rd. N. W. 3, London, England. 44; Exchange Broker; B. S. Metzger, Palmers Green N. 13, London, Eng. By J. E. Guest.

Linden, Dr. J. Henry, Cherry Valley, N. Y. 45; Physician; E. C. Fonda, Cherry Valley, N. Y. By Chas. H. Hagadorn.

Lovell, Edw. C., 9 E. 3rd St., Charlotte, N. C. 26; Cashier; Kale-Lawing Co., 233 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. By Geo. Dodds.

Mac Nab, Robert B., Florence Hotel, Missoula, Mont. 42; Hotel Prop; B. L. Voorhees, Box 3, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. By D. W. Martin.

Martin, Jos. H. Jr., 901 G. R. Savings Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich. 32; Mortgage Banking; Sen. W. A. Smith, Grand Rapids, Mich. By C. S. Jandorf.

Matthias, Paul, 534 So. East Ave., Montpelier, Ohio. 40; Cabinet Finisher; Roy C. Frank, Le Saeur, Minn. By J. E. Guest.

May, Christie M., 188 Forest Ave., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y. 39; Hamilton Motor Parts Co., 1111a Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. By O. G. Reichelt.

Mc Carthy, John D., 980 Park Ave., New York City. Legal; Catholic Priest; P. F. O'Gorman, 84th & Park Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J. By Eugene Klein.

Mc Guire, Glen R., First Natl. Bank, Flint, Mich. 27; Bank Clerk; Crescent Co., 409 Detroit St., Flint, Mich. By J. S. Davis Reynolds.

McPherson, D. F., Box 7658 Sta. D, Kansas City, Mo. 37; Civil Engnr; Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Mizrahi, Emile, Box 103, Colon, Panama. 23; Merchant; Reference Requested. By Lloyd Hagen.

Naifeh, Edw. J., 1165 First St., San Diego, Calif. 23; Salesman; Wilder Pharmacy, 3951 Goldfinch St., San Diego. By P. A. Coppard.

Notarys, Anthony, 315-17 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 44; Restaurant Owner; Evans-Burnett Co., 218 S. 2nd St., Harrisburg. By J. V. Fairlamb.

Patotzki, Wilhelm, Noordeinde 115a, The Hague, Holland. 24; Dealer; Ref. requested. By E. Meulman.

Paulson, Jason A. M., 26 odos Xenias, Athens, Greece. 35; Prof. English; Ref. requested. By Adolph D. Fennel.

Perry, Ray H., 523 Essex St., San Antonio, Tex. Legal; Electrician; C. P. Boone, 130 Fredericksburg Rd., San Antonio. By Fred Green.

Peterson, Raymond W., Minnesota College, Harvard St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. 26; Commercial Teacher; Ralph Harrington, 586 Baker Arcade, Minneapolis. By Fredk. W. Allen.

Pollock, E. V., 334 5th St., Ottumwa, Iowa. 40; Who. Drugs; Max Von Schrader, 149 E. Court St., Ottumwa. By Dwight B. Baker.

Saulsbury, E., Riverdale, Md. 50; U. S. P. O. Dept; Brice, Bowie & Taylor, 729 14th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. By R. L. Hustis.

Smith, Arthur E., 724 E. 10th St., Erie, Pa. 41; Dept. Store Mgr; Wm. C. Schwab, 240 Madison Ave., New York. By Rev. E. M. Gearhart.

Stryker, Le Roy V., 1473 Hopkins St., Oakland, Calif. 44; Cashier; H. A. Steinbach, Oakland Title Ins. Co., Oakland. By A. W. Chapman.

Sweeny, Donald E, 2056 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 36; Bank Official; R. B. Locke, 141 Colo. Blvd., Highland Park, Mich. By John Kay.

Taylor, Donald W., 18 Dover St., Worcester, Mass. 27; Engineer; Frank L. Coes, Coes Wrench Co. Worcester. By Herbert A. Jones.

Toolen, G. A. G., Weissenbruchstraat 38, 's-Gravenhage, Holland. Legal; Dealer; L. Gailly, Rue D'Aumale 33, Brussels, Belgium. By J. E. Guest.

Townsend, Howard R. Jr., Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y. 21; Commercial; Arthur Pyle Jr., Glen Cove., L. I., N. Y. By Lindsley F. Hall.

Tsai, David, c/o Bankers' Weekly, 4 Hong Kong Rd., Shanghai, China. 30; Magazine Editor; Chuan Sung Co., Produce & Stock Exchange Bldg., Shanghai, China. By J. E. Guest.

Welstead, J., 91 Hankinson Rd., Bournemouth, England. 61; Builder; E. C. Bland, Mansfield Rd., Parkstone, Dorset, England. By J. E. Guest.

West, W. Leslie, Hawi, P. O. Box 5, Hawaii. 56; Cashier; L. J. Flerlage, 4229 Franklin Ave., Norwood, O. By Anna M. Schafer.

Wong, Howard E., 1714 Bridge St., Philadelphia, Pa. 25; Restaurant; Victor Weiskopf, 505 Fifth Ave., New York. By Fred Liebeck.

New Members.

9784 Adams, William T., 118 Ottawa St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

9749 Boden, Erich, Box 285, Brunswick, Germany.

9750 Borcherding, D. H., 21 S. Victoria St., St. Paul, Minn.
9751 Bostwick, H. M., 1 Ravenscliffe Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
9752 Bush, C. J., 1270 Wilson St., Fresno, Calif.
9753 Carlson, C. A. Jr., 544 Roberts St., Reno, Nev.
9754 Cohn, Herman, 24 Lennepweg, The Hague, Holland.
9755 Cords, Albert L., 558 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.
9756 Dovale, M. E., Schrymoverkerstraat 4, Willemstad, Curacao.
9757 Frank, Jos. J., Scarsdale, N. Y.
9758 Funk, Roy I., 856 Gwinn Place, Seattle, Wash.
9759 Gray, Arthur W., Rutland, B. C., Canada.
9760 Heggs, C. W., 711 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9761 Henshaw, G. H. Jr., 100 Ballantyne Ave., So., Montreal West, Canada.
9762 Jones, Carter, 3749—55th St., San Diego, Calif.
9763 Jones, H. Bedford, Box 405, Ann Arbor, Mich.
9764 Lemm, C. W., 608 Academy St., Brenham, Texas.
9765 Mc Connell, Wilson H., 4223 N. Moody Ave., Chicago, Ill.
9766 Mc Rae, Fred, 2026 Regina St., Regina, Sask, Canada.
J9767 Montgomery, W. W., 1120 Broadway, Sulphur, Okla.
9768 Oliver, Margaret S., Moylan, Rose Valley, Pa.
9769 Pratt, H. L., 334 Rosedale Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9770 Reeder, J. T., 318 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.
9771 Rosen, Theodore, 122 S. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
9772 Scharman, Sigmund, 1215 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.
9773 Schwarz, Traugott E., 2564 Albany St., Schenectady, N. Y.
9774 Soller, Dr. M. E., 111 N. Huron St., Ypsilanti, Mich.
9775 Soule, F. W., 705 Plymouth Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
9776 Tavender, Edw. R., 1211 Colbourne Crescent, Calgary, Alb., Canada.
9777 Wright, Herbert G., 160 Water St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
9778 Yant, Robert W., 204 Eagle Pl. S. W., Canton, Ohio.

Reinstated.

4578 Bedard, Maurice, 5171 Fabre St., Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
6914 Eaton, Prof. Frederick S., 70 Sachem St., New Haven, Conn.

Replaced On Roll.

7942 Alvares, J. R., Adj Verficateur, Nickerie, Surinam, S. A.
6083 Amberg, Woolf H., 903 Granite Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
7520 Barnes, Rev. Geo. E., 6376 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
9249 Field, Geo. W., 3 Joy St., Boston, Mass.
2667 Grafe, Gustave A., 3814 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.
8616 Joseph, J. E., 924 Mazanita St., Los Angeles, Calif.
6970 King, William, 5323 Cabanee St., St. Louis, Mo.
7826 Levy, L. M., 495 Colonial Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.
8630 Lorentz, Bjanre H., Hillsboro, N. Dak.

9192 Newth, A. W., 313 Douglas Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
8273 O'Bolger, Robt. E., 64 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai, China.
5977 Pappadopulo, S. A., Box 843, Shanghai, China.
2979 Phillips, W. C., 750 Main St., Hartford, Conn.

New Life Members.

432—8211 Dodds, George, 1501 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
433—9763 Jones, H. Bedford, Box 405, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Resignation Received.

9305 Englehardt, Joh., Beim Gesundbrunnen 22, Hamburg 25, Germany.

Resignation Accepted.

5596 Reynolds, Chas. S., 37 Weybosset St., Providence, R. I.

Deceased.

161—4327 Chittenden, Dr. J. Brace, 51 W. 48th St., New York City. March 20, 1928.
2180 Sanford, O. N., 152—7th Ave., San Francisco, Calif. March 26, 1928.

Expelled by the Council.

8652 Pavey, Frank H., Stratford Arms Hotel, Detroit, Mich.
9375 Starbird, Chas. M., 13 Madison St., Auburn, Me.
221-6591 Yohannessiantz, Souren, 145 Nassau St., New York City.

Correction.

5756 Delery, Henry C., published as "dropped N. P. D." March 1st, should be removed from the "dropped list". Deceased Nov. 26th, 1927.
6907 Bradshaw, J. H. appearing on the delinquent list February 1st, should be removed from the "delinquent list". Deceased over a year ago, date not known.

Change in Branch Officers.

306—4752 Cincinnati Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 6—46. L. J. Flerlage, Pres., Dr. L. G. Tedesche, Secy., 416 Catherine Ave., Cincinnati, O.
7734 Flint Collectors' Club, Chapter No. 63. J. Davis Reynolds, Pres., Glen R. McGuire, Secy., 1st Natl. Bank, Flint, Mich.
8542 Penobscott Valley Stamp Collectors' Club, Chapter No. 73. W. B. O'Connor, Pres., Louis S. Cook, Secy., 699 Hammond St., Bangor, Me.

Important Notice.

W. K. Hall, c/o General Delivery, Detroit, Mich. solicits stamps on approval claiming to belong to the A. P. S. Take notice he is not a member.

Milton H. Orlen,—M. Horlen, 76 King St., Holyoke, Mass. in his correspondence claims A. P. S. membership in sending out stamps unsolicited on approval. Take notice he is not a member.

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Membership Summary.

Membership March 1, 1928		3858
New members admitted		31
Reinstated		2
Replaced on Roll		13
		3904
Resignation accepted	1	
Deceased	2	
Deceased on delinquent list	1	
Expelled by the Council	3	7
Total membership April 1, 1928		3897

H. A. DAVIS, Secy.,
3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

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(Continued from page 618).

"The philosopher and seer, Amenhotep-son-of-Hapu, or Amenophis-son-of-Papis as the Greeks called him in after years, was one of the great men of the reign of Amenophis III, and was reverenced almost as a god through all the centuries of the subsequent history of ancient Egypt. The life-size statue shown in these photographs was found at Karnak and is now in the Cairo Museum. In ancient times the nose has been knocked off, and the stump remodelled. He is known to have died at the end of the reign of Amenophis III; and this statue shows him, as the inscription states, when he was eighty years of age."

I may further state that Maj. Ernest St. George Tucker, late of the Egyptian Army, for nine years in Egypt, confirms what I have said above, and if I may be permitted to express a personal opinion, I should like to say that philatelic magazines in general publish too many unauthenticated statements because there is apparently no reason for either doubt or verification. And conversely, too many people who ought to know better are the authors of these statements, written in haste in the midst of opportunity for exact data.

Yours truly,

CHAS. S. THOMPSON.

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Selections willingly sent to responsible collectors. Want Lists invited.

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I specialize these countries, also **Ceylon, Afghanistan,** etc. Want Lists filled. Price Lists free. Approval selections.
Special, all mint: **C. E. F.** 1900, 3 pies 1R. (10), $1.50; 1a. 6p. Essay, $6; 1 anna carmine, Q. V., 60c; 1904-09, K. E., 3 pies—1 R. (11), $3; **I. E. F.** 1914, 3 pies—1 R. (10), $1.25.

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CONFEDERATE STATES

5c Green 1861, #200....	Cat. 5.00	2.25
5c Green, #200, Horiz. Pair	15.00	6.50
5c Green, #200, **on cover**..	7.50	3.50
5c Blue, #203, **Shades**.....	6.00	2.50
5c Blue, #203, on Cover..	8.00	3.75
*5c Blue 1862. **Local Print,** o. g.	.60	.22

Many others in stock. Anything on approval. Reference required.

A. H. Schumacher

907 Harold Ave., Houston, Tex.

REPORT *of the* $ TREASURER

April 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9798.66	
Admissions	68.00	$9866.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$9240.00	
New Memberships	30.00	$9270.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$10988.26	
Receipts—Supt.	373.64	
Interest on Bonds	127.50	
	$11489.40	
Disbursements	17.65	$11471.75

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		3.05

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	127.60	
Dues paid in advance	6.50	$ 134.10

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$2233.39	
Receipts—Dues	54.40	
Reinstatements	2.00	
Interest on Bonds	94.17	
	$2383.96	
Disbursements	$1030.82	$1343.14

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$1854.19	
Receipts—Subscriptions	39.10	
Interest on Bonds	42.08	
	$1935.37	
Disbursements	594.04	$1341.33
		$33440.03
Cash on hand	$12822.83	
Bond Investments	$20617.20	$33440.03

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr. The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 6, No. 12. Whole No. 48.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Why should not Elizabeth L. enter the stamp business? We know of no reason. One member quite strongly denounces this plan says we will skin all the good things out of the books, thats absurd for her business will be mainly sets and packets from list no approvals or single stamps. Many have felt like we do that its time to stop criticizing your sales manager for this, and have sent their best wishes. Seems strange how we are censored everything we do.

The English circulars. Everything we do seems to meet with someone's disfavor. We sent some circulars abroad to be mailed with an English stamp magazine. This was at our own expense, both printing and mailing charges. Several complimented us on this plan, thought it good, but as usual two or three in the whole 4000 of our membership take us to task. Is it going to be necessary for the Society to appoint a Board to carefully supervise all actions of your Sales Manager to see that he does not do anything to displease any individual member. Who ever heard of stockholders in any organization making a fuss over the personal actions of an officer, especially when such is being done to boost the organization.

Our profits. You will occasionally hear some member say we are getting rich out of our sales department commissions. All right here are the figures as rendered in our income tax statement for 1927. Total Commission 12 months $9056.74. Total expenses for that period $5240.43 making a net for two people (Mrs. G and myself) of $3816.40. Not very much is it. Where did it go. Well here is a few items. Postage $3342.05; Advertising the A.P.S. and sales dept. $469.76; Printing $631.18; Commission paid to branch managers $455.63; Office rent $341.00. Phones and telegrams $70.00; Stationery and office supplies $143.36; Salaries to clerks $632.00. So you see it is not all profit. Could we reduce the expense of advertising and postage, we might but we are trying to make the benefits known to as many as possible, look at the number of members we get each year, it takes money and time to do this recruiting work, and we have no recruiting allowance. We paid the A.P. over $400 for advertising alone, (our Sales News) does this help out. Yes, it prevents a deficit.

Comments. We are glad to hear from time to time from members who really think the A.P.S. is a valuable asset to the hobby of stamp collecting, who think the sales department is serving members rightly, we get plenty of kicks against our methods as well as the general operation of the A.P.S. but we know they are in the minority, any how we know the sales department is increasing in favor with the membership as we are increasing our sales each month, we can look back a few years and recall that $1500 per month in sales was a high, now if we make four or five times that amount each month we think it nothing unusual. Anyhow here is what some members say: if you have any flowers to send in would like to have them, also some "bricks" if you have any to throw.

"You know Mr. Guest, it was thru you I became a member of the Society, at that time I had been collecting a year, thru having my name in Year Book I got in touch with other collectors, one especially I have visited personally and to know him personally is worth three or four years membership to me, just to meet him. Thru the A.P. journal I have reached out and got a grasp of the hobby. I have corresponded with quite a few members and find them prompt and courteous, despite the fact that some were highly experienced in the game and could easily realize that I was an ignorant greenhorn. To make it short I owe you a standing vote of thanks for interesting me in the Society."

"Have been a steady client and patron of the circuits for more than ten years, so I feel it about time to express my entire satisfaction and appreciation of this service. I consider it the most convenient and practical and economical means of building up a general collection, meeting the desires of the beginner as well as the advanced collector. Altho my collection is beyond fifty thousand varieties I have never yet had a circuit in which I could not find something I needed, in fact most of the times my financial limitations will not permit me to retain every specimen I could use."

"I lacked one stamp to complete a Canadian set. I went to the largest dealer in B.C. in a large Eastern city. It was not in stock. He got it for me and priced it at $1.50 altho it only catalogs $1.25. I have been receiving circuits about four months and during that time have seen several copies of the stamp in question, and picked one out of a book for 40c. Why shouldn't I be a booster for this kind of service."

"I have been a member of the Society but a short time but wish to express my appreciation in the manner in which your department is handled. The only word of criticism I have to offer is the matter of pricing, in many cases the price in my opinion is too high considering condition."

"I am afraid to send more books, on account of treatment of a U. S. stamp by your examiner. It looks to me like Mr. Flick is the judge and I had to be a delinquent. Such treatment as this makes one tired to be a member of the A.P.S." (This was a case where a trimmed or doctored U. S. stamp was removed by the examiner, the member claimed he bought it from a reputable dealer and must be right, however such was not the case, and he resented the removal of it so that some buying member might not also be wrongfully deceived.)

"As a foreign member I can honestly say sales from my books are very satisfactory and as good if not even better than through other similar sources throughout the world."

Buffalo collectors honor Geo. B. Graham: Recently the Buffalo (NY) Club gave a dinner in honor of one of the oldest supporters of the hobby in that city, Mr. Geo. B. Graham, a member of the APS. They presented him with a little autographed testimonial, with various autographs and some stamps placed therein by the local collectors.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES

FOR BARGAIN. Kedah 1c-$1 fine used pr 100 cat. $5 only $1, 1000 $9.50. Stock also many other Malay States and different countries. High value all in nice condition. Reference please. M. M. Hashim, A. P. S. 8766, Sungei Patani, Kedah.

British Colonials. I sell British Colonials, mint or fine used copies at one-third and one-quarter Gibbons cat. prices. Selections sent on approval Ref. please. John A. Cowpe (A. P. S. 9134), 482 Lytham Rd., Blackpool, England.

Memel Stamps sent on approval by Hackbarth, 1029 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, N. J.

500 all different Indian States Postage Stamps for $25. 40 all different Afghanistan Postage Stamps for $20. Cash with order in Br. notes or demand draft on London. Approval sheets of above countries sent against references or deposit. C. Janardhana Iyer, Attungal, Travancore, India. Member A. P. S. 6126.

Scandinavia? I buy and sell the stamps of Denmark, Danish West Indies, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden. Approvals at attractive prices. Alfred Nielsen, 385 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES, 1880 thru to 1926. Unuse, used, some plate and position blocks. Used lines and corners. On approval against want lists. P. A. Coppard, 300 Balboa Office Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

British Colonials. Fine lot of King Edward & George unused, also U. S. A. & general block 4 10c Panama-Pacific perf 10, ref. Charles S. Hibbard, 407 Arcade Bldg., Utica, N. Y.

One Cent Each—About 8,000 varieties regardless of catalog. Also approvals by countries at attractive discounts. J. H. D. Reynolds, Flint, Mich.

Luxemburg, Congo, Belgium—Want lists filled, approvals 60 to 80% disc. against ref.—V. Lamberts, 286 Blvd Lambermont, Brussels.

Interested in approvals 5-10 of a kind? Far below wholesale rates. **Correspondence** invited. Gotham Co., Box 967, City Hall Sta., New York City.

Newfoundland Stamps at Cost Price! 40 standard varieties $1.00 (A fine start). Free—my 16-page Priced Catalogue. Rev. Butler, St. Georges, Newfoundland.

Beautiful silk-lined, hand draughted pocket leather pocket case showing Egyptian Antiquity Monuments (Tut-Ankh-Amon, Cheops, Ramses, etc.), size 5½x10 inches. Tan or fawn brown. $1. each. Post free, cash with order. Write G. Balian, Faggala, Cairo, Egypt. (A. P. S. 9511).

I Will Buy a good Collection of stamps. John M. Hubbard, Rochester, N. H.

16 Blocks or Strips of Four mint Wurtemberg sceneries, catalog $3.68 for $1.28. Paul Gerlach, 909 Edison Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Send Us All Your Precancels. We will make a net purchase offer which you may use in making selections your choice from our Foreign or United States Postage Approval Books. Send items soaked free from paper. Rotnem Stamp Co., 809 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Interesting stamps from Eastern countries are available at reasonable prices, also approvals for A. P. S. members. Apply to A. N. Hay, P. O. Box 87, Baghdad, Iraq.

Collection of 5000 Europeans to be sold; Books with 300 space fillers for ½ and 1c each and books of such from 1 to 8c each to approval applicants. P. Gerlach, 909 Edison Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

20th Century British Cols. Many Georgian rarities and sleepers always on hand at competitive prices. Why not give me a trial? Approvals! A. W. Barrus, 113 Peters St., Syracuse, N. Y.

For Sale. Private British Colonial Collection—$300. Also other items. Walter Loebl, Box 65, University, Va.

Wanted—Letters, franked or otherwise, of early Americans, especially Presidents and Department Officials. I have duplicates Presidential Franks to sell or will exchange for similar items. Harry M. Konwiser, Box 65, Sta. W., New York.

Virgin Is. Scripts. 1d red at 7c, 2½d orange 40c, and the rare 5d at $2.50. All in fine mint condition. M. Thomas, 2011 2nd St., N. W., Calgary, Canada.

Malta. 150 st. (10 var.) $1; 40 diff. $1; 60 diff. $3. E. L. P. Cochino, Malta (A. P. S. 9497).

Argentine, Canada, China and New Zealand 1890 to 1926 issues wanted. Send what you have or description and I will submit my highest cash or exchange offer. John Hays, Box 121, Greystone Park, N. J.

American Stamp Exchange. Information in regard to this medium for exchanging high-grade stamps may be obtained at 21 Schussler Road, Worcester, Mass.

Wanted Cancellations on two cent vermilions, Scott 178 and 183. Also three cent greens year dated 1870-1878. A. B. Thacher, 326 Grove St., Montclair, N. J.

Approvals—66 2/3 Discount—no junk—strong between 25c & $5.00 cat. References. George S. Hill, 627 Fairmount, Philadelphia.

State Revenue Stamps on approval to responsible collectors. Frank L. Applegate, 615 S. Oakdale, Medford, Oreg.

Air Mail Cover. Exchange wanted. Will exchange the best actual flown Estevan-Winnipeg covers against any U. S. and Canadian First Flight covers. Albert Miller, Auburn, Calif.

Exchange Wanted. Send what you have of Canada and Brit. Colonials, will exchange against U. S. and good others. Mrs. Mary Miller, Auburn, Cal.

Good British Colonials (used) sent on approval. Half Scotts or less. Ref. needed. J. D. Martin, (APS#9316), 68 Wheatley Hill, Bradford, England.

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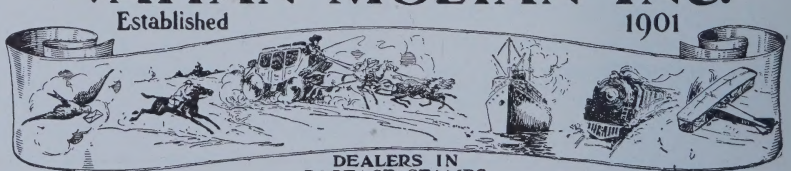

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SOCIETY ITEMS

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY. The 457th regular meeting of the Pacific Philatelic Society was held on January 18th for the discussion of routine business for the coming year and the election of officers.

Four proposals for membership were received, to be acted upon at the February meeting.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President, Chas. M. Hackmeier.
2nd Vice Pres., Jos. E. Kreling.
2nd ice Pres., Jos. E. Kreling.
Secretary, Matt C. Dillingham.
Treasurer, Henry C. Marcus.
Librarian, Ross O'Shaughnessy.

The Governing Board, composed of past Presidents of the Society, for the year 1928 remains the same, represented by Messrs. Blackwell, Marcus and Walker.

Mr. H. C. Marcus, as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee submitted the following report:—

"The Annual Christmas Jinks was held at the Women's Club Bldg., San Francisco, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11, 28 and consisted of a dinner followed by a Theatre Party. Over 40 members and their invited guests were present and enjoyed a very pleasant evening's entertainment."

An Entertainment Committee was appointed for the coming year, consisting of Messrs. Marcus, Doscher and Dillingham.

This being strictly a business meeting, no stamp exhibit was held.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM.

PACIFIC PHILATELIC SOCIETY. The 458th regular meeting of this Society was held on Feb. 15, 1928, with 20 members and guests present.

Three new members were elected to regular membership and two applications for Junior membership were received.

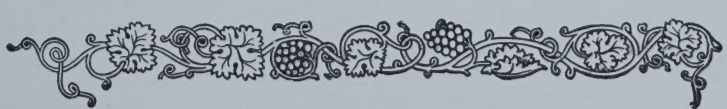
The special exhibits for the evening consisted of a competition of European Countries and prizes were awarded as follows:—

1st Prize—Mr. L. Lazarus for his collection of France and Old German States.
2nd Prize—Mr. Perry, who exhibited New Zealand and Ireland.

Mr. Rayburn Dunn exhibited, out of competition, his pairs, strips and Blocks of the later issues of United States.

The meeting adjourned about 10:30 p. m.

MATT C. DILLINGHAM.



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Set 20 New Zealand George	.35
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Set 7 New Zealand Victory	.75
Set 45 New Zealand Pictorials	4.00
Set 24 Pacific Islands	.60
Set 50 Pacific Islands	1.50
Set 25 Samoa	2.00
Set 3 N. Z. Exhib. 1925	.50
Set 17 N. Z. Provisional Papers 1925-6	2.00

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Australia mixture, 35 var.	3.00
Australia mixture, 20 var.	1.50
N. Zealand mixture, 25 var.	3.00
100 Pacific Is., assorted, 20 var.	2.00

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST
OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 41. JUNE, 1928. No. 9.

The Lost Collection.

By CLARENCE F. SPONHOLZ.

A sprightly old man wended his way through the crowds that can be seen any afternoon on that busy thoroughfare, Broad Street. His dark felt hat, his black suit of somewhat antiquated pattern, the white moustache and goatee, in fact his tout ensemble reminded one of that famous newspaper caricature, the old-time southern colonel.

His bearing was decidedly military and upon close observation there could be seen on his coat lapel the insignia of a civil war veteran. Here and there a passerby gave the old fellow a second glance, but the general throng, accustomed to physiognomic and sartorial diversifications as are encountered on the streets of all large cities, gave him no heed.

Arriving at the intersection of Avonsdale Avenue he halted and looked about as if undecided as to his destination. Permitting the east and west traffic to clear he approached the traffic officer and asked for directions to the Wellesford Building. The building, but a half block away, was pointed out to him and within a few minutes he passed into the lobby.

Here he pulled out and consulted a memorandum but as if to secure a verification of the information contained thereon, he approached the lobby directory scanning the names under the letter B. He then entered the elevator and mentioned Room 1432. The operator stopped at the fourteenth floor and directed the old gentleman to turn to the left. Finding the number he stood in front of the door, on the panel of which, in gold letters, he read:

Valentine Brassiere
Dealer in Postage Stamps

He entered and was greeted pleasantly by the young lady who was seated at the typewriter desk. The old gentleman presented his card and asked for Mr. Brassiere.

"Mr. Brassiere is out to lunch, but he is expected most any minute. Won't you be seated please?" The old gentleman accepted a chair. The girl again busied herself at the typewriter.

Leaving the two, we will turn our attention to Valentine Brassiere, who was dining at a one-arm chair, in a restaurant one block away. Valentine Brassiere is known to quite a number of philatelists. However, as some of the philatelic fraternalists have not an acquaintance with this dealer, a short resume of the events that boosted him into that profession is in order.

Mr. Brassiere had been a house to house canvasser in Belle City, selling lingerie to the housewives. It is now some six months past since Brassiere attended an auction held at the home of the Misses Marborough, whose residence had been near his boarding-house. At the auction a Belle City stamp dealer had paid $5,000 for an Alexandria, Virginia stamp that was found among the effects, and had sold the stamp to a New York financier at the fancy figure of $15,000.

The transaction had so impressed Mr. Brassiere that he forsook the lingerie field and entered the ranks of the stamp dealing fraternity. Taking his modest capital which had been gradually acquired from profits on lingerie sales, he had left Belle City to open up an office in the state's metropolis.

Mr. Brassiere had secured a fair clientele among collectors but he constantly had before him a vision—a vision of a clean-up at an auction such as he had witnessed in Belle City. He had spent a major portion of his working hours in scanning notices of sheriff's sales posted at the court house; in watching newspapers for announcements of public and private auctions; in attending auctions both in the city as well as in the surrounding communities. But all to no avail. No stamps had materialized. Mr. Brassiere was rather discouraged and he sometimes wondered why he had quit the lingerie business. But like a prospector searching for elusive gold in the hills he kept up his search for a stamp "find" at the auctions.

This very afternoon he had two auctions on his list and having finished his repast he proceeded towards the door when the thought struck him that he had failed to inform Miss Mills, his stenographer, that he would not be back until late in the day. A phone call was necessary and having secured his number he informed Miss Mills of the fact.

"But, Mr. Brassiere, there is a gentleman here to see you. He says that he wishes to see you on a business matter and that it is very important."

"Be there in five minutes," said Brassiere, and he made it in four. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, thought Mr. Brassiere, and he opened his office door with an air of expectancy. The old gentleman rose and greeted Mr. Brassiere, handing the latter a card whereupon was engraved the name "Alexander H. Waters."

Mr. Brassiere led his caller into the private office where they were seated. Brassiere produced a box of cigars and Mr. Waters accepted a perfecto with thanks. Mr. Waters lighted the weed, took a puff, cleared his throat, and came down to business.

"I have a story to tell, Mr. Brassiere, which you may consider a bit extraordinary, but I want you to hear me through and then, if agreeable, I would like to have your co-operation."

Taking another puff, Mr. Waters then continued.

"I wish to preface my story with a few words regarding myself. This is necessary in order to give you a clearer understanding of what is to follow. In 1862 I volunteered as a private in the federal army and served through the war. I was eighteen at the time. My father had founded the city of Watersford, which as you know is some thirty miles north of here.

"He accumulated a fair fortune through several industries that he had established. Upon my discharge from the army I entered one of my father's factories to learn the business. I was twenty-five when I married and my first and only son was born four years later. Tom—that is, my son—grew up and I expected him to follow in the steps of his grandfather and his father.

"At the age of twenty-one he joined the army. When war was declared with Spain, he saw active service. Soon after the close of the war he came home on furlough and I tried to persuade him to quit the army at the close of his enlistment

period. It seems though, that the glamor of military life appealed to him more than the humdrum existence of a small town manufacturer.

"Soon thereafter he was ordered to the Philippines. I never saw him alive again. He fell in a skirmish with the Filipino insurrectionists and his body was shipped home.

"While I am still actively interested in the enterprises which were founded by my father, they will upon my death, pass on to my son-in-law and my daughter Mary. I have not many more years to live but before I leave this earth I wish to make one final effort to learn if possible the whereabouts of one of Tom's possessions, the loss of which has sorely troubled my mind ever since his death.

"This possession as I call it, will interest you I am sure insofar that it was a valuable stamp collection. Let me tell you about this collection. When I served with the Union forces and marched with Sherman to the sea, I gathered up a large number of Confederate postage stamps. I used every artifice and method possible to secure these stamps. I bought them, I swapped tobacco for them, and received some gratuitously.

"Needless to say, I had no thought of stamp collecting—merely wanted these labels as souvenirs of the war. After my discharge I took to gathering stamps of the Federal government. I believed it a good idea to have Federal stamps to offset the Confederate issues. Mounting these in an old ledger with paper slips and flour paste, the germination of stamp collecting was born within me. I continued to add to my collection of both Federal and Confederate issues.

"My income was ample and I was in position to buy up every issue as they came along. It was not until the 80's when stamp societies and publications rose on the horizon that I gained any idea as to the value of the collection I owned.

"My son Tom was greatly interested in the collection and the war tales in connection thereto. His interest in stamps became as great as was mine, and several years before he entered the service I turned the entire collection over to him although my interest had not lessened in the least. When Tom entered the army, the collection was left in a strong box of which Tom had the key.

"When home on furlough he and I pored over the pages of the album and we planned to fill in the few vacant spaces here and there. The collection was superb, as you may imagine. Confederate issues, local issues, oddities, and practically the complete issues of the United States were between those covers.

"What would be the value of that collection today? Many thousands of dollars, as you know. But the trouble is that the collection disappeared. When Tom had sailed for the Philippines I decided to place the collection in my personal compartment of the office safe. What was my surprise and consternation to find the strong-box unlocked and the album gone!

"I was bewildered. Tom had the only key. He had said nothing to me. Had he hid the collection somewhere? Had his attachment been so great that he had decided to take the collection with him? Understand, please, that the collection was his, entirely. I had given it to him without any strings attached. He certainly did not sell the collection as he did not need the cash—I always kept him in ample funds.

"The members of my family—my wife was still living then—searched our house time and again. I employed detectives. I watched stamp sales. I did everything possible to learn the whereabouts of that collection. I even went so far as to appeal to the War Department, but they could give me no information. To all intent that collection was irretrievably lost, in fact, still is.

"But somehow or other I still have faith that this wonderful collection is intact and that it will be found. That may sound foolish. It may have been de-

stroyed. It may have been distributed to the four corners of the earth. But I cannot believe that. Something tells me that the collection is intact—that it will be found.

"I do not believe that Tom took the collection with him to the Philippines. Undoubtedly he meant to write me about it but his sudden death precluded any possibility of carrying out his intentions." Here the old man stopped abruptly and his eyes carried a far-off expression.

Brassiere, who had listened intently to the old man's story, broke the silence, asking whether the collection could have been stolen from the house.

"No," answered Mr. Waters, "I am positive that it was not. Remember that I found the strong-box. The box, which had an intricate lock, had not been forced. Tom had the only key. Tom is the only one who could divulge the hiding place, but his lips are sealed."

"What, then, is your purpose in placing this matter before me?" Brassiere asked.

Waters shifted in his chair and seemed to be hesitant in answering.

"To tell the truth," he said, "I want someone with a knowledge in stamp matters to try and find that collection. Twenty-eight years have gone by and I am presenting what to all aspects is an impossible task. A corpus delecti can usually be found and identified. So can property as a rule. But a stamp collection cannot be readily identified. If the collection has been broken up, identification is totally impossible. I have come to you because of the fact that I found your advertisement in a philatelic magazine. I need a man who knows stamps. I want a man who can search the stamp marts.

"My proposition is to have such a man devote one year's time in searching for the collection. I will pay all expenses. If the collection is not found I will pay $5,000 as compensation. If found, I will pay one-half of the collection's catalog value to the finder. That is my proposition. That is the proposition I place before you. Won't you kindly give the matter your consideration? Won't you help me?"

The old man plaintively repeated the last question. Brassiere was nonplussed. What answer could he give? Was he to give up his business—the business he had spent time and money to build up—and go on a wild goose chase?

"It is my honest opinion, Mr. Waters, that the collection as you have stated, is irretrievably lost. I may be mistaken. However, if you will give me a few day's time to think the matter over, I can then give you a definite answer."

Mr. Waters rose, the cloud on his face disappearing. "I certainly thank you for your interest. Come to Watersford over the week-end as my guest, and we will talk the matter over further."

Brassiere agreed to do so, and shaking his visitor's hand, he ushered him to the door.

A sprightly old man wended his way through the crowds that can be seen any late afternoon on that busy thoroughfare, Broad Street.

II

The day following Mr. Water's visit, Brassiere conferred with Miss Mills on the advisability of taking up the hunt for the lost collection. Miss Mills urged him to do so, she sensing a romanticism in the situation. Brassiere, more practical, weighed matters pro and con.

"The fact is, Miss Mills," said Brassiere, "that the chance of finding this collection is very remote. I do not relish the idea of going to Watersford to see Mr. Waters. His daughter and son-in-law may be opposed to the whole affair,

and they may regard me as a—well, as a mercenary interloper. I guess my answer to Mr. Waters will have to be no. But I will wait a few days as I want to think the matter over further."

On Friday morning Brassiere received a telegram reading:

"Son-in-law and myself will meet you at depot, Saturday, 10:30 A. M. A. H. WATERS."

Handing the telegram over to Miss Mills, he awaited her opinion.

"It seems that your fear of being classed as a mercenary interloper was ungrounded. If the son-in-law is willing to meet you at the depot, then everything is alright," she informed her employer.

Brassiere laughingly informed her that he expected her to say that very thing.

"One thing is positive," he continued, "and that is if I take on this sleuthing job you will have to take complete charge of our business. Of course, I will keep you posted as to my whereabouts, and in case of necessity you can write or telegraph me. I will go to Watersford in the morning and if the deal goes through, then you will be boss here."

"That will be splendid, Mr. Brassiere," asserted Miss Mills. "But what if I fail to make good. You may have a bankruptcy on your hands." Miss Mills looked real grave, but Brassiere, knowing his stenographer, told her to quit kidding.

The following morning the local express pulled into Watersford and Valentine Brassiere alighted. Mr. Waters, and his son-in-law, a pleasant fellow in the fifties, were on hand. After introductions, the trio walked through the depot and approached the Waters limousine parked at the curb.

Brassiere wondered why Mr. Waters had not used the car on the trip to see him, but he learned later that Waters had gone to the metropolis without informing the members of his family.

The chauffeur assisted the gentlemen into the automobile and the car sped onward to the other side of the town. Reaching the residential section where wide, well-kept lawns were everywhere in evidence, the car swung through a gateway and rolled up the drive to a large, stately mansion. The gentlemen alighted and entered the house. Introducing Brassiere to the hostess, Mrs. Benson, they proceeded to Mr. Water's study.

Cigars lighted and comfortably seated, general topics were dropped and the business at hand was broached by Mr. Waters.

"My attorney, Mr. Andrew Briggs, is expected momentarily, Mr. Brassiere. He has drawn up a contract covering our proposition which I want you to read, and which I want you to sign if you are so disposed. I—well, speaking of the devil —" and Waters' remarks evaporated into thin air as a stout individual emitting a hearty "hello, folks" walked into the room.

"Mr. Briggs, meet Mr. Brassiere." Briggs pumped Mr. Brassiere's hand enthusiastically. The stamp dealer had not had much contact with lawyers. It had always been his impression that lawyers were dignified, unsmiling, cold and austere. This fellow however, was as jovial as an old time drummer selling shoes with paper soles to country merchants. Brassiere figured that Briggs, having a rich client like Mr. Waters, could not help but be happy.

Briggs seated himself and produced the contract which he read in a stentorian tone. The contract, in the main, provided that Brassiere was to devote one year's time in searching for the Waters collection, that he was to receive $100 per week as compensation, plus all expenses, that Brassiere agreed to render a written report weekly covering his activities, and that in the event of locating the collection,

he was to receive an amount equal to one-half of the current catalog value of the collection.

These terms were decidedly liberal and Brassiere inwardly squirmed. He fought back the impulse to reject the whole proposition. He felt that his signature to that contract would mean accepting money under false pretenses. However, the joviality of Mr. Briggs and the apparent happiness of Mr. Waters forced him to brush aside his troubled thoughts. He subdued the qualms of conscience and signed on the dotted line. Two servants had been called in as witnesses.

The exuberant Mr. Briggs departed immediately. Waters was as happy as a child on an outing. He acted as though he had put across a big and successful business deal. The fact was however, that he was throwing money away. At least, so though Brassiere.

"Now, Mr. Brassiere," said Waters, pocketing his copy of the contract, "I will outline our itinerary for the rest of your stay. After luncheon we will want you to inspect our local manufactories. Later in the afternoon we will motor to my lodge at Lake Placid. We will get you back here in time to catch the evening train tomorrow."

Brassiere replied that he would be pleased. A question arose in his mind which he propounded.

"You will remember, Mr. Waters, that we spoke about searching this house, when you called at my office. You have employed me to search—well, practically the whole world, but for aught we know the collection may be right here. Don't you think that the house ought to be searched once more?"

"No! No!" declared Waters. "Five years ago this entire house was renovated. At the time we made a final and thorough search. The collection was not found."

"How about the garage, Mr. Waters?"

"That need not be searched," answered the old man, "insofar that it was built some years after automobiles came in vogue. The old barn that preceded it, when razed, failed to produce any sign of the collection. I am positive, Mr. Brassiere, that the collection is not here."

A servant announced that luncheon was served and the subject of the collection was dropped.

The following evening Brassiere awaited his train at the depot. Mr. Benson had accompanied him. Mr. Waters, fatigued, had excused himself. Brassiere's leave-taking, at which time he thanked his host for his hospitality, had been somewhat marred by Waters' pathetic appeal to find that collection.

"You know, Mr. Brassiere," said Benson during the drive to the depot, "that Mary—that is, my wife—as well as myself would do anything humanly possible to locate that collection. The old gentleman is sorely troubled. In fact, has been these many years. You realize, of course, that your quest is a hopeless one, and I am not in the least optimistic."

"I agree with you thoroughly," Brassiere assured him. "When the contract was read, I was firmly opposed to signing it. But it was utterly impossible to turn Mr. Waters down. You realize, I hope, that I could not say no in the face of the old gentleman's faith in the enterprise."

"To tell the truth, Mr. Brassiere, had you not signed you would have broken the old fellow's heart."

Not many words were spoken at the depot. Soon the train came clattering into the station. With a final goodbye, Brassiere boarded, and the train pulled out into the night. Seated on the cushions, Brassiere mused on the strange and hopeless quest before him.

III

Nine o'clock, Monday morning. Miss Mills preceded her employer by one half hour.

Brassiere walked into the office and "introduced" himself as Sherlock Holmes. Miss Mills giggled deliciously and remarked that she "felt hopelessly insignificant in the presence of such an august personage."

Brassiere shed his hat and coat and gave his stenographer complete details covering his trip to Watersford. During his discourse the mailman entered with his first delivery of the day, which as was always the case of Monday mornings, was exceptionally heavy. Philatelists write most of their letters on Saturdays and Sundays it seems.

It was Brassiere's custom to look over the morning mail but today he waved the batch aside, stating that going through the mail was not within the province of his new calling.

"Let us again assume, Miss Mills, that I am the great Sherlock Holmes, who has been given a baffling assignment. Let us assume further that you are the inimitable Watson.

"Permit me, dear Watson, to place before you the situation that confronts me. I have been retained by an honorable gentleman to recover a philatelic collection which mysteriously disappeared twenty-eight years ago. Does the collection still exist? No one knows. Was it stolen, was it destroyed by fire, was it sold to a person or persons unknown? No one knows. Is the collection in America, in the Philippines, in Patagonia, in Castellorizo, or in Mozambique? No one knows.

"Did some Moro savage sieze the collection and place it as a burnt offering before some pagan god? Did the collection stray into the hands of a Filipino native who gave the colored bits of paper to his offspring, and did this offspring, like offsprings the world over, tear the pages into shreds? Did—but wait, I digress.

"My purpose, dear Watson, is to place before you the fact that I am obliged to seek for something that may not exist, and which if in existence, may be anywhere or everywhere. It may be resting in that desk before you. On the other hand it may be somewhere in the wilds of Timbuctoo. Then again it may be in the Kremlin of Russia, in the Paris catacombs, in the sarcophagus of some Egyptian pharoah. Does the collection still exist, and if so, where is it? No one knows, not even I, the great Sherlock Holmes. It is therefore my purpose, my dear Watson, to listen to your valued advice and learned opinions."

"Well," said dear "Watson," "there are but two solutions to the problem. Either you have to publicly admit that for the first time in your career you have met your Waterloo, or as a second solution, you will go out and find the collection."

Brassiere laughed. "Now you are talking like Miss Mills, and not like Watson."

Putting levity aside, Brassiere declared that he would have to make arrangements immediately to leave for the east as his duties in connection with his new job were to commence on the first of the month, less than one week hence.

The balance of the day was spent by Miss Mills and Brassiere in arranging matters to facilitate his early departure. Brassiere suggested that Miss Mills advertise for an office boy to assist her.

The following evening, having made all arrangements for his prolonged absence, Brassiere bade Miss Mills goodbye, and boarded the sleeper for New York.

IV

Brassiere had called on some score of stamp firms in New York, both small and large. A week had passed since his arrival. The mystery of the lost collection was getting on Brassiere's nerves. Small firms, as a rule, could not show much in the line of Confederates and early U. S. issues.

His first call on a large firm had proved rather humiliating. Asking to be shown their stock of Confederates and early U. S., his request was complied with. Looking through the selection, Brassiere made the inexcusable error of selecting his questions undiplomatically.

"How, by the way, did your firm come in possession of these stamps, and also from whom were they secured, and when?"

"Your questions are most extraordinary, sir," stated the junior partner who had gone to some trouble to place the full stock before his supposed "customer." "Why do you ask?"

"I am on the lookout for an early U. S. collection that was either lost or stolen," replied the amateur sleuth.

The junior partner called a clerk, directing him to replace the stock in the vault, and turning to Brassiere he remarked curtly: "This firm is not acting as a 'fence' for stolen property. All of our stock is secured in a perfectly legitimate manner. Good afternoon."

Brassiere, realizing the lack of finesse on his part, got out of the building as quickly as possible, and took a taxi to his hotel. There he was on the verge of sending a telegram to Waters notifying that gentleman that the task of finding the lost collection was an odious one, and in fact one that was entirely futile. No, he could not do that. Miss Mills would think him a quitter.

The following morning he had regained his self-confidence sufficiently to try again. He decided however, to use entirely different tactics. Calling on another large firm, he asked for the manager and being granted an interview, Brassiere broached his subject diffidently.

He explained that he had been engaged by a reputable client to recover, if possible, a valuable collection that had mysteriously disappeared. That the collection contained Confederates and early U. S. issues, practically complete. Had the manager seen or heard anything of a collection answering this description?

"I cannot say that I have," answered the manager. "How many weeks since the disappearance of this collection?"

"Weeks!" Brassiere was non-plussed. "Weeks!" he repeated. "Why," he continued, "this collection disappeared twenty-eight years ago!"

"Twenty-eight years ago!" almost shouted the manager. "Why, man, this company is in business only twelve years. I, myself, became interested in stamps only ten years ago. I fear you will have to visit the patriarchs of philately. You will have to explore the archives of the dim, misty past, you—" but Brassiere was on his way.

Our sleuth walked the sidewalks of New York with a listless tread. What had the facetious manager said? "Explore the archives of the dim, misty past." Why, the fellow knew what he was talking about. Sometimes sound advice is spoken in jest. "Archives of the dim, misty past." Why not, reasoned Brassiere, go to the Philippines where young Waters died. If Waters had taken the collection with him when he was ordered to the Philippines, then the Philippines was a logical point to start from. Why had he not thought of that before?

Returning to the hotel he wrote his weekly report wherein he incorporated his proposed plan of going to Manila. In due time an answer containing his weekly check was received. Therein he was urged to make the trip. Brassiere

then telegraphed Miss Mills informing her that he was on his way to Manila, but would stop off for one day before proceeding west.

Arriving at his office the morning of the second day following his departure from New York, he was pleased to find that Miss Mills was doing well, both personally and in a business sense. Brassiere was introduced to the new office boy, a bright lad who was a great help, Miss Mills said.

Brassiere invited Miss Mills to have luncheon with him. This was the first time in his six month's acquaintance with his stenographer that he had invited her to lunch. But there has to be a first to everything. She accepted stating that her new assistant would "hold the fort" until she returned.

Seated at a secluded table, Miss Mills and Brassiere conversed on a number of subjects, chiefly however of affairs at the office and of the stamp hunt.

Having finished their repast they strolled back to the office. Brassiere was to board his train at 4:00 o'clock. He put in a long distance call to the Waters Mfg. Company, at Watersford, and secured Mr. Benson on the line. Some instructions and good wishes passed over the wire. Bidding Mr. Benson goodbye, Brassiere hung up, looked at his watch and stated that he had to be going. With goodbyes to Miss Mills and Donald, the office boy, he was on his way.

At the close of the week he found himself in San Francisco. On Monday noon he passed through the Golden Gate, a passenger on the S. S. Hispania, bound for Manila.

V

Seated in the lobby of the Hotel Commodore, serenely smoking a choice perfecto, our friend Brassiere languidly watched the strange crowds pass by. A gentleman with a ruddy face seated himself next to Brassiere. He opened conversation with some matter-in-fact remark. Introductions were exchanged. The stranger introduced himself as Major Blackford, of London.

"When did you arrive in Manila, Mr. Brassiere?" asked the major.

"Yesterday. Am taking things easy today, but tomorrow I get busy."

"I presume," continued the major, "that you are here on business, as am I. My firm deals in hemp and it is my business to look over the fields, place orders, and arrange for shipping."

Brassiere, remembering his experience in New York, was loath to explain his mission, but as the major seemed to be a congenial soul and undoubtedly had traveled extensively, he might be able to give helpful advice. Brassiere told his story, the major listening attentively.

"H'm, twenty-eight years ago. I fear, Mr. Brassiere, that your quest is about as hopeless as anything can be. Demosthenes, searching for an honest man, or Ponce de Leon, searching for the Fountain of Youth, had easy jobs as compared with yours.

"I might suggest that if no trace of the collection is found here, that you proceed to London, Paris, and Berlin, and see the dealers there. I am not a collector myself but I have come in contact with philatelists in many lands. I know, as undoubtedly do you, that many of the larger stamp firms in Europe have been in business for many years.

"It is possible that the collection found its way into some European capital. Of course, as I have stated, your chance of locating the collection is so very remote that it might be well to drop the matter entirely if your efforts here are not productive of results."

Brassiere thanked the major for his opinions and stated that he considered the suggestion of calling on European dealers, worthy of consideration. He then led the conversation into other channels.

Brassiere called at the administration building the following day and stated his mission to a government official. This official directed Brassiere to the adjutant's office where he directed that Mr. Brassiere be given any information that would be of assistance to him. The records of "the dim, misty past" were gone into. Musty volumes were dug out of the vaults. In due time the desired record was found.

"Waters, Thomas J., Sgt., Co. B,—th Infantry. Killed in action in Mindoro, October 17, 1899. Body shipped to the United States on U. S. Transport Nathan Hale, October 19, 1899."

Brassiere was disappointed. He had hoped the records would reveal some clew to the missing collection.

"Isn't there some record of the sergeant's effects?" asked Brassiere. "What became of them?"

"I presume they were shipped to the sergeant's folks," said the clerk. "That is always done."

Brassiere found himself up against a stone wall. There was nothing further to be done. That evening he felt considerably discouraged, more so than ever. He wrote a letter to Miss Mills, and cabled Mr. Benson that he was bound for Paris.

Several days later he secured passage on an Italian liner bound for Naples. Stopping at Singapore, then through the Malacca Straits, into the Indian Ocean, a stop at Bombay, then through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, and finally into the Mediterranean. Landing at Naples, Brassiere took the express to Paris.

Calling at the American Railway Express office he found that his cable for funds had been answered. His salary to date, and expense money awaited him.

He now haunted the Paris stamp marts trying to elicit information that might be of aid to him. He took a train to Berlin and stayed there a week. Then back to Paris. He made some excellent stamp buys which he shipped forward to Miss Mills.

Then to London. Another week passed. Brassiere longed for home; the hunt for the lost collection palled upon him. He ceased to mention the subject. Months had rolled by and the collection's whereabouts was as unsolved as ever. He had faithfully sent in his written reports. An occasional letter reached him from Watersford. The Waters family gave no sign of lessened faith. Words of encouragement were there instead.

Brassiere purchased a British philatelic journal displayed on a news stand. Therein he found that an important exhibition sponsored by stamp dealers was to be held in Philadelphia some ten days hence. He decided to take in this exhibition as a last effort to locate the lost collection. Failure there meant the complete failure of his quest.

VI

A week later Brassiere was in New York. He had encircled the globe.

He arrived in Philadelphia on the opening day of the exhibition. Stamps in abundance. Stamps from every nation on the face of the globe. Confederates and early U. S. well represented. Were any of these stamps at one time a part of the Waters' collection?

The exhibition lasted three days and on the final day Brassiere wrote Miss Mills that he was resigning his job and would be back in the office within a few days. Brassiere did not doubt that Waters would be satisfied that the collection could not be found and would gladly terminate the contract.

The following afternoon as Brassiere left his hotel, intending to see a local

stamp dealer on a business matter before taking the evening train for home, he stopped at a corner of Chestnut Street waiting, with others, for the traffic to clear.

An old lady in the group, unmindful of the signals, started across. An automobile bore down on her and she stood rooted to the spot. An impact sent her to the middle of the street, but she found herself held in strong arms. It was not the automobile that had hit her. Brassiere had taken a flying leap from the curb. The old lady fainted.

Brassiere carried her to the corner drugstore and was about to leave when an officer with a pencil and pad in hand stopped him. The old lady was revived. She thanked her savior copiously, asked him to accompany her to her home, wanted to show her appreciation, etc.

Brassiere wanted to be on his way, but he could hardly refuse. A taxi was called and the old lady and Brassiere were whisked out of the crowd.

In spite of her fright, the old lady talked incessantly. Her name was Mary Flynn, her husband had owned a tannery, he had died ten years ago, he left a comfortable fortune, she lived in her bungalow with her housekeeper, Mrs. Walters, her son Jerry was dead, but she had a daughter living in Washington, D. C., etc., etc.

Reaching her home, Brassiere helped her to alight, paid the fare, and they entered the house. Brassiere was introduced to Mrs. Walters, and Mrs. Flynn sang the praises of her hero. The hero was invited to stay for the evening meal. He accepted the invitation, deciding that he would stay over for another day.

Seated in the parlor—it was only mid-afternoon—Mrs. Flynn asked her housekeeper to serve hot tea.

"Now, Mr. Brassiere, I want you to tell me something about yourself. Are you a resident of Philadelphia?"

Brassiere then told her his story, of his unfruitful search for the lost collection, how he had traveled around the earth, how he now contemplated returning to his home town, and asking Mr. Waters to release him from the contract.

"You mentioned, Mr. Brassiere, that this young Waters served in the Philippines. Why, my own son Jerry also served in the army there."

"How long ago was that?" inquired Brassiere.

"Let me see. Oh, yes, he left Manila in the late fall of 1899. He had been taken down with the fever and was permitted to come home on an extended furlough. His health was undermined and he was home but a short time when he contracted pneumonia, and we couldn't save him. Poor Jerry, I wish he were here today." The old lady dabbed her eyes and her slight body shook convulsively.

Brassiere had been intensely interested. Possibly he was to learn something about the collection. But no, the collection was irretrievably lost. Jerry's service in the Philippines was merely a co-incidence. His heart resumed its normal beat. Then a thought came to him.

"Do you remember, Mrs. Flynn, if your son Jerry brought back with him any of his effects?"

"Why, surely. He had a whole trunkful of odds and ends. Jerry was a great collector of curios and oddities. He showed me some of them. Small replicas of heathen gods, foreign coins, boola-boolas, as I think he called them, and many other curious things. The trunk is still here. I have it in a spare room where furniture and other things are stored."

"Might I see the contents of the trunk, Mrs. Flynn?"

"Most certainly," said the old lady, anxious to please.

Brassiere was strangely uneasy. Would this trunk give him some clew to the whereabouts of the lost collection?

"Mrs. Walters!" called Mrs. Flynn. "Mr. Brassiere wishes to look over the contents of Jerry's trunk, the one in the spare room, you know."

With the help of Mrs. Walters the trunk was pulled out into the light. A key tied on a string was attached to the handle.

"You open it, Mr. Brassiere," said his hostess.

Brassiere lifted the lid gingerly. An array of curios greeted his eyes. Carefully he lifted some of them out. Wasn't that a book on the bottom?

Rather unceremoniously he threw out the other articles. If that book was not a stamp album, then he did not know stamp albums! He reached for the book. His head spun, and he swayed slightly. Pulling himself together, he resolutely pulled out the book. He turned over the cover. There on the fly leaf in rounded letters he read: "Property of Thomas J. Waters." Brassiere dropped the album, jumped around the room, hugged Mrs. Flynn, and acted decidedly like an anti-Volsteader. Regaining his sanity he apologized profusely.

Mrs. Flynn laughed heartily. "Had I known that the contents of that trunk would affect you so, I would have kept silent."

Brassiere grinned sheepishly. "Well, Mrs. Flynn, I have found the lost collection. I searched the world without success. Ready to quit, I stumble onto the collection here. Can you blame me for going wild?"

Being assured that Mrs. Flynn couldn't, he asked whether he could use the phone to transmit two telegrams. One went to Miss Mills, one to Mr. Waters. Mr. Waters later told Brassiere that the shock of receiving that telegram took five years off his life, but on the other hand the joy added another ten years.

After the evening meal Brassiere took the album and carefully started through its pages. He marveled at the superbness of the collection. Each succeeding page thrilled him. "What's this?" Two sheets of paper were interposed between the leaves. One read:

"To Whom It May Concern: In case of my death, it is asked that this collection be forwarded to Mr. Alexander H. Waters, Watersford, —. An ample reward will be paid. Thomas J. Waters."

The other sheet, in a different handwriting, was addressed to Alexander H. Waters, and read:

"December 10, 1899

Dear Mr. Waters:

The undersigned served with your son Tom in the Philippines. I was taken down with the fever, and while convalescing, Tom came to me and gave me his stamp collection, asking me to keep it for him until he returned to Manila. He was going on duty in Mindoro. As you know he died in action. I intended to write you from Manila, but being sent home on furlough, I decided to wait until I arrived home. Please write me as to what disposition you care to have me take in the matter, and oblige. Yours very truly,

Jerry Flynn."

Brassiere handed the two notes to Mrs. Flynn. She adjusted her spectacles and read them.

"December 10th, why that was about the time when Jerry contracted pneumonia. That no doubt is the reason why the letter was never mailed. And to think that I knew nothing about it. The trouble is that I never bothered to go through the trunk."

Brassiere replaced the notes in the album. "I presume, Mrs. Flynn, that you have no objection to my taking the collection with me. I know that Mr. Waters will compensate you in the matter."

"Compensation, nothing," declared Mrs. Flynn, somewhat indignantly.

"How would you like to go with me to Watersford, Mrs. Flynn? I am sure that Mr. Waters would be delighted to meet you."

Mrs. Flynn hesitated a moment. "I believe that I will. I have a niece in Chicago whom I have been intending to visit and this will be a good opportunity. Having you with me will protect me from automobiles, you know."

So it was arranged. Brassiere sent off another telegram informing the Waters family that Mrs. Flynn would accompany him. Brassiere was invited to stay over the night. Ensconced in the guest room, with the precious collection under his pillow, he fell into a deep, contented sleep.

The morning brought a telegram stating that Mrs. Flynn must come by all means. Brassiere taxied to his hotel where he settled his bill, arranged for his baggage, and then back to the Flynn home. Bidding the housekeeper goodbye, Mrs. Flynn and Brassiere traveled westward.

VII

Their reception at the Waters mansion bordered on prodigiousness. The old man clasped Brassiere in his arms, then clasped Mrs. Flynn, then clasped the precious collection.

Mrs. Flynn remarked that being hugged by men was getting to be a common thing with her. Brassiere grinned. The following day the collection was catalogued. Mr. Waters handed Brassiere a check that constituted a small fortune. He handed Mrs. Flynn a check for $5,000, but she indignantly refused to accept it. After considerable persuasion she finally did accept $1,000.

She also accepted the urgent invitation of the Bensons to remain as their guest for a week or two. The niece in Chicago could be seen later. Mrs. Flynn agreed.

Brassiere was anxious to get back to his office. Bidding his friends goodbye, he soon was back in the old home town. The following morning he entered his office. His joy in seeing Miss Mills, which joy seemingly was reciprocated, almost caused Brassiere to clasp her in his arms. No, that wouldn't do.

Brassiere found everything in ship-shape manner. Miss Mills had worked arduously and showed a very good report. Donald, Miss Mills' assistant, had proved himself industrious and capable.

Several days later Brassiere invited Miss Mills to accompany him to a musical comedy that evening. He called for her at her home where he was introduced to the young lady's folks.

Thanksgiving Day was close at hand. Brassiere was invited to spend the day at the Mills home.

"We want you to be there before one o'clock," said Miss Mills laughingly. "If you are not there in time you will find the turkey gone."

Brassiere assured her that nothing would hold him back. On Thanksgiving morning he dressed with meticulous care. He seemed to have something on his mind as he was very fidgety. Donning his great-coat, he left his apartment, stepping into the taxi he had ordered. The day was cold, and snow was lightly falling.

Arriving at the Mills home, he was warmly welcomed. The day passed swiftly and late that evening Mr. Mills and his wife excused themselves and retired. Brassiere and Miss Mills sat in the parlor talking of things in general. Brassiere seated himself next to Miss Mills. They continued to talk of things in general. Finally Brassiere looked at his watch. Miss Mills thought that he acted rather fidgety.

"Marion!" he said softly. "Marion, will you marry me?"

"Valentine!"

The rythmical ticking of the old grandfather clock in the next room, as far as sounds were concerned, had no competition, until, finally, subdued voices were again heard in the parlor.

Valentine and Marion were discussing various things. Home-planning, wedding-day, enlarging the business.

It was close to midnight when Brassiere entered a taxi homeward bound. Snuggling into his great-coat, he watched the blocks roll by. He was truly thankful on this Thanksgiving Day. He had found the Waters collection. He had earned a sizeable fortune. He had won a bride.

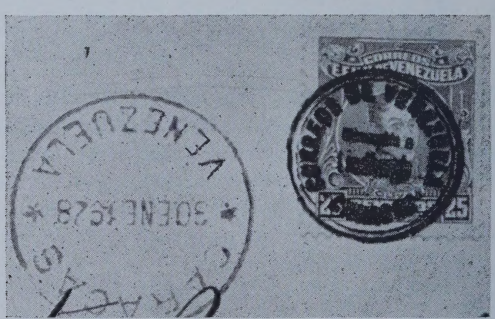
Scanning lists of sheriff's sales, and attending auctions, were things of the past. From now on he would devote his full time towards building up the largest stamp business in America.

The End

Venezuela and Lindbergh.

K. N. WOODWARD.

When Lindbergh arrived at Maracay from Bogota he visited Caracas, Venezuela, by motor car and during the hours that Lindy was in the city all the mail going through the Post Office was supposed to receive a special cancellation. This cancellation reads "Bien venida a Lindbergh" which translates "Welcome to Lindbergh."



This is absolutely nothing but a cancellation and is not a surcharge as certain parties are seeking to have it listed and who are now offering to supply sets of the stamps with the alleged surcharge. On covers that were actually used the cancellation sometimes hits the center of the stamp but more often due to the haste in cancelling runs over the edge and ties the stamp to the cover. This cancellation was in use for only a few hours on the 30th of January, 1928 and is of no philatelic value unless on a cover showing this date.

Despite the fact that there was considerable foreign mail going to New York just as Lindbergh was in the city these cancellations are by no means common. It is also said that quite a bit of the mail that was going through at the time missed receiving the cancellation due to the usual postoffice haste and lack of ambition on the part of some of the clerks. I know this to be true as a number of letters that were mailed to receive cancellation arrived at New York without it. The local mail apparently received better treatment as all the covers that I have seen are such as were addressed to points in Caracas.

These covers should be of considerable interest to both Air Mail collectors and Lindbergh specialists and though not deserving catalogue rank as surcharged postage stamps they should be included in the Air Mail lists.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

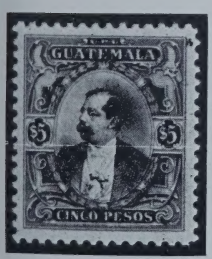
XX.—The New Values of 1911.

Although provisional 25c stamps were issued in 1903 and the value is one said to be extensively used for the domestic letter rate no regular stamp of this denomination was issued until June 1911.

The new 25c stamp is of the same shape as the 1902 series but slightly larger and shows in the centre the "Direccion General de Correos" i. e. the General Post Office. This is printed in black and the surrounding border, printed in blue, shows numerals of value in the upper corners with "GUATEMALA" on a straight label between them. Above this name is "U. P. U." in small capitals and on a straight label at the bottom is "VEINTICINCO CENTAVOS". Scroll ornamentation at the sides completes the design.

While this stamp follows the general plan of the 1902 series it is obviously not the work of Waterlow and Sons for the perforation 12 and the design lacks the delicacy of detail that characterizes the London firm's work. As a matter of fact this stamp was manufactured by the American Bank Note Company so it would appear that about this time Guatemala was distributing its stamp printing business between London and New York. That the contract with Waterlow and Sons had not been cancelled is shown from the fact that in July 1911 "El Eco Postal" published a decree authorizing new printings in London of the following current stamps:

1c.....100,000	20c.....200,000
12½c.....200,000	50c.....500,000



About July of the same year a new high value was added to the set—a 5 pesos stamp bearing the portrait of President Manuel Estrada Cabrera. This stamp is of about the same size as the 25c but has the design upright the narrow way of the stamp. The portrait of Cabrera in the centre is in black and the surrounding border, printed in red, has "U. P. U.—GUATEMALA" in two lines at the top, "5" at each side of the portrait and "CINCO PESOS" at the bottom. The spandrels are filled with attractive ornamentation of conventional pattern.

This stamp also was printed in sheets of 100 by the American Bank Note Company of New York.

Both values of this series are found with the central portions inverted.

Check List.

1911. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Company, New York. No wmk. Perf. 12.

25c blue and black
(a) Centre inverted
5p red and black
(a) Centre inverted

XXI.—The 1911 Provisionals.

In 1911 one of the periodic shortages of 1c, 2c and 6c stamps again occurred though, curiously enough, while 6c stamps were supposed to be needed, in making the temporary 1c stamps the 6c stamps of 1910 were used!!

The surcharge on this Granados 6c label consisted of the date "1911" at top and "Un Centavo" across the bottom. Black ink was used and numerous errors were made, all of which are duly recorded in the check list at the end of this chapter.

For the 2c and 6c stamps the 5c and 10c values of the 1902 series were used, the overprint on the former being in red and on the latter in black. The same style of overprint was used for both, viz.: "DOS (or SEIS) CENTAVOS" in two lines in the upper left corner, the date "1911" in the lower right corner, and "Correos de Guatemala" placed diagonally between reading upwards from left to right. In the case of the 10c a small bar obliterated the original value at right. Strange to relate no errors are known of the 6c on 10c but on the usual crop is found in the case of the 2c on 5c.

Check List.

1911. Stamps of 1902 and 1910 overprinted with new values in black or red.

1c in black on 6c bistre and indigo
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
(c) Double surcharge, both inverted
(d) Pair, one without surcharge
2c in red on 5c blue and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
(c) Tete-beche surcharge
6c in black on 10c orange and blue

The Surcharges of 1912.

With the provisional stamps described in the preceding chapter Guatemala started on an orgy of surcharging that lasted over a period of several years and has since become more or less of a chronic habit. Whether due to inefficient management, financial stringency, general cussedness, or a combination of all three it is impossible to say, but for those who delight in surcharge varieties Guatemala has certainly become a delightful and unending source of novelties.

In 1912 the 1c and 2c values were again "short" and 5c stamps were also needed apparently. With the reckless prodigality that had now become ingrained the regular 5c stamps were used up in 1911 to make 2c stamps, consequently in 1912 some other value had to be used to make 5c stamps. In this case it was the 75c while for the 1c and 2c the 20c and 50c stamps of 1902 were overprinted.

The surcharges are different for all three denominations. For the 1c the date "1912" is shown in the upper right corner, while across the bottom is "1 UN CENTAVO 1". The surcharge on the 2c is somewhat similar only the date is shown in both top corners and the letters in "2 CENTAVOS 2" at the bottom are a little smaller. For the highest of the three values the figure "5" is shown in the upper corners and across the bottom is "CINCO CENTAVOS 1912" in squite small type.

The surcharges were all in black but some sheets of the 75c were overprinted in red as well. There is a variety in this with right "5" omitted which does not appear in the black surcharges.

The various errors known will be found recorded below.

Check List.

1912. Stamps of 1902 surcharged with new values in black or red. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

1c in black on 20c rose lilac and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
2c in black on 50c red brown and blue
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
(c) Double surcharge, both inverted
5c on block on 75c gray lilac and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
(c) The "2" of date "1912" omitted
5c in red on 75c gray lilac and black
(a) Without "5" at right

(To be continued.)

UNDER THE HAMMER

A Review of the Auctions

Auction dealers are invited to assist in this price review by sending priced catalogues and auction news items to Harry M. Konwiser, P. O. Box 65, Station W, New York City, N. Y.

P. M. WOLSIEFFER

Philadelphia, Ja.—Feb. 1, 1928.

P. M. Wolsieffer, conducting his 290th Sale, received 307 mail bids, of which number 188 succeeded in securing one or more lots. The sale session showed 36 present and 23 of these secured one or more lots. The sale totaled over four thousand dollars and "P M" says 2 Air Mails, 2 Special Deliveries and 4 ordinary letters, with bids, were received after the sale was over, arriving one to four days too late!

U. S. Stamps.

1857, 1c (42f) fine block of 4 ($8.50) ..... $ 6.30
1862, 2c (73) o. g. block of 6 ($15) 10.50
Confed. 1861, 5c (200) horiz. pair 13.50
— 1862, 5c (203) og block of 4 ..... 18.50

Foreign.

Germany, 1919, 5p (886a) perfection, inverted, unpriced 1.50
Nova Scotia, 1860, 2 of 1c and single 10c, latter creased from fold; Boston Packet ties 1 stamp 1.60
— — fine "Horiz Pair" 1c No. 8a, scarce on cover 1.90
— — 5c, 12½c (10-3), on separate covers; town can ties 1 ..... 2.30
Peru, 1862, 1d No. 14 with 6p Gt. Britain, 3 cans ties them & Panama Transit on cover, fine 23.00
Portuguese India, 1872-6, 7 covers with Nos. 11 (3)-25-9a (pair)-33-5 (2) -8; 6 India stamps combined on 4 of them all of which are more or less dilapidated, very scarce 26.00
Prussia, 1866-7, 10s No. 21 & 9k No. 27 both are tied 2.60
— — 1c voer with No. 26 on stamped envelope of same value & type; 1 cover with 23-5-7 (2) etc. 2.70
Roman States, 1852, 2b No. 4f; 2 horiz pairs No. 11; 50b No. 13 very good cover altho 1 No. 11 is creased from fold 8.30
— — Block of 3 of 4b No. 7 & 3 singles; also pair No. 12 ..... 7.50
— — 6b No. 9c tied on piece; also cover with 24-5-29; very scarce and desirable 7.50
— — fine horiz strip of 4 & pair 7b No. 11, fine 7.20
Sardinia, 1855, Nos. 10 & 11 in combination with 2 of Italy No. 19; Milano Aug 31-62 can ties them 1.50

EDWIN P. SEEBOHM

San Francisco, Cal.—Feb. 16, 1928.

United States.

1857, 10c green, type 2 (49a) N. Y. Clipper Ship cancel....$2.60; dark green, type 5 (50) neat town cancel..$2.80; green, type 5, red grid...$ 2.60
1861, 90c dark blue (72), four pointed star cancels, V. f. ($15)..... 9.20
1867, 3c red (94) with "Shoe" ..... .90

U. S. in O. G. Blocks.

1861, 3c pale brown red (65) block of 12 (4 by 3) imperf, pane margin at L, beauty 10.00
1890, 2c carmine (220B) block of 14 (7 by 2) with double cap, imprint, arrow 31.00
1898-99, 6c purplish lake (232a) block of 4, arrows and guide lines, v. f.. 33.00
1893, 5c dark blue (315) block of four, v. f. 24.00
1908-09, $1 violet brown (342) perfsct block of 4 with pl. No. 4957 ..... 25.00
1912-15, 50c violet (422) perfect block of 4 ..... 17.75
Canal Zone, 1904-06, 5c blue (12), o. g. block of 4, str. edge at B, left stamps normal, right "Panama" tripled, one stamp "Pan/MA" error.. 4.20

(Continued on page 632.)

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The past month has been very quiet with little new of interest developing either in new issues or in obsolete stamps.

A very recent cable from the postmaster at St. Helena states that the 7/6 is still on sale, so the speculative activity due to the Scott Co. deleting the price, will quiet down. It will be recalled that I stated in this column a couple of months ago that the rumor to the effect that this stamp was obsolete, and the remainders destroyed had never been verifified.

The current So. West Africa pictorials surcharged "S. W. A.", have come thru with the variety, no stop after "A", and this variety has been discovered in the ½d, 1d, 6d, and the 1/3, George type. Has anyone seen the other values with this variety. I would be pleased to receive any information.

Gibbons also lists the first pictorial surcharge, So. West Af. Scott's #103-4 with a wide and narrow normal spacing. The wide spacing is priced six pounds, and the normal, five pounds in the revised prices in the April Journal.

Malta has surcharged the 6d duty "Airmail", for use on letters to Iraq, India etc., and they were placed on sale in Malta, and Gozo, Apr. 1st.

It is reported that the Falkland Is. has issues a new provisional 2½ on 2d, but I have not been able to check this up as yet.

The number of 20th century British Colonial's is just short of 6000. This does not include Great Britain or offices. Collectors working for a complete 20th collection will do well to ignore the speculative activities that put a kick in collecting 20th century British. The last thousand will of course not only be the hardest to fill, but will make the largest dent in the pocket-book, but from an investment standpoint it seems to me to be the only sound method to pursue. This chasing around trying to land speculative favorites, and pick up a block of four etc. will prove a disappointment in the long run. More good stamps are neglected for this reason and with this neglect, more good opportunities are lost to add valuable stamps to incomplete collections than is realised.

Take Lagos #49 the rare 10/, for instance. Only about 725 unused and yet this stamp brings less in the open market than the 10/ Malta, and others I could mention, all of which were issued in large numbers.

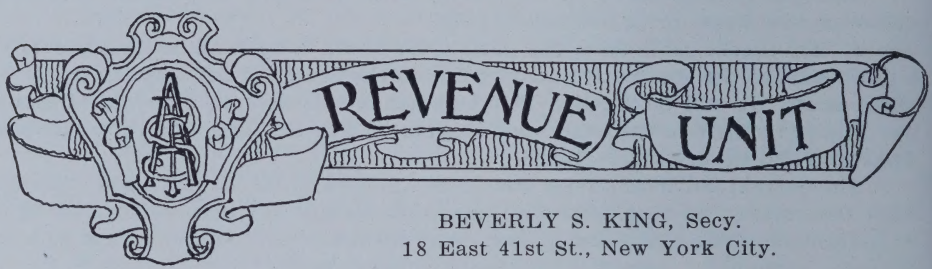
A broadening demand for such Colonials, as India, Sudan, Transvaal Straits Settlements, Rhodesia etc. is a healthy sign, and is very encouraging. Stamps from these supposedly unpopular Colonies are appearing on a larger percentage of want lists. Take Transvaal #267 the rare 5 pound Edward, Cat $100.00 in Scott and valued at $150.00 by Gibbons. If you think this item is rare, try and get one in a hurry, and if you are in no haste, just try and find one.

Edwards in fine condition are becoming increasing difficult to find. This is due to the fact that collectors are raising the standard, and refusing to place specimens that are slightly rubbed in their collections at any price.

At the risk of being tiresome I am going to say once again. If you collect 20th century British, collect with completion as the goal. There are about 6000

stamps to gather in, and the best collection will contain the largest percentage of this total, and by keeping this in mind, it will be far easier to get somewhere near attaining this end, than by aimlessly attempting to secure all the bargains on the market.

The Scott Co. is on record that their 1929 cat. will contain a greater number of price changes than any of its predecessors, and it's safe to predict that the 20th century stamps will carry off the honors, due to greater activity, and lack of stabilization. Work on this 1929 cat. has already begun. Many a stamp will cost more in the fall.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

The March and April meetings of the Westchester Chapter of the A. P. S. were devoted to "Revenues". At the March meeting Mr. A. J. Squier showed a most interesting and practically complete collection of Beer stamps, with a side display of early Cotton and Tobacco Tax Paids, and some Hydrometer stamps.

"Beer" stamps somehow had never sounded particularly enticing to us and although we had read Frank Applegate's articles on these emissions with interest and had seen a few glasses of beer from time to time, we really had no conception of the interest and real beauty of these stamps. The entire membership was quite won over, and the "beer" had nothing to do with it, either.

Mr. Squier gave a most instructive talk and it was amusing to see how familiar many of the members were with the initial cancellations of the various breweries, the almost instant, nay, pathetic spotting of these initials showed an early familiarity with them—the breweries, we mean. But, seriously, it was a real treat for all the members and we don't blame anyone now for seriously collecting these beautiful stamps. Many of the early issues are practically unobtainable now at any price and Mr. Squier is to be congratulated on having such a complete collection.

At the April meeting general collections of U. S. Revenues were shown by Dr. Jason S. Parker of White Plains stamp fame, and Mr. Charles Taussig of Scarsdale, while the writer showed a specialized collection of the first issue in pairs, blocks and strips, with a few side items of double transfers, marginal imprints, and stitch watermarks.

One question that was discussed at some length was the comparative rarity and values of Revenue blocks vs. strips of four. It seemed to be the general feeling that in the higher values—the larger stamps—a horizontal strip of four was just as good looking a piece as a block.

It is true that owing to the long shape of these stamps a strip would more nearly fit the corner or bottom of a document that a bulky block, and the chances are that many more of the former were used. Good, uncut strips however are not particularly easy to find and though they certainly should not be catalogued

at as high a figure as blocks, they should be worth more than two pairs. We therefore place them at one half the price of blocks.

This line of reasoning need not necessarily be applied to the smaller stamps—where more blocks are found—but even in these lower values a slight difference would be justified.

* * * * *

MINT REVENUES.

A member has written asking our opinion as to the relative value of cancelled and un-cancelled Revenues. We strongly feel that these stamps should be catalogued in both mint and cancelled condition in the Specialized Catalogue, and we further suggest that a price on cut cancellations be established for the first several issues. We would say that fewer early mint Revenues would be found in collections than early mint postage. Very likely the ratio would be one to three. These mint stamps are much cleaner and handsomer in appearance, and although the collection of gum is frowned upon by our friend, Eustace Power, we feel that when we acquire an unused copy it is much more desirable with the gum on the back. We should place at least the same ratio of difference in value on these Revenues as the Catalogue does on the early postage, which would be from four to ten times the price of cancelled copies, and possibly might go a bit higher.

* * * * *

CANCELLATIONS.

Then comes the question of cancellation. Most of these early issues were cancelled by pen strokes or written initials and dates, many by the so-called herring-bone and punch cuts, and the minority by hand stamps in various colored inks. Some of course bear printed precancels applied by various Proprietary Companies. Of these, more later.

The herring-bone or straight cut cancels might be appraised at about one-fourth or one-fifth of the current catalogue prices, and the punched copies, either round or triangular holes, at one-tenth catalogue. The pen strokes cancels, and my, my, how those old boys could spread the ink! are of course accepted as laid down by Mr. Clark and Mr. Nicklin. The hand stamp cancels certainly are worth more than the "pen strokes" and for a good clean impression we should say double catalogue would not be far off.

And there you are! No doubt many of you will disagree with us—this simply reflects the opinion of a few who have been studying Revenues for some time and we may be "all wrong."

These price suggestions will of course vary with the rarity and condition of the stamps and should not be applied indiscriminately. We bought a strip of four $200 first issue, perforated, not long ago, with a slight horizontal cut line cancellation, exactly two cuts to each stamp at top and bottom of frame, and paid only $45 for it. A strip of four of this stamp, on the above basis would be worth one half the price of a block of four or $150.—with cut cancellation one fourth or $37.50. So very likely we paid too much. But we will be glad to buy another at the same price.

What is your idea of this range of values on strips, mint copies, and cancellations? Please let us know.

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ADOLPH D. FENNEL. Editor The American Philatelist.
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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS ——— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE MONTH OF ROSES in former days inaugurated a period of extreme dullness in stamp dealers shops and the average collector forgot his stamps until the chill of autumn nights prompted him to again bring out the neglected albums. Though the lure of the open highway, golf, tennis and other outdoor pleasures still diminishes philatelic interest we find the summer months now increasingly active and a growing number of collectors seem to carry on their search for stampic treasures in all seasons alike. The coming summer promises to be exceedingly brisk for the trade and the numerous Conventions and auction sales on this summer's calendar will provide sufficient stimulus for philatelic enthusiasm.

THE A. P. S. CONVENTION at Toronto is now but two months ahead of us and though there will be no election of officers we gather from the undercurrent of gossip that reaches us that this years convention will exceed all previous attendance records. There is lots of fun to be had at a big Convention and a more liberal education in stamps can be acquired in two or three convention days than in many months of home study. Every member that has not experienced an A. P. S. gathering should make it a point to attend the Toronto meeting, there will

be an excellent entertainment, plenty of fine stamps, most of the leading dealers and prominent collectors and, of interest to some, the opportunity of legally imbibing of whatever the palate may crave.

PRESIDENT A. H. WILHELM who is also yclept "All Hard Work" expects the Toronto Convention to do some constructive labours and not devote itself entirely to play. As a preliminary step towards a better discussion of the problems of the Society Mr. Wilhelm asks that every one of the standing committees prepare full reports with considered recommendations for convention action. In past years there have been too many reports of "nothing done" or no report at all and Mr. Wilhelm hopes to make a good start this year towards active and functioning committees in place of some of the empty titles. Every Branch Secretary is also requested to file a full report of the local meetings and suggestions for the betterment of the Society will be very welcome. Mr. Wilhelm devotes several hours every day of the year to the work of the Society and every member should give him loyal support. Make it a point to answer his request for Committee and Branch Society reports a full 100 per cent. No slackers at Toronto!

THE BUSIEST MAN in the world, barring the renowned one armed paper hanger, is without doubt the secretary of a local branch stamp club. His duties are legion and despite his doing them well his unremitting toil is generally rewarded with poorly attended meetings and little enthusiasm. Besides mailing out notices of meetings and then applying himself diligently to the telephone, the crowd just wont come out and those that do don't seem to enjoy the entertainment that, with no little sweat of brow, he has prepared. But every once in a while he has a meeting that is a "Big Success" instead of a "flop" and so encouraged he tries the same idea again and to his dismay learns that the crowd tires easily and wants some novelty at every session. The curious thing about this is that successful ideas and plans for stamp meetings are his for the asking and he won't even take the trouble to ask though he takes ten times the trouble to put on a poor entertainment. Perhaps it's just because he is the busiest man in the World but if he will take a tip from us he can resign that job in favor of the paper hanger and become the happiest man in the world as the leader of a real lively philatelic organization. How? Become a member of the "Secretaries Unit" that the real live wires have organized. Read the "Message" that Clement S. Ernst sends you in this number and join the Unit that will put your local club on the map!

SPEAKING OF UNITS brings to mind a remark made by one of the old time collectors attending the meeting of an A. P. S. branch. The Secretary was calling the roll in preparation of a membership listing with the lines of collecting followed by the various individuals. After each name was called it developed that each member was a "Specialist in U. S." with a few "Specialists in Norway, etc." but none answered as being the once popular "General Collector" except one member who remarked "There ought to be a 'Unit' for the general collector before he becomes extinct." This witty remark is, sad to say, only too well founded in fact and we fear too many are starting out as "Specialist" without the foundation required and which can only be gained by the forming of a general collection. There is too, in the building of a "general collection", a constant mystery and

fascination that makes for the real "Charm of Philately" and it's this feeling or love for all stamps that makes the better specialist.

"SPECIALIST" however means more than one thing nowadays and we believe it would be a good idea to coin some term to distinguish between the chaps who are called specialists because they give intense study to some one stamp or group of stamps and those who call themselves specialists merely because they only collect one stamp or group of stamps. The original thought in back of the appellation "specialist" was that it applied to the man with special knowledge on one stamp or group of stamps but to day that is seldom true as most of the so-called specialists of today are merely collectors who refuse to buy anything but U. S. or some other group of stamps. We suggest that we call this type of special collector a "Limitist" and reserve the word "Specialist" as a term of honor for those that really know something about the stamps they are most deeply interested in.

"THE STRAIGHT EDGE" is the poor discard in the philatelic family and this despite the fact that it is scarcer than its perforated all around fellow. Is there any real logical reason for this discrimination? A number of members have written us from time to time that we speak up in defense of the straight edge and to do this much maligned stamp full justice we pass on the request to some one of the members who has studied its merits more carefully than we have. We do know that there are a number of smart collectors carefully gathering straight edges to form minature sheets of U. S. and if you think that's easy try it out on the current two cent of Uncle Sam. Who will write us an article in defense of our friend from the center of the sheet?

LOOK OUT FOR THE COUNTERFEITOR is the title to an article that appeared in a recent number of "L'Echo de La Timbrologie" and which Dr. W. G. Watt of Holyoke, Mass. has kindly translated and which he suggests should be brought to the notice of A. P. S. members. The stamps mentioned in the article, which follows, are but a fraction of the number turned out by this new weed maker.

> LOOK OUT FOR THE COUNTERFEITER. The place of our friend Fournier has not remained empty for a very long time: the announcement of the destruction of the famous material in Geneva has hardly been made but that a new point of dispatch has been created at Lausanne, from which place the collecting world has been flooded with offers of false and fraudulent stamps.
>
> At the head of this center we are not very much surprised to find one of our old acquaintances, Louis Pasche, the same person who was, the past year, for stamp frauds, sentenced to a year's sojourn in prison by the criminal court of the department of Seine.
>
> We have beneath our eyes the circular sent out in unknown quantity by Pasche and which, justly disturbed, has been called to our attention by several subscribers in France and Belgium. This circular is accompanied by three samples of the "work" of Pasche: the 1d. of Serbia of 1904, the 12½c. of Surinam of 1893, and the 7c. of Haiti of

1904. These three stamps, for all that they are crudely imitated and that they are easily detected at first glance of examination, do not constitute any less serious danger for the beginners and inexperienced.

THE TINIEST LETTERING on any postage stamp appears, according to a writer in Gibbons Stamp Monthly, on the 20 cent special Express stamp of the Canadian Confederation issue. The design of this stamp typifies the conveyance of the mail by horse, rail, water and air and at the bottom left hand corner will be found the extremely small lettering referred to. A horseman is here shown carrying a tiny mail bag and careful examination will reveal that this bag bears in microscopic form the legend "Canada P. O." This is without doubt a remarkable exhibit of engraving skill and we wonder if any one can point to its equal on any postage stamp?

PHILATELIC HUMORISTS AND POETS are rarer than some of the stamps so described in the auction cats and "M. T. Dome", rival of "Sidney Bird", demands that we establish a section of the A. P. for Poets & Humorists in the hope of developing further talent. Not a bad idea and if we can accumulate enough material for a number of issues we will try it out. Come on you wisecrackers and let us have some samples of your skill! Here is one from the great M. T. Dome himself. He sez:

> "Its roomered thet Iceland wil quit usin watermarks akount ther freezin while Egypt komplanes thay e-vaporate. Wee suggest a pint ov assortid watermarks bee offered as a priz fer a sootable substytoot."

Why not try finger prints?

KING GUSTAV V celebrates his seventieth birthday on June 16th, 1928 and a set of five stamps in the design shown on the cover of this issue will be issued on that day to commemorate the event. The values are 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 ore and they will be sold with an additional charge of 5 ore on each stamp, the extra money to be used in fighting the growth of the disease of cancer in Sweden. The stamps will be issued in sheets of forty and will be on sale until December 31st this year. They may be obtained from the Philatelic Agency, P. O. Dep't., Lilla Nygatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden at face but collectors in remitting should not forget the extra 5 ore per stamp or the 50 ore required for postage.

HAVE A HEART and a whole one at that in the character of your A. P. S. membership! Some twenty to thirty men are constantly hard at work trying to improve the quality of the Society and hoping to make it more useful to the membership. One of the great needs of the Society is a larger membership, it means more money and more helping hands to increase the value of the monthly magazine, some funds for handbooks and medals and exhibitions. The hardest kind of work is being performed by Donald W. Martin, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee, to get this increased membership and with just a wee bit of co-operation his plan of operation would show big results. Mr. Martin has a way of digging up prospects that is the best yet and though he lands quite a few by mail his work

will not be fully effective until members give him a lift. Some of the prospects he has on his lists require personal solicitation and he has written a number of members asking them to personally see the prospect or get someone else to do so. The tough part is that quite a few members never reply to his letters at all and don't even turn them over to someone else. Let's change that! If he is willing to sit up night after night working on his lists and writing you letters it is up to you to AT LEAST give him a reply. Be courteous, be a bit unselfish and put something into the Society. Do it wholeheartedly—and it will pay you big returns.

UNFAIR TO THE DEALERS is stated to be the attitude of your Editor account recent editorials on questions concerning the trade and, honestly, feeling that we are one of the best friends the dealer ever had, we deeply regret that our editorials created such a false impression. If we are to be of any aid in bringing about a better feeling between collector and dealer and in solving some of the difficult questions in trade ethics we believe that both sides of the problem must be discussed in a friendly and not a partizan spirit.

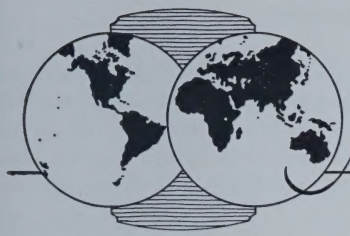
This we are trying to do and we hope that future editorials on trade practices, yes, there will be several, will be viewed by both dealer and collector alike as fair and friendly discussions of problems of general interest that need some ironing out if Philately is to progress along the right lines. We claim no infallibility and remember there is always room in the A. P. for replies to anything said here. We are glad to see Editor Rotnem take up in "Gossip" some of the matters we have discussed and hope our good friend Lindquist will do the same in The Collectors Club Journal. No one can be hurt by a fair discussion and we are sure everyone will get along better if we get over the shush shush or "don't rock the boat" spirit that has governed past American editorial policy.

SOME ERRORS were made in the list of rare stamps belonging to Arthur Hind which were listed in the May issue in the article by Hary Konwiser reporting the exhibition of the stamps at the Collectors Club. Most of the errors were due to poor proof reading and are quite obvious and our apologies are formally made to Mr. Konwiser for allowing these mistakes to mar his excellent article. As most of the errors are only of spelling we believe no great harm was done and it would be needless repetition to again print the list.

BERTRAND L. DREW

A. P. S. #1686

Just as we go to press we have learned the sad news of the passing of one of the real veterans among American stamp dealers, Bertrand L. Drew, who died on May 8th at his home in Boston, Mass. Mr. Drew, though suffering from a severe nervous affliction for many years, was a very active dealer and probably conducted more stamp auction sales than any other dealer in the country. He was a staunch supporter of the Society and attended a great many of the conventions. The news of his death will be received with deep sorrow by the thousands of collectors throughout the country who did business with him these many years past.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Here, There and Everywhere.

By BILL BLOSS.

Tom V. Binmore thinks he has discovered the cat I couldn't find when I looked for it. Tom says it is on Russia 515-517—the Volga Boatmen's Song. He claims that Ivan Orfulitch is pointing to the cat as the next meal. Such may be the case, though a close study with a magnifying glawse on a copy I have at hand reveals indications that the animal turned around three times before sitting down, which would lead one to conclude that it was a dog. Who knows?

The jovial Thomas also suggests the finding of Al Jolson's picture on Austria type A50 and on owl on A51.

* * * * *

Which reminds me of the way Eddie Goodhue and I studied the stamps of Sudan some time ago. We had some 20,000 camels—and we did not walk a mile for one of them. We would start the evening's operations by setting a bottle of—oh, well, what's it to you, anyway—in the center of the table, and after each thousand camels examined, we would have to take a little stimulant, as it were. When we got so we could see six legs on the campel, we knew it was time to quit looking and start drinking. Alas, those days are behind us, like the days when we bought 5c 1847's on the cover at 15c per each, and had a hard time to land them on Hugh Clark at 50c each.

* * * * *

Shucks! Now we're all full of reminiscences, for we do love to moan over the days of yore. You see, it is so darn seldom that one of our tender years can look back on a quarter century of Philately, that we like to look back to the "Days of Real Sport."

For instance—our little stampic emporium on the third floor of the old home in Chicago. Three bed slats laid across two large boxes made a slick counter, when covered with oil cloth and some green burlap. Many a battle was fought in that sanctuary, over the question of value of some penny treasure. Many a discovery was made, and many a plot was hatched, for it was the meeting place of the neighborhood boys.

And the day a young French Canadian named Lemoux called on us, and we did an extensive trade for three hours, involving as much as twenty dollars catalog value. Then he showed us the sheet of two cent Canadian Edward imperfs which he had picked up in the gutter outside the printing office, and told us of

the pressure being brough to bear by both the Canadian and U. S. authorities, to force him to give up the sheet, which, of course, he declined to do. Had he done so, doubtless the 2c Edward would not have been issued imperf. That was the last we ever saw of our friend, for he disappeared soon after, for no good reason that his friends could learn. We have often wondered where he went.

* * * * *

And the little group of Chicago collectors who met by invitation at Gus Roterberg's store on Ontario Street twice a month, and argued about the merits of South and Central Americans, and chased down the elusive surcharges. There was true camaradie of a kind which cannot exist in any club, for the very reason that the larger club must include members of varied interests.

* * * * *

And then the day when we learned that courtesy pays in dollars and cents. When an elderly Belgian gentleman called at our office, to find us in the midst of bringing out an issue of the magazine we edited, and interrupted the proceedings to offer us a bunch of cheap German and French continentals, which we later learned he had bought for 25c. Instead of brushing them on the floor, as one dealer did, we gave him the polite turndown by saying that we were only in the market for Latin Americans. In fact, we buried the desire to cuss him out so thoroughly that he invited us to come and see a collection he had for sale. We took a chance, in spite of the packet, and got an eyeful of more fine U. S. and foreign, including over 50 superb Belgian 1 and 2, and engineered the deal whereby he sold the collection for $2,500. And that after he had offered his packet to four dealers who would have given their right arms to have had the lot. How we came to refrain from insulting him is still a mystery unsolved, knowing our ingrown disposition as we do.

* * * * *

Copping one of Bert Poole's favorite yarns, of the old days in London, a youth walked in to a London dealer and laid a copy of the U. S. 1869 24c invert on the counter, and asked to exchange it, saying he had bought it the day before and did not want it as the center was not right. Naturally the exchange was made. Imagine the chagrin of the dealer when the youth went out the door, turning to yell, "Yah, I fooled you. I didn't buy it here at all."

* * * * *

Changlings are a source of annoyance to most collectors, particularly to the novice. The habit of certain stamps to change in color when exposed to sun, air, water, or chemicals, has created many odd shades which often causes the amateur, and even the advanced collector, to think he has discovered a great rarity. Stamps exposed to the sun will often fade into entirely different colors, as the sun rays may tend to eliminate one of the component colors of the ink without affecting the others.

E. A. Wiedemann writes that he has a copy of the six cent Columbian stamp in a light blue. I do not know whether Mr. Wiedemann has had much experience with changlings, but I believe that his stamp has been exposed to the sun at some time, to cause the red of the violet ink to disappear, leaving the blue. This same change often appears in the Chile #32 which can be faded to a shade close resembling the scarce lilac #28.

I once soaked half of a three cent green in a saturated salt water solution

for twelve hours, and turned the submerged half into a nice blue. In this case, the salt worked on the yellow pigments in the ink.

* * * * *

E. Stanjer, of London, asks for a description of a stitch watermark. Probably some of our other readers would like to know what this popular variety is, and how it is caused.

Stitch watermarks are made by the joining of the belt on which the paper pulp is carried. The pulp is carried from the vats to the drier on a long felt belt, which is sewed together with fine stitches. The impression of these stitches is forced into the paper pulp as it is rolled out, giving a horizontal or vertical row of lines, usually about three-sixteenths or an eighth of an inch. This variety shows up more easily on the soft paper varieties.

I do not recall having seen it on any foreign stamps, but doubtless some have it. Has any one ever seen it outside of U. S. issues?

* * * * *

A collector interested in religion or architecture could make a pretty collection of cathedral stamps. Germany, Central Lithuania, Mexico, Belgium, Guatemala, Roumania, have all issued Cathedral stamps. Along the same lines, a collection of church, theater, castle, palace, post office, government buildings, all offer possibilities for a picturesque and interesting collection.

* * * * *

Here's an idea for a contest for your club. The Philatelic Club recently entertained a group of collectors from Whittier, Calif. including a number of high school boys. By way of a contest, we asked those present to compile a list of the stamp issuing countries or colonies in the West Indies. This sounds like an easy task, but there are some thirty, in all.

Strange as it may seem, Burt C. Wear, the walking encyclopaedia of U. S. stampic statistics, grabbed a prize with 23, the others going to the school boys. The adult specialists in West Indies figured a poor list.

Try this on your own club some time. It is great fun finding out what you don't know.

* * * * *

Let the winners of West Indies sling a list of Oceanica. A sample little group of about sixty!

* * * * *

Contests are good for clubs, if the members will take them seriously. Everybody learns something, and the smart one is rewarded for his smartness.

* * * * *

Inex Arms, the Hollywood star, writes to ask what causes the leaves of the palm tree on Haiti Scott type A7 to droop as in A8.

* * * * *

Inex might ask why the Hawaiians did not inscribe the numerals Uku Lele instead of Uku Leta.

* * * * *

If you want a good snappy stamp hunt, try to pick up Roumania 378 and 379, semi-postals of the vintage 1916.

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS NO. 6.

ON BREVITY.

Brevity is not only "the soul of wit," but also a necessary requisite of good taste. Some subjects demand and deserve lengthy and involved expositions; occasionally, it is necessary to devote page after page of detailed explanation, or hour upon hour of learned discourse. But usually, verbosity is the antitthesis of thought; and a sign of lack of thought for others.

How ofen, as you are examining the Philatelic treasure of a Collector-Friend, will he interrupt your quiet study of his covers by saying, "Oh look here, see this Chicago-St. Louis cachet, with the dropped 't'." Or, "don't miss this thing, it doesnt' look much, but I had the deuce of a time getting it. Listen,"—and he'll give you a long-winded recital about a lot of trips taken, letters written and so on, while what you want to do is to fill your eyes, and not your ears.

For instance,—at a dinner given in honor of a returned Officer who had spent many years abroad, the toastmaster, filled with both his bountiful repast, and the importance of the occasion, consumed half-an-hour in introducing the speaker and guest of the evening. Finally, probably through exhaustion, he turned to his right, and said, "We will now hear the address of General Wingate." Rising, he said, "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, my address is 41 Fairview Terrace," then he stopped. And so will I.

STEP TAKEN FOR TRANS-ATLANTIC AERIAL MAIL SERVICE.

A step looking to carriage of trans-Atlantic mail by aircraft was recently initiated by the introduction of a bill by Rep. Kelly of Penna., according to an A. P. despatch in the Toronto Mail; to authorize payment of $3.00 per pound on air mail carried on routes exceeding 2,000 miles in length.

The bill refers specifically to trans-oceanic aircraft, a measure already having been introduced that would authorize payment of $2.00 per 100 miles for overland air transport of mail to nations in the western hemisphere.

Commanderd C. D. Burney, a member of the British Parliament, now is in the United States conferring over establishment of a dirigible mail and passenger transport service between New York and London. In an informal conference with members of the House Naval Committee, Burney said the Post Office Department had promised support to a transoceanic aircraft mail bill.

The Kelly measure is of sufficient scope to authorize the $3.00 rate to any foreign nation and territorial possessions of the United States, such as Hawaii and the Philippines. It would authorize contracts to be made for a 10-year period.

THE PATRICIA AIRWAYS & EXPLORATION LTD.

This Company was formed in June 1926 to carry out the purposes indicated by its name. Its Head Office was situated in Toronto with its operating centre at Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

On its Board of Directors is to be found the name of Sir Henry Pellatt, the Managing Director being Mr. F. E. Davidson.

The sanction of the Post Office Dept., at Ottawa was obtained to issue air stamps and to carry air mail, the stamps being sold, as is the custom in Canada through the Post Offices, thus making them semi-Official in the true meaning of the word.

Coming into operation in the Red Lake District at a time when the Elliot-Fair-Child Company were withdrawing from that field we find its earliest activity taking place on June 27th, 1926, when letters bearing the former Company's stamps were carried by the new Company, receiving a rubber stamp overprint together with a four-line bordered cachet. It is necessary to remark that the Elliot-Fairchild's stamps ceased to have franking value in the Red Lake District as from July 1st, 1926.

The Company's first regular activity occurred on July 7th, 1926 when its First Flights were made between:—

Sioux Lookout and Pine Ridge (now Gold Pines) Pieces	125
Sioux Lookout and Red Lake	415
Pine Ridge to Sioux Lookout	140
Red Lake to Sioux Lookout	770

Most of the above covers received a "Maple Leaf" cachet, but a few are to be found without this cachet.

On August 2nd, 1926 further flights were made to:

Sioux Lookout to Birch Lake, pieces carried	123
Sioux Lookout to Woman's Lake (now Jackson Manion)	216
Birch Lake to Sioux Lookout	105
Woman's Lake to Sioux Lookout	450

All these covers received a cachet similar to the one mentioned above.

The rate per letter originally was 25c and 50c, but on April 1st stamps were overprinted for the Haileybury-Rouyn route of face value of 10c. A further reduction was made on September 1st of that year to 5c per letter.

The Summer of 1927 saw a great number of visitors into Canada, this fact no doubt contributing materially to the heavy demand experienced for the Company's Stamps, so that recourse had to be had to overprinting.

The number and variety of these many overprints needs explanation. Early in the Fall of 1927, about the time the 5c rate went into effect the Company had determined to discontinue its air mail activities and devote itself entirely to exploration work.

The number of the 5c stamps was thought to be sufficient until such time as the new Company could be formed. However more time was required than had been allowed for, and this coupled with the enormous demand for their stamps, and the fact that the Company did not want to be left with a large stock on completion of its work, let it to adopt the hand-to-mouth policy. Little thought was given to standardization overprints, as long as the stamps were available for the demand, that was all that mattered. Hence the many puzzling varieties. Below is given the issues and overprints of the Company with date and numbers printed, this being a copy of a document on file at the Company's Office.

PATRICIA AIRWAYS & EXPLORATION CO. LTD.—LIST OF AIR STAMPS ISSUED.

1926: July 1st. #1. Original type yellow, for Red Lake District, face value 25c 12,830
(a) Small "t" in "to" bottom right hand stamp on sheet of eight 50
(b) As #1 or #1 (a) but with the small printing at bottom of stamp in darker green 500
#2. Blue-Green, for Woman's Lake District, face value 50c. 4,136
(a) #2 exists without small printing at the bottom of stamp. . . Rare

Of the above original issues the following were overprinted.

1927: April 1st. #3. #1 overprinted 4 line Red for Haileybury-Rouyn, 10c Face Value, in light red 1200
May 20th. #4, do do but in darker Red 500
(a) As #1a overprinted as #3 5
(b) do do but with double overprint 16
May 2nd, #5. As #2 optd. 4 lines for Haileybury-Rouyn line, face value 10c, light Red 880
(a) As #5 but with "N" or ROUYN only partly printed . . . . . ?
May 20th. #6. As #5 but optd. in darker Red 544
(a) As above but with "N" of Rouyn partly printed . . . . . ?
(b) As #6 but with black overprint . . . . . ?
June 1st. #7 As #2 overprinted by rubber stamp for Red Lake route in PURPLE 50
Sept. 1st. #8 As #3 re-overprinted by rubber stamp for Red Lake, in black 20
#9 As #5, do do 20
#10 As #1, overprinted (ascending) 5 lines black for Red Lake, face value 5c 200
#11 As #10, but optd. (descending) RED 200
#12 As #2 ovptd. as in #10, (ascending) 200
#13 As #2, ovptd. as in #11 (descending) 200
#14 As #2, but ovptd. as above ascending, Red-Brown 200

Second Type Stamps Yellow. (No small wording at bottom of Stamp.)

June 11th. #15. 2nd Type Stamp, optd. 5 lines (ascending) in Moss Green for Red Lake face 5c 4448
#16. As #15, but optd. 4 lines Red for Rouyn line, face value, 10c 4608
Sept. 17th. #17. As #15, optd. 5 lines descending in black for Red Lake, face 5c 1368
#18. As #17 but optd. Descending RED 1368
#19. As #17 but optd. Descending GREEN 1368
#20. 2nd Type Yellow Optd. by rubber stamp for Red Lake, in Red 1450
(a) As #20 but with optd. inverted 200
#21. As #20 but optd. in GREEN 1450
(a) As #20 but optd. in GREEN inverted 200
#22. As #20 but optd. in BLACK 1380
(a) As #20 but optd. in BLACK inverted 200
#23. As #20 but with the center of the STAMP inverted 48

Sept. 1st. #24. As #16 re-optd. 5 line black for Red Lake, face value 5c 500
Sept. 17th. #25. As #16 re-optd. RED LAKE 100

Certified Correct. (Sgd) Patricia Airways & Exploration Limited (No Personal Liability).
E. M. CORDILL, Sec.-Treasurer.

Certified a True copy of document held by me.

(Signed) O. W. R. SMITH.

The following information will give a good conception of the activities of this Company between April 12, 1926 and September 12, 1927. Flights carried out, 1539, hours in the air 897, miles flown 77,257; passengers carried 750; freight and express carried 76,276 lbs.; mail carried 8,416 lbs.; gross business $41,658.

This unusually informative and interesting article is the result of a great deal of research work and patient study. Mr. Smith has obtained authentic facts and figures, which will be of great value as reference. Who will volunteer to write-up one or more of the outstanding U. S. Flights?

COLONEL LINDBERGH'S FATHER.

Anything pertaining to the "greatest of them all," is of interest to all of us who are collecting Lindbergh Covers. So the following based on an article in the magazine mentioned below, will be another addition to our store of information, proving that behind our stamps, is knowledge.

According to "The Nation" the old saying, "Like father, like son," is true in the case of Lindbergh pere et fils. Lynn Haines, a personal friend of Colonel Lindbergh's father, writing in the publication in question, describes an incident which, he claims, shows that the much-idolized young aviator came naturally by his courage.

Mr. Haines recalls the fact that one morning Mr. Lindbergh called him up and said: "Come over to the hospital at ten and visit me while the doctors fix me up." "What's the matter?" Mr. Haines inquired. "Oh, a little operation," was the reply.

"It was not a little operation," Mr. Haines writes, "and he went through it without an anaesthetic. The ordeal lasted more than an hour, and he never gritted his teeth or even gripped my hand, except for a few seconds when the surgeon's knife pierced the abdominal cavity."

According to the same authority, the father, like the son, "was always calm and impersonal." He uses neither liquor nor tobacco, and Mr. Haines adds: "I never heard a 'cuss word' pass his lips." To work was his greatest joy, and, according to the article, "Undoubtedly he was the hardest?working man even in Congress."

Probably the most interesting references to the father's characteristics are those which refer to his modesty. "As everybody knows," Mr. Haines remarks, "Congressmen write their own autobiographies for the Congressional Directory. That contributed by the father of the world's most famous airman was the briefest, I think, ever published. Here it is: 'Charles A. Lindbergh, Republican, of Little Falls.' "

Whatever views people may hold in regard to heredity, there seems to be little doubt that Colonel Lindbergh has inherited the fine traits of his father.

THE AMERICAN AIR-MAIL CATALOG.

Those who have not obtained a copy of the second edition of this work, do not realize what they are missing. It is a wonderful improvement over the previous effort, and reflects great credit, both on the publishers and those who cooperated in its compilation, and while like all catalogs, it contains some quotations with which one cannot agree; yet taken, by and large, it is readable, authentic and interesting. Just to prove this last, the following paragraphs are selected from the introduction, just to whet your appetite. Secure your copy from your favorite Stamp Dealer.

"Mail was first carried thru the air during the Siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. The German Armies held Paris in a complete state of siege for several months, during which time the city was entirely cut off from the rest of France. Being in desperate needs of establishing communication with her compatriots, it was decided to release Balloons, whenever the wind was from the right quarter to carry them over the German lines to friendly territory. If the Balloon landed safely the mail was taken to the nearest Post Office and there forwarded in the usual manner. Letters thus carried by Balloon are known as 'Balloon Montes.'

"In 1897 until 1899 mail was carried by Pigeon Post, between several islands of the New Zealand Group. Special stamps were issued by the company in charge, and used on the original letters, are highly prized today, they are more frequently seen unused. This service, known as the great Barrier Island Pigeon Post, was terminated abruptly when a modern cable was laid.

"The heavier-than-Air Machine was first used to transport mail in 1911. Specimens carried on these Pioneer Flights are exceedingly scarce and in great demand by Collectors. Flights were made frequently as added attractions to the many State Fairs, and the planes were usually flown by the famous pilots of that time, among whom the name of Lincoln Beachey is easily recalled.

"In 1918 the United States Government established the first regular Air Mail Service in North America, operating between Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The rate was 24c per oz. Gradually the Service was enlarged until the Government Air Mail Routes spanned the country. A high standard of service was maintained from the start.

"During this time other Countries were equally active in developing regular Airmail service, and in addition pilots of all nations were endeavoring to enlarge the scope of the Aeroplane, by long distance flighfits to all parts of the world. From the Collectors' standpoint, it is fortunate that Official or Souvenir mail was carried on most of these historical flights. Among the more important of these are: The 1st Flight from England to Australia for the 'Daily Mail' prize of £10,000 by Sir Ross Smith and his brother Keith Smith, in 1919. In honor of this achievement the Australian Post Office authorities issued a special Airmail stamp, which is one of the rarest postage stamps in the world to-day. Sir Allan Cobham also made two important flights from England, one to Cape Town, South Africa and return, the other to Australia and return. Both were knighted for these feats.

"Some of the most highly prized covers are those carried by Byrd, Chamberlain, de Pinedo, McMillan, and Wilkins.

"The list by no means ends here, and others will be added to it as time passes. The demand for these historical souvenirs by Collectors is increasing every year, for as the Aeroplane becomes more generally accepted as a matter of fact, these relics of man's early struggle for the conquest of the air, will be of inestimable value.

"Airmail collecting is a comparatively new hobby, but is spreading rapidly, and today includes thousands of devotees in all parts of the world. Collector's Societies have been established in every important country, and a number of fine collections have been formed."

THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE PLANE.

Kitty Hawk to some people may be the name of a motion picture actress—but it isn't. Anybody who knows anything about aviation knows that it's the name of a lonely spot on the North Carolina Coast from which, for the first time in history, a plane successfully lifted itself from the earth. Now that the state is on the air lines we hope something will be done to commemorate that great moment in history, December 21, 26 years ago, when the Wright Brothers made known the fact that a machine heavier than air could be propelled thru space and eventally across the ocean by such adventurers as Lindbergh, Byrd, Chamberlain, Fitzmaurice and Koehl.

Our suggestion to Mr. Glover is that we have a plane hitch up with the Atlanta Airline on just that one day. We would like to see special cancellation given at Kitty Hawk. To start the ball rolling we will give 3,000 letters. By time flight is ready probably there will be 500,000 as every Collector will want one and lots of business houses, too. Most of the aviation magazines are in favor of this special flight.—(Philatelic News Bureau).

ANOTHER NEW ONE.

Jimmy Angel, A. N. F. ace hopped off from a Fresno airport on the first lap of a flight around Cape Horn, South America.

Angel's destination, today was Guaymas, Sonora, Old Mexico. From there, he will hop by successive stages over a 25,000-mile course that skirts South America.

With Angel are Presho Stephenson, vice president of Beacon Airways, Inc., and William Benton, of Evanston, Illinois, co-pilot and mechanic. At Guaymas they will pick up William Berry, motion picture cameraman, who will make a film log of the flight.

From Guaymas the plane will fly to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Guatemala City and points in Colombia, Bolivia and Paraguay. They plan to soar over the Straits of Magellan, Patagonia and thence up the west coast of South America.

Postcards are being carried for stamp collectors and these will be given special cancellations and stamps by each of the 21 countries visited. It is said that most of the covers were sold in advance of the going flight.—(Los Angeles Examiner).

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Contest.—Suitable prizes will be given to the three best accounts of the trans-Atlantic and Polar trips made by American Fliers. There is no limit but don't be too long-winded.

Decision will be based on: 1. Interesting write-up; 2. Information; 3. Literary excellence. Go to it, and let's have something snappy.

German aviation has had a fine advertisement in the flight of the Bremen but there may be more practical importance in the establishment by Junkers of an air service across Persia which will cut the flying time from Bagdad to London from nine days to six days. In English this heightens the chagrin caused by Persia's refusal to all the British Imperial Airways to cross southern Persia from Basrah to Karachi on the way to India. For Asiatic air service Persia holds a strategic position and possibly Germany was favored because it is no longer an imperial power.—(Springfield Republican).

"Twice during the next two hours I relieved Bennett at the wheel. When I took it the fourth time, he smiled as he went aft. 'I would rather have Floyd with me,' I thought, 'than any other man in the world.' "

So wrote Commander Byrd in describing the North Pole flight through which he and Bennettt had persisted despite unprecedented difficulties. Undoubtedly Byrd wanted Bennett above all men to accompany him on the transatlantic flight, but injuries kept the intrepid pilot at home. Undoubtedly he depended on his aid in the proposed Antarctic flight, but death has intervened.—(Phila. Public Ledger.)

Mr. Fred M. Schmidt, of Rochester, N. Y., writes that he has a Springfield Lindbergh cover, with two horseshoes, double luck! Has any other reader any similar cover?

The lighthouse keeper of Greenely Island and his family had no idea two months ago that Friday April 13th, would bring them the luck of world fame.

This chap, Commandant Fitzmaurice, is a reminder, necessary to some people, that De Valera isn't the only man in Ireland.

The Senate to-day passed unanimously a House Bill providing that a medal be designed to commemorate Col. Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic flight.—U. P. 4-28.

Yukon Airways and Exploration Ltd.—The first flights between Whitehorse, Carcross and Atlin, took place on April 13th, 1928. Red and blue strips run across the envelopes to make the usual three color scheme, with a printed cachet "First Flight."

MEXICO—the airmail rate to U. S. will be 74c Mexican. A 25c stamp was issued April 1, same design as 50c eagle air, but colors changed to brown center and red. There is a 50c now on sale. For Air Mail to be flown and delivered within Mexico the rate is 25c Mexican.

Colonel Charles Lindbergh is opposed to banning overseas flights.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

NOTES.

Someone suggested to the Editor the other day that, no matter how interesting these monthly articles may be, they might tend to get readers of this department into the habit of just naturally expecting one each month. If my memory doesn't fail me, there has been one each month since I took over the management of these columns, so probably the deadly habit has already been formed. But whether or no, it's notes and nothing else this time. I haven't run out of ammunition, there are articles on hand right now, including a very studious one on French precancels, but I'm looking forward to the joyous summer time, when editors can be lazy along with the rest of mankind.

Brother Newcomer says: "I have received from several sources the imperf 1c 1917 precancelled with the coil impression used at Spokane. I puzzled over these, as they seemed to have been genuinely used, yet why should a postoffice cut up imperf sheets and run them thru? Then it occurred to me that they were coils, as I got them only in endwise strips, and some of these strips could be fitted together endwise with the cancellation reading up. The postal cashier at Spokane answered my query thus: 'This office had on hand a considerable number of coils of 1c stamps unperforated, which, owing to the fact that we have no call for these rolls, were precancelled and placed on outgoing packages. Probably the stamp enclosed by you is one of them. Approximately 3500 of these stamps were thus precancelled and placed on packages.' This, I think, is the first imperf coil to be precancelled, tho we have the various private coils precancelled. It is my impression that these imperf coils were originally made up for the use of these companies. Not long ago both the endwise and sidewise imperf coils were on sale at the Washington agency."

From Fred Allen's "Precancel News": It is impossible for a double strike to occur in printing the Bureau Prints. A short while ago we found a block of six of the 10c New York that showed an apparent double printing. Upon investigation we found that this was simply an offset. As the report should be of interest to all Bureau collectors, we quote from it: 'I have checked the N. Y. at the Bureau, and there is no doubt that it is an offset. When the wiper gets too full of ink from the roll, it is taken out while the machine is still in operation, and the roll will then offset the precancellation if the ink has not dried sufficiently. It would be absolutely impossible to have the same paper pass over the precancelling rolls more than once. There is probably 25 feet or so of paper from the precan-

celling roll to the end of the machine, in either direction. The paper is under tension, and you can see what a job it would be to pull it back if it were not printing properly. In case this happens, they just cut the poor work and scrap it. Look at a newspaper rotary press—it's about the same proposition, with gumming rack added, and folding left off.' "

From the last Bulletin of the Chicago Precancel Club: "Lest you forget—August 15, 16, 17, the PSS Convention and First National Precancel Exhibition at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago. Write C. H. Krippaehne, 5049 North Sawyer Avenue, Chicago, that you will exhibit one or two sheets of your prize winners. You will be proud to state that you have been one of those active in making this affair a huge success."

The New York Precancel Club at its last meeting unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon Dr. W. I. Mitchell to stand for reelection as President of the Precancel Stamp Society for another year. The last news is to the effect that the Doctor has consented to accede to this and demands of a like nature that have been rolling in upon him from various sources. If this is true, then it's about over except speculation as to the size of his vote.

The following escape being included in the Dutch article two months ago: "Since publication of the above article, the 15c, 20c and 30c value have been received with roller cancellations, and we have learned of two more offices using the hand-roller-stamp, Appingedam and Lochem. There are also in existence hand rollers used by substations, Arnhem 3 and Groningen 2, dated 1919, somewhat in the nature of type V except that the dot has been displaced by the number of the substation. This is evidently a great field, and the future may reveal great things."

From A. H. Jacoby, Mason, N. H.: "It has been suggested that some space might be saved in the catalog in the future if separate listings were not made in the case of cities using 50 subject electros, where normals and inverts come in equal numbers. For example Concord Jct Mass and Wilmington, Delaware. Collectors who have knowledge as to cities using such electros that are not already noted in the catalog, should communicate with me, as I am tabulating such information with view to using it in future catalogs. Be sure, very sure that your information is accurate."

Doctor Mitchell's Bureau Chronicle was AWOL last month, due to the Doctor's being very busy making plans for changing his residence. Next month he plans to move his Lares and Penates to Berkeley, California. If you readers in Berkeley only knew what a treat is in store for you. For the Good Doc collects a heap more than just certain precancells—all 20th Century stamps, Mexico, the world's envelopes, wrappers and cards, certain foreign revenues. Oh boy, but philatelic circles in Berkeley and its environs ought to hum once the Doctor gets there! This is the first time I've ever regretted not being a Native Son. After June 1st, Dr. Mitchell's address will be 1644 Visalia St., Berkeley, California.

See how much easier on the Editor it is, when a few good fellows get at it and send in interesting notes! Have a heart and send in something. I told you long ago it was a case of your helping or my doing it all. Take your choice.

Rosseter Cotton reports: "The Annual Convention of the Texas Philatelic Society, held at El Paso April 20th and 21st, was a grand success. While held primarily for regular postage collectors, several precancel collectors were present, bringing with them all or parts of their collections. Maj. Norton of Tucson sent his beautiful collection of Arizona, which includes many at present unlisted items. Mr. S. V. Pfeuffer of New Braunfels brought two volumes of Texas out of his general collection of some 35000 varieties. Here were seen all values of the variety AEXAS in Austin type III, as well as many other rarities of this state. The writer showed El Paso only, with several current items not listed as well as the Norse and Huguenot fakes and seven others of the same. These displays led several visitors not precancel collectors to part with some things that the regular precancel collectors were glad to obtain. A visitor from Albuquerque assured us that that office is living up to all the postal rules. He accounts for the many old issue items appearing from there by saying that Albuquerque as a central accounting office constantly receives quantities of odd denominations from its district offices, said stamps to be exchanged for values more in demand. Many of these are precancelled in the regular course of business. Among these have recently been some of the Parcel Post set, tho he did not state whether they were precancelled or not. I am also promised some information on the Corpus Christi 25 subject plate in which one block is printed normal and the adjoining block inverted because the plate is typeset and of 25 subjects only—also on the disputed Prescott, Arizona. The next year's convention will be held at Ft. Worth."

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

Dr. W. I. Mitchell.

Probably several readers besides myself wondered at the two separate listings in the April "A. P.", the first one being months old. This was the mss. sent in for the October 1927 list which was crowded out of the October number and never printed until the April issue.

The Birmingham 6, 8 and 9c listed in the April number have proved to be from a new city type electro, very similar to the Bureaus, but they are NOT Bureau emissions, so cross these off the list.

The only new item on the Bureau list of orders for February was the 9c ordinary, ordered by Memphis, Tenn. The March orders are all coils, viz: Baltimore 1½c; East Pittsburgh 1½c and 3c and Memphis 3, 4, 5 and 10c. This is Baltimore's first order for Bureau coils, the City type having been in use there for a long period.

The Bureau is beginning to change the ordinaries to the new standard type; the 1½ and 3c New York, 1½c Omaha and 8c Scranton having recently appeared. In the new type the following coils have appeared: Columbia, S. C. 1½c, 3c, Kansas City, Mo. 1½c; and Richmond, Va. 1½c.

The following compound perforated items have appeared, all in the old type:

Bridgeport, Conn. 4c
Buffalo, N. Y. 1c, 1½c
Cincinnati, Ohio, 6c

Cleveland, O. 2c, 6c
Des Moines, Ia. 5c
Louisville, Ky. 2c
Milwaukee, Wis. 2c
Nashville, Tenn. 7c, 8c
New Orleans, La. 1c, 9c
Omaha, Neb. 7c
Philadelphia, Pa. 10c
Providence, R. I. 1c
Saint Paul, Minn. 9c
Salt Lake City, Utah, 2c, 3c, 10c
San Francisco, Calif. 1c
Scranton, Pa. 10c
Worcester, Mass. 6c

Fellow Secretaries "A Message."

Do you ever wonder why a meeting that you expected to be a humdinger turned out to be a complete "flop"?

On this same meeting you spent an hour at the phone besides sending cards to every one on your clubs roster, perhaps called upon a few that you could not get by phone and did not have the correct home address, in this case you called upon them at their place of business. Then after all your untiring effort, about six showed up when you expected sixty. Yes, I know it gets your goat, it got mine several times.

How many people care to see the same show time and time again? Unless your stamp meetings offer something new, some novelty, something to hold interest, can you expect them to come for the same show all the time? I SHOULD SAY "NO." I get tired of some of them myself, but, we do run out of ideas.

How many of you secretaries ever think of drawing on a fellow for ideas?

Do you realize that by this method you may keep ideas coming along that for some time at least you can have a programme that will prove interesting enough to make the boys come out for a new "show."

This method of getting together was suggested to me by that untiring worker for things Philatelic, our good President A. H. Wilhelm of the A. P. S. and another San Francisco collector, Mr. Henry Marcus.

I am willing to do the work, compiling all information, forwarding this information to all A. P. S. secretaries (that are members of the A. P. S. secretarial unit). Without any idea of remuneration and all for the good of Philately, if you are willing to help. By help I mean all that the word implies, not haphazard but consistant and I am sure that in swapping ideas your stamp meetings can be made interesting and you can wipe the "flop" off your calendar.

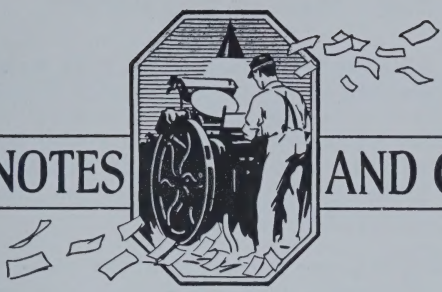
Let's get together fellows, if you are not interested in your society, step out and let someone take your place that will show some interest.

Now, fellow secretaries send me a letter. Tell me what makes your meetings most successful, so that I can pass the information on to the other fellow. In turn perhaps some other secretary can give you a few pointers.

We can make all our meetings "peppy" ones and not just an occasional few.

Very truly yours,

CLEMENT S. ERNST,
210 Crary Bldg., Seattle, Wash.



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

BOLIVIA. The high values of the recent lithographed issue just arrived, unwatermarked, perforated 13½., 1b. red, 2b. violet, 3b. olive green, 4b. lake and 5b. light brown.

CEYLON. The Nyasaland type is now being used for the stamps of this colony, the first one to appear being the 1r. red violet and violet, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

CHINA. Evidently Marshal Chang Tso-lin feels so secure in his position as Manchurian war lord that he has issued a separate set of stamps bearing his portrait, large size, oblong in shape, crossed flags at top, curved Chinese inscription beneath, portrait in center bottom with numeral and unit of value in bottom left and right corners respectively. 1c orange, 4c olive green, 10c blue, $1 red. The same set also comes overprinted with four groups of Chinese characters, two each side in red on the three lower values and blue on the $1 value. They were for use in the province of Kirin and Heilungkiang.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Five new postage due stamps have been added to the current set, the same design as described previously. 20H. dark red, 30H. dark red, 5K. ultramarine, 10K. ultramarine, 30K. ultramarine, perforated 13½, unwatermarked.

DOMINICA. Two color changes have just been put on sale in this colony, type of 1923 perforated 14, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A., 2½d ultramarine, 3d red and black on yellow.

FRENCH COLONIES. New permanent designs take the place of the 65c provisionals of 1925. The first installment represents nine different colonies as follows: Chad 65c red brown and blue, French Soudan, 65c yellow brown and blue, New Caledonia, 65c blue, Reunion, 65c violet and blue green, St. Pierra and Miquelon, 65c mauve and brown, Senegal, 65c rose and green, Ubangi, 65c red brown and blue, Upper Volta, 65c yellow brown and blue, Wallis & Futuna Islands, 65c blue.

Having exhausted practically every available means for printing postage provisionals they have now turned their attention to the lowly postage due stamps and we have as a start four sets of provisional postage due stamps of eleven varieties for the following colonies, Chad, Gabon, Middle Congo, Ubangi. They have used the French Postage Due type D2 overprinted in black with the name of the colony at the top and the letters "A E F" at bottom which signifies "Afrique Equatoriale Francaise." The values are as follows: 5c blue, 10c brown, 20c olive, 25c rose, 30c red, 45c green, 50c brown violet, 60c yellow brown, 1fr. red brown on straw, 2fr. vermilion, 3fr. violet.

ITALY. Another value has been added to the 1926 series of air post stamps, same type, watermark and perforation, 50c dark rose.

MALTA. An unheralded provisional airmail stamp has just made its appearance, type of 1926-27, 6d red and violet with two line overprint in black, "Airmail." This stamp is used to prepay airmail postage from Malta to Iraq, Persia, North East Arabia and North West India.

MAURITIUS. Another change of color has been added to the current series, type 1912-22, 15c deep blue, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

MEXICO. Same design as the 1922 issue watermarked Correos Mexico, perforated 12, 25c brown red and brown.

Official stamp, postage type of 1915-16, 5p green and black overprinted "OFFICIAL" in black, similar to the type of 1895 but with very small serifs. It is said that there were only 1000 copies of this stamp issued.

NETHERLANDS. Another value has been issued, type of 1924, 20c blue, watermarked circles.

NORWAY. 25ore red, issue of 1926 has been provisionally surcharged in black "200" and the original value deleted by three bars.

PARAGUAY. An additional value in the same design as the 7c lilac as chronicled some time ago has now made its appearance in the unusal leisurely manner the South American Republic issue their stamps, 50c red, unwatermarked, perforated 12. This stamp comes overprinted with small black "C".

ROUMANIA. The new set with the portrait of the boy King Michael has at last made its appearance, small size portrait, oblong, value in upper left and right corners, "ROUMANIA POSTA" inscribed at bottom, 25b black, 50b olive, 1L violet, 2L green, 3L pink, 5L brown, 7.50L ultramarine, 10L blue.

RUSSIA. Another value has been added to the 1927 set, same type as the 2K. yellow green, the aged peasant head, 7K. dull red.

SEYCHELLES. A new color change has also appeared for this colony, 4c olive green and rose red, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. Federated Malay—$25 green and orange, type of 1900 has just been issued with the Mltiple Crown and Script C. A. watermark.

Johore—The Multiple Crown and Script C. A. watermark set has had one more addition in the type of 1904-08 issue, 21c violet and orange.

SUDAN. The latest addition to the current set is the 10pias. purple and black, type of 1898 watermarked Multiple S. G. and perforated 14.

SURINAM. Another low value has bbeen added to the current series in the same type as the 1913-155 issue but in a change of color, unwatermarked, perforated 12½, 7½c orange.

TURKS and CAICOS ISLANDS. The new set has finally made its appearance in the type of 1923 with the straight line inscription "POSTAGE" altered to "POSTAGE and REVENUE" in a curve beneath the portrait of King George. The rest of the design is apparently identical, perforated 14, watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A., ½d green, 1d brown, 1½d red, 2d gray, 2½d violet on yellow, 3d ultramarine, 6d brown violet, 1sh. brown orange, 2sh. red on green, 5sh. green on yellow, 10sh. violet on blue.

REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

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Sales Supt., J. E. Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
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Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 9. **May 1, 1928.**

Applications Pending.

Andrews, Chas. H.
Baldwin, Baldwin M.
Brockwell, Dr. R. H.
Buck, F. H. Jr.
Burlingame, Nelson H.
Caperton, Lt. R. J.
Casey, A. B.
Cash, Ben. L.
Debban, Merle C.
De Witt, Henry C. Jr.
Elliott, Jno. P.
Esengraeber, Dr. Gustav
French, B.
Frick, Dr. J. P.
Gale, Austin T.
Gerbeaux, Henry P.
Geron, Samy
Gribble, Willard M.
Hangge, Pierce W.
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Herr, F. D.
Hinz, Chas. F.
Kavalski, Gordon
Knopp, Otto
Koens, A. J.
Kunsman, Carl E.
Kunze, Albert F.
Lamberts, Victor
Lay, Robt. P.
Lewis, Philip P.
Linden, Dr. J. H.
Lovell, Edw. C.
MacNab, Robt. B.
Martin, Jos. H. Jr.
Matthias, Paul
May, Christie M.
McCarthy, Rev. Jno. D.
McGuire, Glen R.
McPherson, D. E.
Mizrahi, Emile
Naifeh, Edw. J.
Notarys, Anthony
Patotzki, Wilhelm
Paulson, J. A. M.
Perry, Ray H.
Peterson, Raymond W.
Pollock, E. V.
Saulsbury, E.
Smith, Arthur E.
Stryker, Le Roy V.
Sweeny, Donald N.
Taylor, Donald W.
Toolen, G. A. G.
Townsend, H. R. Jr.
Tsai, David
Welstead, J.
West, W. Leslie
Wong, Howard E.
Sage, Max
Smidt, Geo. J.

Applications Posted.

Anthony, Wm. F., 233 Palmer St., New Bedford, Mass. 31; Bookkeeper; Chas. T. Smith Co., New Bedford, Mass. By H. A. Davis.

Bailey, Chas., 2850 Dundas St. W., Toronto 9, Ont. 54; Ins. Broker; Mitchell & Ryerson, 90 E. Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Barker, Bowen, 10 Postoffice Sq., Boston, Mass. 38; Banking; Dr. R. H. Howe, Hill School, Belmont, Mass. By Edw. M. Davis.

Barry, L. J., 801 S. Beacon St., Los Angeles, Calif. 45; Painter; B. J. Bishop, 210 N. Broadway, Los Angeles. By J. E. Guest.

Brown, Theo., 2535 9th Ave., Moline, Ill. 49; Experimental Engnr.; Cashr. Peoples Savings Bank Moline. By G. Decker French.

Carroll, C. Armond, 300 The Prado, Atlanta, Ga. 40; Advertising; F. F. Coolidge & Sons, Atlanta. By J. E. Guest.

Caswell, E. W., 502 Couch Bldg., Portland, Ore. 30; Stamp Dealer; Wm. Blackwell, 220 DeYoung Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. By A. H. Wilhelm.

Crow, N. H., 228 Glen Road, Toronto 5, Ont., Canada. 40; Civil Servant; Paul Hahn, 8 Bloor St., E., Toronto. By Leslie A. Davenport.

Doebli, Jules, 46 Tillier St., Berne, Switzerland. 41; Bank Clerk; Ed. Pellet, Breitenrainstr 41, Berne, Switzerland. By A. Beidermann-Stori.

Doell, Emerson G., 1652 Clifford Ave., Rochester, N. Y. 21; Student; Fredk. Dubelbeiss, 267 Portland Ave., Rochester. By Donald W. Martin.

Dolberg, A. A., 2113 S. Oak Park Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 27; Salesman; Pearson-Taft Co., 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago. By Fred E. Farnham.

Eid, Alf, 66 Rue de la Croix de Fer, Brussels, Belgium. Legal; Philatelist; Felix Cohen, Box 1823, Alexandria, Egypt. By J. E. Guest.

Fach, Chas. A., 21-23 Weimberg Arcade Bldg., Galesburg, Ill. 28; Photo Finisher; Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y. By J. E. Guest.

Fattorini, Guilio, via Crispi 33, Trieste, Italy. 44; Engnr.; Bank de Popalare, Trieste, Italy. By J. E. Guest.

Forbes, Theodore E., 1705 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C. Legal; Clerk; G. Smallwood, 1022 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C. By Valdemar Weingang.

Gower, Edward F., R1-Crain, Kilmartin, Argyle, Scotland. 46; Organist; A. Whittard, 89 Farrington St., London E. C. 4, England. By J. E. Guest.

Hahn, Paul, 240 Heath St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada. 53; Pres. Raus-Hahn Co.; Theo. Steinway, 109 W. 57th St., New York. By L. A. Davenport.

Hall, Maj. J. B., The Lodge, Alne, York, England. Legal; Retired Army Officer; D. Scott, 69 Dartmouth St., Belmont, Mass. By J. E. Guest.

Harman, Leslie F., 86 Stephenson Ave., Toronto 13, Canada. 24; Order Clerk; Russell Beare, 162 Howland Ave., Toronto. By L. A. Davenport.

Hartwig, John, 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Legal; Hardware; Los Angeles Investment Co., 10th & Broadway. By H. A. Davis.

Havens, Wm. L., 53 Center St., Willoughby, Ohio. 34; Sanitary Engnr.; Jas. H. Smart, 85 Wood St., Willoughby, O. By J. A. Bolton, M. D.

Hedding, Benjamin D., 3019 W. 43 St., Minneapolis, Minn. 18; Student; Guaranteed by Dr. J. M. Hedding, 502 Yeates Bldg. Ref. Dr. Robt. Williams, 503 Yeates Bldg., Minneapolis. By J. E. Guest.

Inge, Walter H., 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 39; Salesman; W. O. Nutt, Brooklyn Edison Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. By Donald W. Martin.

Jarrett, T. Howard, Drawer 250, Toronto, Ont., Canada. 34; Publisher; W. H. Ireland, Trenton, Ontario. By J. E. Guest.

Johnson, Alden C., 53 Brunswick Ave., Toronto 4, Canada. 22; Approval Clerk Marks Stamp Co.; W. D. Broadhead, Jamestown, N. Y. By L. A. Davenport.

Kawas, Nicolas E., La Ceiba, Rep. Honduras. 21; Dependiente Commercial; Carlos Reveiro E, La Ceiba, Rep. Honduras. By Anna M. Schafer.

Kletsch, Ernest, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 49; Librarian; Virginia Paper Co., Washington, D. C. By Valdemar Weiergang.

Knaller, Frank, Box 4, Sta. Y, New York City. 35; Who. Stamp Dealer; A. V. Dworak, Holton, Kans. By D. W. Martin.

Le Gallez, M., 21 St. Henry St., Penzance, Cornwall, England. 28; Ref.: F. Hugh Vallency, 89 Farrington St., London. By J. E. Guest.

Lincoln's Home Philatelic Society, Dr. Homer P. Macnamara, President; Wm. A. Steiger, Secy., Postoffice, Springfield, Ill. By Dr. H. P. Macnamara.

Martin, Raymond E., 609 N. 55th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27; R. E. Salesman; Dr. De Haven Hinkson, 329 N. 40th St., Phila. By J. E. Guest.

Milliken, Edwin J., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 70 Rue des Petites Champs, Paris, France. 50; Dr. W. L. Babcock, 245 Willis Ave., Detroit. By D. W. Martin.

Mottlau, August J., 7209 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 53; Consulting Engnr.; A. E. Pade, 76 Wall St., New York. By Dr. K. M. Day.

Nicholson, J. D., 2686 Dahlia St., Denver, Colo. 37; Asst. Mgr. Mine & Smelter Sup. Co.; Browning King & Co., Denver. By Clark Grove.

Olds, Stanton R., 213 S. California Ave., Bell, Calif. 38; Carpenter; P. A. Coppard, 300 Balboa Bldg., San Diego, Calif. By H. A. Davis.

Orr, Judge Warren H., County Judge, Carthage, Ill. 41; Judge and Lawyer; H. C. Boswell, 133 Cherry St., Granville, O. By Elmer F. Smith.

Phiambolis, John G., 314 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 36; Advertising; Webster Wall Paper Co., 809 N. 7th St., St. Louis. By Paul P. Murray.

Peck, Reginald E., 284 Convent Ave., New York City. 34; Clerk; Marshall H. Hancock, 51 W. 48th St., New York. By Harry M. Lindsay.

Radcliff, H. F., Box 96, Elbon, Sask., Canada. 44; Hardware Merchant; R. H. Heanes, Elbon, Sask., Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Rosen, Harold, Box 212, St. Joseph, Mo. 27; Trav. Salesman; A. V. Dworak, Holton, Kans. By Ernest Allison Smith.

Root, Clifford P., 2137 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, O. 41; Marble Estimator; Jas. E. Pitkin, 504 Superior St., Toledo. By M. C. Van Buren.

Sanders, J. Frishi, 410-11 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 34; Architect; B. L. Voorhees, 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. By Donald H. Carter.

Schiffermuller, Russell A., 1150 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 26; Dispatcher, N. Y. Tel. Co.; E. Dieter, 2426 Hughes St., Glendale, L. I. By H. A. Davis.

Sellers, Willis M., 122 16th St., Altoona, Pa. 50; Salesman; Edward Brubaker, 1223 11th Ave., Altoona, Pa. By H. A. Davis.

Simpson, Wm. F., Riley Law Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va. 34; Attorney; W. A. Wilson & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va. By Delf Norona.

Smallwood, Graeme T., 1022 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C. Legal; Real Estate; Theo. E. Forbes, 1705 Lanier Pl., Washington. By Valdemar Weiergang.

Spencer, Melvin D., 125 N. Lewis St., Springfield, Ill. 20; Draftsman; Guaranteed by Franklin H. Spencer; Lewis Swett, Springfield. By H. P. Macnamara.

Steiger, Wm. A., 1101 Converse Ave., Springfield, Ill. 36; P. O. Clerk; L. W. Swett, Springfield, Ill. By Raymond V. Bahr.

Stoutzenberg, J. W., 7371 Maple St., Maplewood, Mo. 42; Dept. Mgr.; W. A. Kaufman, 306 N. 4th St., St. Louis. By J. E. Guest.

Surveyor, A. J., Box 23, Beyrouth, Lebanon. Legal; Maj. J. S. Gold, 44 Fleet St., London E. C., England. By J. E. Guest.

Taggart, John E., 111 Lincoln Ave., Riverside, Ill. 31; Clerical Supervisor; Keith J. Evans, care J. T. Ryerson & Son, Chicago. By Rev. E. A. Butler.

Turner, W. B., 230 Lincoln Rd., Walkerville, Ont., Canada. 30; Mech. Engnr.; S. Scher, Ave. Mens Shop, Windsor, Ont. By N. R. Hendershott.

Wardwell, Frank E., 304 Innis St., Oil City, Pa. 59; Accountant; Dr. S. R. Van Kirk, Veach Bldg., Oil City. By Harry G. Spayth.

Westchester County Chapter A. P. S., Dr. J. H. Beattie, President; Albert de Castro, Secy., 74 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. By Albert de Castro.

Weston, J. Harry, 89-19 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y. 24; Architect; W. S. Gregory, 1170 Broadway, New York. By Vahan Mozian.

Wheeler, Clifford W., 3 Granville Place, London, W. I., England. Legal; Philatelist; The Stamp Collector, 89 Farrington St., London. By J. E. Guest.

Young, Elmer S., 1310 Montana St., El Paso, Tex. 21; Bookkeeper; E. D. Flournoy, 301 S. Oregon St., El Paso. By Rosseter Cotton.

Applications for Reinstatement.

5489 Fifield, Edson J., 51 W. 48th St., New York City. 36; Gen. Mgr.; Herman Toaspern, New York City. By H. M. Konwiser.

7546 Koons, Dorsey W., 353 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa. 26; Dry Cleaner & Dyer Business; W. H. Montgomery, Bellefonte, Pa. By Geo. T. Bush.

6351 Randall, Harry E., 3003 Ames St., Edgewater, Colo. 42; Salesman; C. A. Davis, 309 City Hall, Denver. By H. A. Davis.

657 Thwing, Eugene, 61 Overlook Ave., Ridgewood, N. J. 62; Ed., Adv., Author and Pub.; Walter S. Scott, 51 W. 48th St., New York. By Geo. B. Sloane.

New Members.

9779 Beck, T. B., 637 Terminal Sales Bldg., Portland, Ore.
9780 Bertsche, W. C., 2301 Harrison Ave., Cincinnati, O.
9781 Bretton, Jas. E., 22 N. Main St., Fairport, N. Y.
9782 Brown, Tracy D., 528 Mayo Bldg., Tulsa, Okla.
9783 Byrne, Maj. Louis T., 410 Kearney Ave., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.
9784 Carper, Leo, Box 1061, Billings, Mont.
9785 Chambers, Jos. F., Trail P. O., B. C., Canada.
J9786 Cohen, Joseph, 2060 83 St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9787 De Groff, W. Leslie, Box 149, Bloomfield, Ont., Canada.
9788 Dehase, Phillip A., 116 Denis St., St. Lambert, Que., Canada.
9789 Doolan, W. L., Inter Southern Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
9790 Galili, Dr. Henry, Box 181, Jerusalem, Palestine.
9791 Gallup, Robt., 87 N. Hawk St., Albany, N. Y.
9792 Hambly, Earle P., Box 2134, Tucson, Ariz.
9793 Hamilton, Philip E., Teeves Bldg., Beover Falls, Pa.
J9794 Harris, Chas. B., 4 Glenwood Place, Wyncote, Pa.
9795 Hives, Wilfred E., 435 7th Ave. N. W., Calgary, Canada.
9796 Hires, Wm. G., 416 Brandon Rd., Stonehurst, Philadelphia, Pa.
9797 Imbrie, B. V., 6409 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
9798 Imrie, F. N., 615 Mulvey Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9799 Kerr, S. McD., 206 Silverbirch Ave., Toronto 8, Ont., Canada.
9800 Lacayo, Leop., 628 N. Alexandria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
9801 Landon, C. N., 404 National Bldg., Cleveland, O.
9802 Ljunghadl, Sture, 2415 7th St., Berkeley, Calif.
9803 Loomis, Prof. Fredk. B., 8 Orchard St., Amherst, Mass.
9804 Lutz, Adolph C., care P. B. & Co., 2 Park Ave., New York City.
9805 McColm, R. L., 202 4th Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
9806 McCormick, G. D., 919 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.
9807 Miller, Wm. L., 424 N. Peterson St., Madison, Wis.
J9808 Monroe, Chas. E., 8 Jarvis St., Binghamton, N. Y.
9809 Mousel, Henry, Canby, Minn.
9810 Morgan, Richard E. H., 901 Lindsay Bldg., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9811 Roberts, Lee, 3372 Arrow Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

9812 Schlosser, W. B., R. R. 2, Paxton, Ill.
9813 Sheldon, Geo. H., 841 21 St., Rock Island, Ill.
9814 Sparhawk, Norman F., 335 S. Union St., Burlington, Vt.
9815 Stodder, Carl, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.
9816 Swern, Perry W., 228 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
J9817 Toft, Walter J., 198 C. St., Vallejo, Calif.
9818 Whitehead, Alfred E., 276 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Que., Canada.
9819 Wilcox, H. B., 494 Gertrude Ave., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9820 Williams, Arthur S., 5426 Race Ave., Chicago, Ill.
9821 Wilson, Mrs. Dorothy H., 42 Brandon Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.
9822 Yearsley, Owen J. B., 354 Euclid Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
9823 Zenkevitsch, LuComir, Tallinna Maantee 32 K3, Narva, Esthonia.

Reinstated.

5148 Dewey, Lyman H., Prospect Ave., Box 189, Pulaski, Va.
6885 Kade, Arthur W., Box 160, Sheboygan, Wis.
4512 Meyer, H. Henry, 1439 University Ave., New York City.

Replaced on Roll.

6623 Bohm, Anton, 712 Logan St., Denver, Colo.
6053 Elder, Edwin B., 114 Pine St., Wollaston, Mass.
6879 Giese, Henry W., 34 Livermore Rd., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
6835 Kilbourn, Olin B., 48 Academy Hill, Southington, Conn.
9402 Watson, Chas. I., 314 E. College Ave., Greenville, Ill.

New Life Member.

434—8351 Daniel, L. R., care Armour & Co., Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Applications for Chapter Charter.

Lincoln's Home Philatelic Society, Dr. Homer P. Macnamara, President; Wm. A. Steiger, Secy., Postoffice, Springfield, Ill.
Westchester County Chapter, A. P. S., Dr. J. H. Beattie, President; Albert de Castro, Secy., 74 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Resignations Received.

7961 Guthrie, A. S., 671 F St., San Bernardino, Calif.
5400 Cassebeer, W. H., 252 Edgemere Drive, Charlotte Sta., Rochester, N. Y.
7402 Brater, Richard, 102 Main St., New London, Conn.
4728 Buckler, Riggin, 528 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
9008 McKinlay, A. P., 1326 Lucile Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7363 Ould, Harris T., Box 133, Oswego, N. Y.

Resignation Accepted.

8305 Engelhardt, Jno., Beim Gesundbrunnen 22, Hamburg 25, Germany.

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T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Expelled by the Council.

6883 Issler, Clarence H., 85 Highland St., Worcester, Mass.
5784 Lachaine, Joseph, St. Martin, Laval Co., near Montreal, Que., Canada.

Deceased.

5766 Miller, B. K., 264 E. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis., March 17, 1928.

Membership Summary.

Membership April 1st, 1928		3897
New Members		45
Reinstated		3
Replaced on Roll		5
		3950
Resignation Accepted	1	
Expelled	2	
Deceased	1	4
Total Membership May 1, 1928		3946

UNITS.

PRECANCEL UNIT: This Unit is now organized. There are no dues or no entry fees. Mr. Earl A. Holl, Pestoum, Ill. is the Manager. Write him if you are interested in precancels and wish to join the Unit. You can buy, sell or exchange thru this Unit.

EXCHANGE UNIT: Practically the Exchange Department of the A. P. S. Where are all the members who were "kicking" about an Exchange Department? Here is your chance. Now in process of formation. If you wish to join, send your name and address to Secretary Davis. As soon as a few hundred more members signify they wish to join an election will be held for officers, By-Laws, dues (if any), etc.

PLATE NUMBER UNIT: An effort is being made to unite the Plate Number Society with this Unit. If interested in plate numbers and this unit, send name and address to Secretary Davis.

STAMPLESS COVER UNIT: An effort is also being made to unite the Stampless Cover Society with this Unit. If interested in Stampless covers please send your name and address to Secretary Davis.

NOTE: If you are a member of the Stampless Cover Society or The Plate Number Society or the Precancel Stamp Society, are you in favor of uniting as a Unit of the A. P. S.? Regardless of the Societies' uniting, will you join the A. P. S. Unit in either class?

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POSTAGE STAMP UNIT: Here is something for you to think about. If you are a Specialist, or a "top-notcher-Philatelist" don't read any further, you'll not be interested. You know we do not all think alike, feel alike or act alike, if we did we would be in the same position which the old Indian described. Did you ever hear his story? If not, ask me at Toronto in August. A member writes me at length and I quote here portions of his letter.

"* * * I believe one of the most important Units that could be formed is that of a Unit for 'postage stamp collectors.' At Club Meetings most of the time is consumed in technical discussions (away over our heads) or by some tyro with ten stamps of the same denomination who terms himself 'A Philatelist.' I have been in the game about 30 years, have presided at local Clubs and have about come to the conclusion that the misused word, Philately and Philatelist is surely hurting our game. I believe 'stamp collecting' pure and simple will stimulate interest in our local Clubs, (now poorly attended) and might be the means of building up a larger membership."

Mr. Claude Davis Millar, 2041 Calvin Cliff, Cincinnati, O. has also written me relative to this subject and of such a Unit. Are you interested and do you think such a Unit necessary and if so will you join it? Do you wish to discuss the matter? I am asking Mr. Millar to take charge of this subject. If interested write him.

AGAIN—

EXCHANGE UNIT.

Where are the hundreds of members who have wanted an Exchange Department in the A. P. S.? There must be hundreds of members, perhaps thousands, who do not read the Reports. We want them to know about the EXCHANGE UNIT. Speak to your brother member, ask him if he knows it is being organized and if interested to write Secretary Davis at once. I want all our members to know that I am taking hold of the UNIT IDEA simply because "George" is willing to do any work which will result in the greatest good to the largest number.

Faithfully yours,

H. A. DAVIS, National Secretary.

Call for Convention.

The Forty-third Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Toronto, Canada, on Thursday the 23rd day of August 1928, at 10 o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements: L. A. Davenport, Chairman; F. Aretz, R. Rennie, G. H. Crouch, O. W. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials: P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Wm. Butler, A. A. Kelson, W. A. Creber, Dr. E. G. Mason.

Convention Headquarters; King Edward Hotel.

A. H. WILHELM, President. March 31, 1928.

REPORT *of the* $/ TREASURER

April 30, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$9866.66	
Admissions	62.00	$9928.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$9270.00	
New Memberships	30.00	$9300.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$11471.75	
Receipts	300.21	
	$11771.96	
Disbursements	778.02	$10993.94

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 3.05	
Receipts	.40	$ 3.45

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 134.10	
Dues paid in advance	3.00	$ 137.10

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$1353.14	
Receipts—Dues	44.50	
Reinstatements	4.00	
	$1401.64	
Disbursements	$ 244.21	$1157.43

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$1341.33	
Receipts—Subscriptions	31.75	
	$1373.08	
Disbursements	$1216.18	$ 156.90
		$31677.48
Cash on hand	$11060.28	
Bond Investments	$20617.20	$31677.48

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr, The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 1. Whole No. 49.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Small we quit these notes? It seems that about everything we put in the NEWS causes unfavorable comment by some member, not so much direct to ourselves but they pester the officers to death with their "knocks." We at first thought it would be only fair to the executive officers to cut out these notes altogether so as to avoid this unnecessary work, but after consulting with a number of our best friends and the real "boosters" for the Society we have decided to continue along for a while and see if these few fault finding members will not get so ashamed of themselves that they will quit their knocking of your Sales Manager and really devote some time to boosting the society. This will be our closing remarks with reference to these knockers for sometime, whether it is jealousy or what we do not know but if they really are acting in good faith we cannot see why they stay in the A P S at all, for your sales manager is not the only officer they criticize—everyone seem to be wrong in their minds. We often wonder what would become of the A P S if they did get in control. But as 99% of all members are fair minded, honest and willing to boost rather than impede the work of others who are trying to put the APS across we know the few irregulars will always be in the minority. But in closing let me call their attention to the fact that the sales of the Department were in excess of $8000.00 for the month of March 1928, and this does not look as if we were on the wrong track of development does it. If we do not reach an annual total of $100,000. long before our five year term has expired we will be surprised. Had to put on another clerk this month, why, just to give the service we are famous for.

Comments from buyers. From a precancel buyer, sent him 12 books, he says, "Filled many a gaping hole out of these, took 251 stamps for an average of 6c each. That's going some isn't it?" Here's a comment on a regular 12 book circuit. "It was a wonderful circuit only regret that it came at a time when I could not invest more money", and another, "The special circuit that I returned with my check for $42.96 was a revelation to me. I did not suppose that the sort of material that composed it was being sold at such percentages of catalog value." And that is why we are selling $8000.00 a month. Are you getting your share of these offerings? Way we send a trial at our expense, both ways?

The Toronto Meeting. Already plans are being made for your entertainment while in Toronto next August. This is the first time the annual meeting has been held in Canada and as the location is pretty central to those living in the neighboring States we look for a great turnout. Let's make a new attendance record for this convention. Toronto members, get some application blanks and invite local non-members to join up. There ought to be 50 more members in Toronto.

Dr. Chittenden Passes On. The sad news that our good friend Dr. Chittenden had passed came as rather a shock. If one man in America had ever done his part for organized philately, that man was Dr. J. Brace Chittenden. He will be endeared in the memories of all American philatelists.

Geographical Distribution of Membership. The new membership list shows the following changes in the distribution of our membership. The State of New York which has always maintained the largest APS membership is still in the lead having made a gain of 16 members, having now but 578, however it may be safely said that many of our N. J. members really are among the N. Y. members, they work in NY but merely live in the adjoining State. California is still in second place, but drops 14 below its last years total, this probably due to the fact that the contest for members two years ago was won on the Coast and now some of these are dropping out. Pennsylvania is still in third place showing a gain of 18 members making their total now 321, while Ohio and Massachusetts both have less members than last year, but Mass, remains in fourth and Ohio in fifth place. Ohio though should show a gain after the Midwest Exhibition is held this year. The foreign membership is on the gain, most prominent cities showing a gain, Canada is about the same number as last year 149, but we predict that after the Toronto meeting there will be a decided gain in members there. The cities having the largest membership list, in order of their number are New York City, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Chicago. One cannot understand why such cities do not have more members and why such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Boston, etc. do not have at least 100 members in our Society. The collectors are there, and a little effort on the part of resident members would bring them in. Page Mr. Thos. Hunter of Chicago and tell him to increase the membership in Chicago by the time he again extends his invitation at Toronto for the 1929 convention of the APS to come to Chicago. Come on Tom, see what can be done?

Foreign Membership. This will gradually keep increasing because if we can reach the proper class of philatelist residing abroad they will enjoy our society benefits, especially the "A. P." which has no comparison with any European philatelic Journal we have ever seen. The collectors appreciate this kind of an effort and there are thousands throughout the English speaking world alone, who would be glad to be enrolled with us. The South and Central American field offers great recruiting returns as well as Australia, the British West Indies and even England itself. Did you ever notice how few foreign members ever were dropped for nonpayment of dues, in comparison with the percentage of American resident members? There is reason (and its not "grape nuts").

No Election This Year. This is an off year for election in the Society. Of course proxies will be sent to members to be used to have representation at Toronto. If you are not going to be present we would be glad to have your proxy with such instructions as you wish proposed. Relative to next meeting place, changes in by-laws etc. Be represented, send in your proxy to someone who can represent you, a quorum is necessary to do the work right, be represented. We will be at Toronto and be glad to act for you if you wish.

Sales Manager's Report.

To the Board of Vice-Presidents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herewith submitted my report for the month of April 1928.

This month has been quite a period for retiring books, really a general house-cleaning, many books being sent back that had hardly sold at all because of class of stamps submitted and prices asked. So we managed to return more in number as well as in value than we received.

Books on hand April 1st, 1928	12399	Net Value..	$363,890.31
Received during April 1928	1083	Net Value..	30,890.31
	13482		$394,651.30
Retired during month	1279	Net Value..	$ 41,359.07
	12203		$353,292.23
Paid from insurance fund	21	Net Value..	$ 888.26
On hand	12182		$352,403.97

(The item paid from insurance fund represents books stolen from a member and these were paid for less sales from the insurance fund, and the fund is being reimbursed by the member held responsible. The amount shown is the original net value, the total loss was around $500.).

Reirement Account.

1279 Books	(Original Value $41,359.07)	Sales	$11,432.58
Remitted to owners	$ 9,413.70		
Insurance to Treasurer	502.90		
Postage to owners	75.69		
Com. to Manager	1,427.17		
Fines for Cfts etc.	13.12		$11,432.58

Sales for the month totalled $7409.13 which while not quite up to last month's total will doubtless be passed in May sales.

The popularity of the department is ever increasing, there as yet being little or no let up on account of approaching spring.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.

SEEBOHM SALE: Continued from page 596.

China.

1894, 9c, 12c, 24c (15, 16, 17) very fine copies (3) ($6.00) 2.10
9c gray green (15a) horiz. pair tete-beche, light canc., v. f. ($6.00) 5.00
1897, 1c on 1c, 2c on 3c, 5c on 5c (18, 19, 20) o. g. perfect ($3.00) 1.75
1c on 1c green (18) perfect mint pane of twenty ($20.00) 4.10
2c on 3c red lilac (19) perfect mint block of four ($5.00) 2.50
5c on 5c greenish yellow (20) perfect mint block of four ($3.00) 1.00
5c on 5c greenish yellow (20) perfect mint pane of twenty ($15.00) 3.20
1c on 1c red orange (22) mint block of six ($6.00) 1.10
2c on 2c green (23) mint block of six, some stains ($6.00) 2.00
2c on 2c green (23) mint pane of twenty ($20.00) 3.25
10c on 6c brown (27) mint pane of twenty ($25.00) 6.00
10c on 6c brown (27b) imperf. horizontally, perfect mint vertical strip of three with one horiz. row of perforations omitted, very rare 12.75
4c on 4c rose (37) mint block of twelve ($9.00) 3.75
1c on 3c red (44) mint block of fifteen ($3.75) 1.85
2c on 3c red (45, 45c) mint block of 15, three without period ($10.20)... 5.50
2c on 3c red (46) mint block of fifteen ($3.75) 1.70
1912 Nanking Provisional issue, 1c ochre (103), o. g., perfection ($6). 2.50
3c slate green (104) o. g., perfection ($6.00) 3.75
7c maroon (105) o. g., perfection ($20.00)..... 12.00
16c olive green (106) o. g., perfection ($60.00) 30.25
50c yellow green (107) o. g., perfection ($100.00) 50.25

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SOCIETY ITEMS

At the last regular meeting of the Tucson Stamp Club, it being our annual meeting, we elected the following officers for the coming year: President, George L. Bradbury, 2304 E. Speedway; Vice Pres., A. J. McKelvey, 604 E. Second Ave.; Sec. Treas., E. A. Norton, Maj, R.; Publicity Manager, Wm. Bakewell, 172 Franklin St.; Asst. Mgr., Frank W. Sharmen, 1945 No. 5th Ave.

The Secretary read the annual report, which showed a nice balance in the Treasury, and a membership of 71 in the Club.

The local Sec. for Phoenix, Mr. Lloyd Lawrence, P. O. Box 1974, and Mr. Wm. Bork of Prescott was also elected to the same position, 111 So. Mt. Vernon Avenue.

We will hold a spring meeting of all the state at the Casa Grande Ruins near Florence, on May 26, and all visitors will be welcome, as we will have a picnic, dinner and also a stamp auction after the eats.

We are looking forward to a better year than the last and hope to put the desert on the map in ways Philatelic, before the end of the year.—E. A. NORTON, Maj. R., Sec.-Treas., 2304 E. Speedway, Tucson, Arizona.

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begins to investigate this auction proposition THE WOLSIEFFER AUCTION SALES secures another client. Hints to auction buyers free. Patented approval cards 30c per dozen.

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India, Indian States

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Special, all mint: **C. E. F.** 1900, 3 pies 1R. (10), $1.50; 1a. 6p. Essay, $6; 1 anna carmine, Q. V., 60c; 1904-09, **E. E.,** 3 pies—1 R. (11), $3; **I. E. F.** 1914, 3 pies—1 R. (10), $1.25.

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J. BIRD, 6 West Hill Rd., Southfields, London, S. W. 18, ENGLAND.

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Our New Price List is Just Out

Nearly 1,000 sets, nearly all complete. Many that are not offered on any other list. Every one a bargain. Sent free on request. Write for it to-day.

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MIXTURE, 50-60 varieties. None from Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, Newfoundland, etc. Stamps from only the better grade colonies. Every stamp in perfect condition and free from paper. Wonderful bargain for exchangers, etc.
Per hundred $1.00
Jamaica mixture, 8-10 var., per 100 .15
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— 17 Varieties (Cat. 75c) 22
Price lists free. Approvals for general collectors against reference.

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AT 60 TO 80% DISCOUNT!

Approvals sent against references from a splendid stock of 50,000 diff. European, British and South American Stamps. I also have a large stock of old Greece and European war stamps on original covers. Try my approvals and you will be satisfied.

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is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. **Mr. Arthur Hind** subscribes to our service and **Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr.** writes us that both **Mr. Hind** and himself consider our **New Issue Service** to be the **Best in the World.** Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND.** Estab. 1869.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Entered as second class matter, December 31st, 1917, at the post office at Federalsburg, Maryland, under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Vol. 41 JULY, 1928. No. 10.

TORONTO and all of Canada's stamp-collectors extend their most cordial welcome to all the members of the American Philatelic Society to the 43rd Annual Convention on August 23rd to 25th.

The Committee on arrangements appointed by President Wilhelm with the highly appreciated help of the officers and members of the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club and the Canadian Philatelic Society have not allowed themselves much rest for the past three months to make this convention an enjoyable and pleasurable time.

Full realization of what diversified delights Toronto and the planned arrangements have in store for you is difficult to comprehend until you have actually experienced them. Then only will you understand why Toronto is named the "Queen City" of Canada and why Toronto has become the "Convention City" and the mecca of thousands and thousands of visitors every year.

And more thousands come each summer from all over America to enjoy Toronto and surroundings; to spend their vacations here.

The Committee on Arrangements hold out high hopes for a record attendance of the convention inasmuch as Toronto offers so much of interest to visitors and considering the central location in an area that practically teems with live and lively followers of our hobby.

Besides the circumstance that Toronto is so easily accessible by train and by motor car from almost any direction and can be reached in such a short time of travel should help to exceed the cherished high hopes.

You may have in other years arranged your vacation so as to enable you to attend the A. P. S. convention. You may have enjoyed the placid surf of the gleaming Pacific and the scenic contrast in landscape of California when going to the Los Angeles convention, the Detroit convention may have provided you with a trip through the State of Michigan, where as the tourists Association asserts the air is like wine.

In short you have seen "America first" and now it remains only that you "See Toronto but not to die" as in the case of Venice but "See Toronto and live."

Plan your vacation so that we may renew old acquaintances and make new ones in Toronto, the Queen City of Canada in August.

A few historical glimpses about, and a brief mention of the sights of Toronto may be of interest to all who contemplate being at the Convention.

Arrangements have been made to show the visitors the high spots of interest in Toronto and surroundings during the days of the convention, and if occasion requires on days following it.

Nature endowed the site where present Toronto stands with her richest gifts. The shrewd judgment of native Indian tribes first appraised the spot as a convenient meeting place, where all important trails and water routes merged, and they named it in their language "Toronto" meaning "the place of meeting."

Learning from explorers and missionaries of the favored port on the north shore of Lake Ontario, the French Governor of Canada in 1749 sent a band of adventurers to establish here a trading post and fort. So, for some years during the early days of Canadian civilization, Fort Rouille flew the white flag of the Bourbons.

The Heart of Toronto.

The first significant recognition of Toronto was in 1793, when Colonel John Graves Simco, the first British Governor of Upper Canada came on an expedition along the shore of Lake Ontario seeking a suitable location for a provincial capital. Governor Simcoe chose a spot near where the Don River and Danforth Avenue now meet. Personally he explored the surrounding territory and laid out the roads that today form the main thoroughfares of Toronto and which retained to this day the names that the Governor gave them.

To honor the name of Frederick, Duke of York, (son of King George III,) who had just won a victory over the French in Flanders, Governor Simcoe gave to the settlement a new name "York."

With the founding of this new settlement, habitation and trade followed and soon along the waterfront

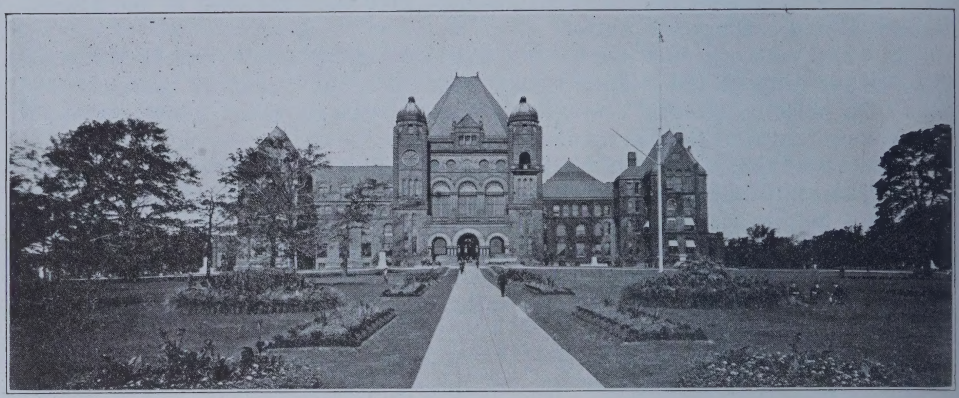
there developed homes and places of business that were the seed of the present residential and commercial centre.

In 1834, with a population of 9,000 the thriving community was incorporated as a city and resumed the original Indian name "Toronto," which so well described it as "the place of meeting" in a more modern sense, even as it did the social and trading centre of the red men.

Visitors of today find it diffcult to realize what a small place Toronto was in 1834. The contrast between the population of 9,000 in 1834 and of over 800,000 today will help to visualize Toronto's rapid growth and expansion.

Facing Queen Street at Bay Street is the City Hall. Height of tower 300 feet. In the tower is an elevator which is in operation from June 15th to Sept. 15. A visit to the tower affords a splendid panoramic view of the City and harbor.

City Hall Toronto.



Parliament Buildings.

PARKS. One of the most spacious parks among the sixty-six parks of the city is Riverdale Park in which the Zoo is located. Laid out in a vast natural amphitheatre stretching up both banks of the River Don and across extensive flats upon which have been provided baseball diamonds, tennis courts, bowling greens and many other features for play, sport and recreation.

For those that enjoy a stroll amidst scenes of rustic beauty High Park is a favorite haunt. It comprises 355 acres of hills, valleys and plains, wooded with a great variety of trees, a veritable treasure ground of natural beauty gems. Here and there along its winding drives may be seen duck ponds, streams, zoological gardens, flower gardens, play grounds, etc.

Next to High Park the Humbar Valley is an attraction for the seeker of restful beautiful landscape.

Kew Beach is another of Toronto's beautiful recreation spots.

Center Island Park. The largest publicly owned recreation park in the world, has no equal as a picnic and recreation park with its shady nooks, fanned by the cool breezes coming from Lake Ontario, and its inviting cushions of green grass. It can be reached by ferries operating at half hourly intervals across the smooth waters of Toronto's Bay.

Another park, right in the midst of the City, at the head of University Avenue in which the Parliament Buildings, the home of the Provincial Government of Ontario is located is entirely different in its nature from the parks so far touched upon.

Kept in a dignified state it contains monuments of Canada's great statesmen, governors, amidst flower plots which the flower lover will surely delight in.

Toronto's Waterfront. Toronto possesses a most elaborate waterfront of ten miles from East to West, and has the only harbor on Lake Ontario with accommodation for vessels of 12,000 and 16,000 tons now plying on the Upper Lakes.

The improvements of the Harbor comprise not alone the project to create commercial and industrial districts but also have been carried out with a view to providing waterfront parks, wide boulevards, and places of recreation.

On the westerly extremity of the waterfront is situated, Sunnyside Beach, Toronto's Lake Shore Playground and here are to be found thrills, games, rides, dancing and refreshments, boating, canoeing and bathing.

The Largest Heated Swimming Pool in The World at "Sunnyside Beach."

Sunnyside Beach has attractions for everyone. No matter what members of your family you take along to the convention they all can be served at "Sunnyside." The old ones can, if they wish so, retreat into a pavilion or into a comfortable beach chair and watch the younger crowds surge by or partake of enjoyments that appeal to the more vivacious.

Had we more space at our command we could continue and fill the whole issue of this number with additional things worth seeing in Toronto. Briefly we mention Rosedale, Toronto's part of the most beautiful homes, the University grounds, Trinity College, the Government House, St. James' and St. Michael's Cathedrals, Allan Gardens, the Royal Ontario Museum.

"Government House"—Toronto.

Dufferin Gate at The Exhibition

You all will see what is worth seeing, what will give you pleasure, what will surprise you if you have never before been in Toronto, as the arrangements contemplated include a sight-seeing tour in some of most luxurious motor coaches or busses that are operated by the civic owned Toronto Transportation Commission.

In brief we only have alluded to what Toronto is offering you, not to mention the openhearted and full-handed hospitality you can expect.

Before concluding we cannot abstain from referring to a supplementary outstanding attraction which is offered participants in the A. P. S. Convention if they are able to prolong their stay in Toronto for a day or two after the convention is over.

This attraction is the **Canadian National Exhibition.** It opens following the conclusion of the A. P. S. Convention, and the fact that last year during its two weeks duration over 1,800,000 persons coming from all parts of the United States, Canada, and many foreign countries passed through its gates should be sufficient to regard it as an attraction which alone in itself should be sufficient to induce you to visit Toronto.

If you are a lover of golf it may interest you to know that Toronto has over twenty golf courses within easy reach of the city. Two of these are publicly owned.

There is no need to impress upon you what importance our annual conventions play in the development of philately. You are aware of it, and you are interested in this development.

Thus your interest combined with the imposing sights, the recreation, the pleasures that you will experience by a visit to Toronto and the Canadian National Exhibition, makes us all feel sure that you will say: LET'S GO!! You will enjoy every minute of your stay in Toronto.

Fountain in Exhibition Grounds.

CONVENTION PROGRAM.

Wednesday, Aug. 22nd.

8:00 P. M. Registration and Open House at Convention Headquarters—"The King Edward Hotel."

Thursday, Aug. 23rd.

10:00 A. M. Opening of Convention.
1:30 P. M. Sight Seeing Trip.
8:00 P. M. Auction Sale.

Friday, Aug. 24th.

10:00 A. M. Business Session.
2:00 P. M. Boat Trip.
7:00 P. M. Banquet.

Saturday, Aug. 25th.

10:00 A. M. Business Session.
Afternoon and Evening, Canadian National Exhibition.

P. S.—Program still indefinite, consequently subject to change.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

RATES—Single $4.00 per day and up.
Double $7.00 per day and up.

Make your Reservations Direct NOW!

Toronto has many excellent hotels—a hotel for every purse—and as a convention city proves its worth every year to the many large conventions, with their attendance from all parts of the world. Every one attending is loud in their praise and of this Toronto is justly proud.

Toronto so easy of access.

By boat from Niagara Falls one has the choice of the steamers of the Canada Steamship Lines as well as those of the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto line.

Leaving via the Canada Steamship Lines from Niagara Falls, one has the choice of taking the Great Gorge Route (one of the most wonderful sights of the world) to Lewiston, N. Y., or via International Railway on the Canadian side to Queenston, Ontario, thence by boat down the scenic Niagara River, crossing Lake Ontario, and enjoying every minute of its cooling breezes, arriving in Toronto about two and one-half hours later.

Leaving via the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto line:—After the Gorge Route (optional) trip, their high speed electric cars leave Niagara Falls, for a fast run through the gorgeous fruit belt to Port Dalhousie, thence by steamer, a most pleasing sail, over Lake Ontario, arriving at Toronto two hours later.

The Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway provide adequate service by rail from Buffalo and Niagara Falls at frequent intervals each day, about a three-hour run. The porters of the different hotels meet all boats and trains, and a huge fleet of taxis are at your disposal on arrival.

The four main ports of entry into Ontario from the United States are Niagara Falls, N. Y., Port Huron, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Motorists require no Canadian license to enter Canada for a thirty-day tour. Just show your State license card to the Customs officer at the port of entry, make out your entrance card and proceed to Toronto. The passing of the Customs by bona fide citizens takes only a few minutes, and you will find the Canadian Officials very courteous and ready to help you.

By motor—the beautiful "Toronto-Niagara Falls Boulevard," connecting Niagara Falls with Toronto is eighty-five miles in length, is a picture all the way and the road is perfect. The highways between Detroit and Toronto, two hundred and forty miles, as well as Port Huron and Toronto, one hundred and sixty-five miles, both via Hamilton, are in the pink of condition. As a matter of fact, Ontario now boasts of having as fine a highway system as there is in the world. Toronto is the Capital city of Ontario, and is the hub with all good roads leading to different parts of Ontario, such as the Muskoka Lakes summer resorts, Georgian Bay, Lake of Bays, the Kawartha Lakes, the Thousand Islands, the northern gold-fields and the northern hunting and fishing grounds. Many thousands of tourists arrive at Toronto each year by motor, rail and boat, and stay for a few days on their way to these delightful summering places.

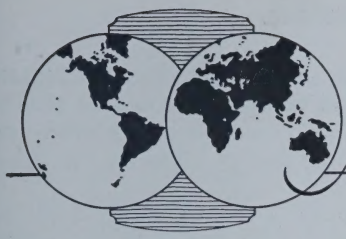
Toronto is, then, the "TURN LEFT" for the North for those coming from the west and "TURN RIGHT" for those coming from the east. Coming from either Niagara Falls or Detroit the tourist must come through the "GARDEN OF CANADA." This is the most beautiful section that has ever been found, and the scenic beauty remains unchanged as one reaches the northern shore of Lake Ontario and starts their eastward journey to Toronto. This highway, passing as it does, close to the lake at all times and at times upon the very shore, presents a most beautiful panoramic view as one moves rapidly along the smooth swift roads to Toronto.

Hark! Hark!!

Hear that philatelic humming?
—Stamp collectors' hearts start drumming!—
Yes! That BIG EVENT is coming
That the A. P. S. holds dear.
So just pack your bag up **pronto,**
Buy a ticket for Toronto,
For we know you surely want to
Meet "the gang" again this year.

What's your hobby's greatest pleasure?
What's your mem'ry's greatest treasure?
What alone can fill the measure
For this Nineteen Twenty-eight?
Stop and think!—Then pack up **pronto,**
For you'rs headin' for Toronto,
Where each A. P. S. will want to
Meet you, greet you!—Here's the date

AUGUST 23rd—25th



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Here, There and Everywhere.

By BILL BLOSS

San Francisco—the splendid hospitality shown by everyone—the beautiful collections—wild traffic in the streets—the funny cable cars climbing the steep hills—the bells that sound like those on a patrol wagon—the hammering on the tables at Coffee Dans—President Wilhelm's magnificent book of U. S. proofs—the enthusiastic traders at the S. F. Stamp Society—the ferry boats that cross the bay—Chinatown and its hidden mysteries which are probably not mysteries at all —the gathering of ardent collectors at Oakland—the night life on Market Street —the high value British Colonies in J. H. S.' collection—Noah's Ark at San Mateo —and all the other thoughts that come from our visit among the friendly brethren of the Bay cities.

* * * * *

Yes, folks, we had one big trip to San Francisco. Busy every minute of the time calling on old friends among the collectors and dealers, and we are here to say that the San Francisco and Oakland collectors know how to entertain, and have plenty of fine stamps to show.

* * * * *

Louis C. Muller, Sales Manager of the S. F. Stamp Society showed us one of the handsomest collections of its kind we have ever been privileged to inspect. The collection, of not unusual value in itself, but unique in design was created by Mr. Muller for the purpose of exhibition to non-collectors. Mr. Muller has selected certain countries which permit of reasonably completeness for a limited sum, and in designing his book, omits the costly rarities and the watermarks, perforation varieties and types.

Mr. Muller uses quadrille pages, drawing in the frames in India ink, and lettering the titles using a square alphabet easily adapted to the quadrille squares. He then embellishes the pages with scrolls and fancy ornaments, but uses care not to make his decorations too ornate. Anyway, it is a beautiful book, and should go far toward starting new collectors among the unitiated who are privileged to see it.

* * * * *

In the May issue, we mentioned the difficulty of distinguishing the typographed and lithographed surcharges on the stamps of Bulgaria 1884-1885. Mr. Rocco L. Ferraro kindly volunteers the following information:

"3 stotinki typographed:—1 Stamp is usually a slight shade darker. 2.

The figure "3" surcharge is outlined and the outline on the typograph is decidedly finer or thinner than on the lithographed. The head of the figure, which may be said to also be part of the outline, is also thinner. 3. Turn the stamp over. On the typographed stamp the surcharge is only slightly visible while on the lithographed it is heavier.

"5 stotinki:—The 5st. surcharge on the typograph is usually a very deep red or cherry color. The color reminds one of red with a drop of purple in it. The lithographed color of the "5" is a carmine shade, a very delicate and fragile red. Although the next statement may be a cause for argument, I claim that one cannot tell what a surcharge is by turning the stamp over and looking at the back of it. The color of the "15" surcharge corresponds to the "5" surcharge."

Mr. Ferraro also kindly offers to classify any of these surcharges for members without charge, providing postage is paid.

I, myself, am not quite clear on Mr. Ferraro's statement about turning the stamp over, as his remark about the "5" would tend to contradict his own statement about the "3". However, it is my belief that he refers to the fact that typographed surcharges and impressions are sometimes claimed to be visible from the reverse side of the stamp, as in the case of the Bavaria 1920 stamps. I am not sufficiently familiar with the Bulgarians to know whether the typographed surcharges cut through, or show an impression in the paper or not. The Bavarian typographed impressions do not show this impression, which is caused by the sharp lines on the plate and cannot, of course, occur on the lithographed impressions. However, a fainter typographed impression might not show the impression on the reverse, so I would be inclined to agree with Mr. Ferraro that this is no sound way to detect the two varieties.

Anyway, we appreciate Mr. Ferraro's kindly spirit in offering this information and the aid in classifying these troublesome birds for our members. This is just another thing that makes membership in our great society worth-while.

* * * * *

President Wilhelm told us how smoothly the affairs of the society are now running, a condition which we feel is largely due to his own indefatigable energy and hard work in the interest of the society. Mr. Wilhelm is a driver and a producer. He is a builder, not only by trade, but by nature. He adopts no half way measures, and the A. P. S. is indeed fortunate in having a man of his energy at its helm. He gave us an insight to the hundreds and hundreds of letters he has been forced to write in the past two years in the interest of the office he holds.

One way we can show our appreciation of the fact that our great national society is thriving and running smoothly is by our own efforts in recruiting members for the society, and in promoting its welfare. Mr. Wilhelm appreciates a good application from every member more than a rosy letter of commendation.

Did YOU ever stop to think what a society the A. P. S. would be if each one of the 4,000 members would get ONLY ONE new member.

For, in getting a member, you may be getting ten more. The man you bring in may have nine friends whom he will bring in. The larger our society, the greater its power to serve you and everyone interested in our hobby.

* * * * *

That use of the word 'hobby' by the way, will get a rise from our good friend H. B. R. Briggs, editor of The Los Angeles Record. Mr. Briggs says that anything that requires the thousands of dollars invested ceases to be a hobby. True, philately does not necessarily require an investment of that size, but the man who can

afford to invest such a sum will often do it. Is it a hobby? Is it an investment? What IS Philately, to your way of thinking?

* * * * *

One of the blessings of Philately is the very fact that it will fit itself to all purses. The lad with a few pennies to spend can buy a lot of cheap stamps and shape them into a collection and sometimes find more profit in learning and pleasure than the millionaire who spends a fortune in stamps, but who is too busy to study them. A collection of recent Germans or Austrians properly laid out can be more beautiful than a collection or rarities poorly housed, and we have seen both.

* * * * *

Did you ever see the French catalog of Yvert and Tellier—Champion? If you are a general collector, get a copy of this valuable book. No, the publishers are not paying us a centime for plugging for their catalog, but we like it because it lists things not found in the other catalogs, such as seals, telegraph stamps, and many of the interesting "by-products" of a good general collection.

* * * * *

Bill Beri, the Los Angeles globe trotter, sprung a hot one on his friend Billy Hornbeck, and those of us interested in recent Mexicans. Bill is at present fraternizing with the frijoles and senoritas in Sonora, and mailed Billy Hornbeck a letter bearing four mysterious purple Mexicanos inscribed "servicio Postal de Ahorros". The good Sonoran postmaster refused to accept the stamps for postage, so Bill used a 4c postage stamp to frank the letter. Just what are these purple Mexicanos. Our guess is Postal Savings stamps, and it may be sour as the inscription would lead us to believe they are something else. Quien sabe?

* * * * *

One thing we like about that Y and T catalog is the fact that it lists the colonies of the Straits Settlements and the native Indian states as separate countries, instead of way stations of the parent countries. Our guess is that if the Scottcat would do likewise, it would stir up a great deal more interest in a neglected and interesting field.

* * * * *

There is talk in the wind regarding a commemorative set of stamps to be issued for Hawaii. Certainly such a set would be welcomed by collectors if it did justice to the charming isles. Great opportunity is presented for a beautiful set. Our bet is that it would stir up much activity in Hawaiians.

* * * * *

Dr. W. I. Mitchell, formerly of Colorado, and now a resident of Berkeley told us that he recently acquired the last stamp needed to complete his collection of Latin America! Considering the fact that the good doctor has nearly all other countries complete, as well, we say he has a collection. But the complete Latin Americans intrigued us, as we note that most of the big collections we have seen, while very complete in British and French and Portuguese Colonies, are woefully short of the scarce Latins. The reason is easy—the colonials can be obtained quite readily from Europe, while the Latins take a world hunting. Some of the Salvador surcharges and the Colombian republics cataloging under five dollars turn up less often than the colonial rarities listing in the hundreds. Most big dealers will gladly contract to furnish the pound Cyprus #88, but how many will procure Venezuela 167 to 179 within a reasonable time? We wonder.

Or we might mention Salvador 293a to 311, Colombia 197 to 208 and 225 to 239. But why bring that up?

Hello, Toronto.

We'll soon be coming up, Toronto
We'll be there;
We'd like to make it pronto
Via air,
But we do not have the kale,
So we'll click-clack up by rail;
If we're not confined in jail
We'll be right there.

A. P. S. men know no border,
Tongue or creed;
A. P. S. men know no color,
Clique or breed.
All collectors are our brothers,
We respect the flags of others,
We collect the stamps of others,
And with greed.

But to us there's none just like
You B.N.A.'s;
Seems to us you're more than friends
In many ways.
And we'll soon be with you there
Where there's welcome in the air,
Where Toronto holds its share
Of golden days.

R. E. FARR.

The 12c 1857 United States Stamp Bisected and Used for 6c.

By CARROLL CHASE.

The 12c 1857 bisected and used for 6c has been listed in Scott's Standard Catalogue since 1915, though seemingly little is known regarding this variety. This listing was made from a cover from the Carroll-Hoy correspondence which appeared on the market about 1911. The cover mentioned, as well as the quarter of a 12c 1851 used for 3c, were written up by me in the Philatelic Gazette for October 1913. While these two pieces are undoubtedly authentic, the quarter of a 12c 1851 was pen-cancelled, while the diagonal half of a 12c 1857 was tied to the cover by a town postmark which did not cover the cut. A manuscript "6" however appeared where the missing half of the bisect would normally have appeared. See Fig. 1.

A second copy of the perforated bisected stamp has recently come to light. This is the upper left diagonal half used with a 3c 1857 Type II to pay the triple 3c rate on a legal sized envelope from Russellville, Kentucky to Elkton, Kentucky. Each stamp is cancelled in black with a rather odd rosette which ties both stamps to the cover and also ties the stamps to each other. Fortunately the cancellation on the bisected 12c stamp falls so as cleanly to cover the cut. See Fig. 2. If other

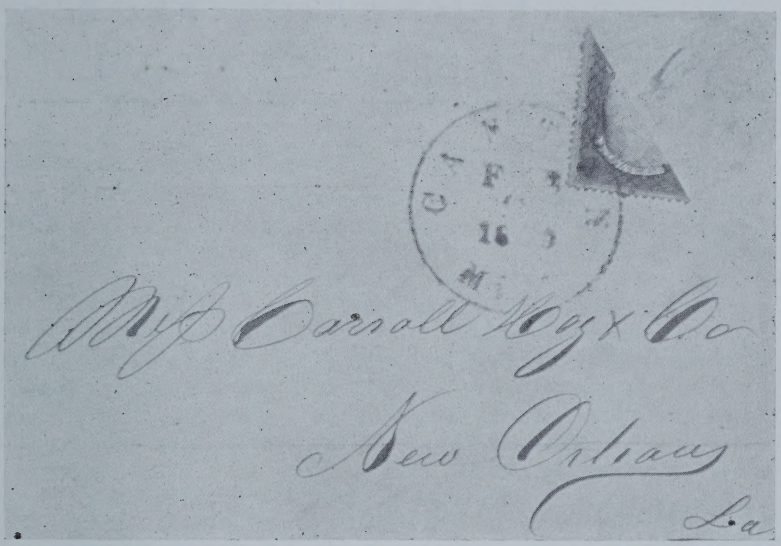
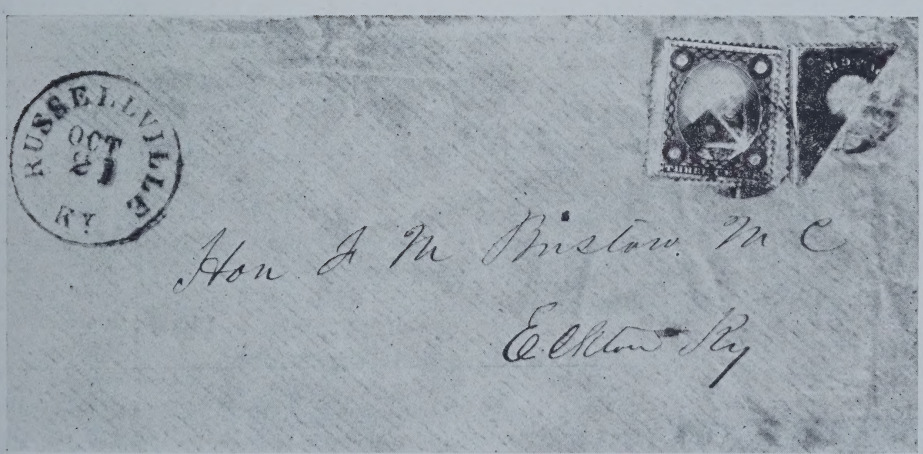


Figure 1



copies exist they are unknown to me. Inasmuch as the present catalogue price is necessarily for the copy cancelled so as not to cover the cut, it seems to me that the cover illustrated in Fig. 2 is of decidedly more value.

The present day interest in the scarcest of the early United States stamps and the movement on foot to make a permanent listing of the outstanding rarities has led me to write these notes.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

XXIII.—The Provisional Stamps of 1913.

According to a contemporary the three stamps issued in 1912 "were used to tide over a period of shortage in the regular issue; and after a life of fifteen days, the remainders were burnt upon the receipt of a new supply of the regular stamps from Waterlow and Sons." If this were really the case it is a pity that such unseemly haste was used in destroying the remainders of the 1c on 20c, or that more of the regular 1c were not ordered, for in 1913 this value again ran short and there was ,at the same time, also a paucity of 6c and 12½c stamps. Consequently the ever useful printing press was called into action and a fresh batch of provisionals was the result. Again stamps of the 1902 series were victims of the printers' orgy the 50c being surcharged 1c, the 1 peso being surcharged 6c, and the 2 pesos being reduced in value to 12½c.

All three surcharges are slightly different. In each case the date "1913" is shown at the upper left corner, while across the bottom we find "UN CENTAVO", "Seis Centavos", and "12½ CENTAVOS" respectively, a little ingenuity on the part of the printer thus resulting in that pleasing variety which is said to be the spice of life. The color of the ink used for overprinting is different for each denomination, thus affording a little more variety. It only remains to add that two out of the three values are known with inverted surcharges.

Check List.

1913. Stamps of 1902 overprinted with new values. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

1c in blue on 50c red brown and blue
(a) Inverted surcharge
6c in green on 1p brown and black
12½c in black on 2p vermilion and black
(a) Inverted surcharge

XXIV. The Surcharged Stamps of 1916.

An executive decree dated April 15th, 1916 authorized the Postmaster General to make a number of new surcharges owing to an alleged dearth of 6c., 12½c, and 25c stamps. These provisionals inaugurated a startling and dangerous innovation by reversing the usual order of things. Prior to this the stamps surcharged always had a higher facial value than the amount overprinted on them but for this series a quantity of the 1 centavo stamps (fancy Guatemala having a surplus of 1c stamps

anyway) were raised in value to 6c and 12½c while the 2c was increased to 25c. The only reason adduced for these provisionals is that a radical change in postal rates had to be made owing to the tremendous decline in the exchange value of the peso. Values had fallen to such an extent that apparently the 1c stamp had become quite useless and the 2c value nearly so.

The provisionals were evidently placed on sale in May, 1916, but how many of each were printed is not quite clear. In one of our contemporaries a correspondent says there were a million of each of the 6c and 12c, while another writer states that the quantities were 500,000 each of the 6c and 12½c and 1,000,000 of the 25c.

The surcharges are all in black and much alike. At the bottom, for all three, the word "CENTAVOS" appears and above this is either "SEIS", "12½" or "VEINTICINCO".

A footnote in the Scott catalogue referring to this issue says:—"Numerous errors of value and color, inverted and double surcharges and similar varieties are on the market. None of them were regularly issued, but all were surreptitiously made and vended." This is probably correct as regards 90% of the known errors, especially those printed in red instead of black, but some that are quite bona-fide are known to exist. In the check list below I list all the varieties I have seen regardless of their status.

Check List.

May 1916. Stamps of 1902 surcharged with new values. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

A.—Surcharged in Black.

6c on 1c green and claret.
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge

12½c on 1c green and claret
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge
- (c) Double surcharge, one inverted
- (d) With "13½" instead of "12½"

25c on 2c lake and black
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge

B.—Surcharged in Red.

6c on 1c green and claret
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge

12½c on 1c green and claret
- (a) Inverted surcharge
- (b) Double surcharge
- (c) Double surcharge, one inverted
- (d) With "13½" instead of "12½"

(To be continued)

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS —— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

The Midwestern Philatelic Exhibition.

Out of a plan born in the mind of W. W. MacLaren for a large local exhibition for the members of The Garfield Perry Stamp Club at Cleveland Ohio there gradually developed the idea of a stamp show for the midwestern section of the United States and when on May 21st this show actually opened its doors it had culminated into a national affair and on par with most of the exhibitions that have been termed "international". For a week the two floors in the beautiful Tower Bldg. in which the show was held were thronged with collectors from all parts of the country and, just as has happened with every stamp show, the local public came in great numbers to see what it was all about and left with the impression that there was something in the hobby of stamp collecting after all. They were certain to be favorably impressed as this show, differing from most, had not alone a great wealth of the stamp rarities on display that delight the eye of the advanced collector but also a great many well arranged displays of modern stamp issues such as air mails and current United States that the public are somewhat familiar with. As the show was held on the 26th and 27th floors of the Tower building with light on all sides every nook and corner was bright and cheery and the excellent

electric facilities afforded an equally brilliant lighting in the evenings. In this lovely setting there was gathered a wealth of stamps far exceeding anything ever shown west of New York and though a full report of the awards has been already given in the philatelic press we cannot refrain from mentioning some of the items we saw in browsing about the display frames.

The outstanding exhibit as a group was made by Alfred Liechtenstein of New York City and those that love to look upon the gems of the 19th century were afforded a bewildering eye full in the famous British North American collection shown by the winner of the Grand Trophy at the last New York show. Adjectives fail me in attempting to describe the Canadian stamps shown but one will gather something of its range by the record of the twelve pence displayed. Of these there were on wove paper, two unused, one used and one used on a cover addressed from Toronto to Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, the engravers of this rare and beautiful stamp. On laid paper there were seven used singles, one pair and two singles on cover with three unused pairs and seven unused singles. A total of twenty-eight copies of the rarest stamp of this country. We also noted a used block of four of the 7½d. which we believe is the only block known of this stamp in used condition. But this superb display of Canada with a bewildering number of pence issues and stamps on cover, a stamp show in itself, was augmented by an equally important showing of the stamps of New Foundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Among these we saw a few that particularly took our breath away, a cover with two quarter shilling bisects from New Brunswick used as a 6d. rate and another cover mailed to Hungary bearing a strip of three of the shilling and a six penny, certainly a unique item. Among other bisects there was a lot of four covers each with the bisected shilling scarlet vermilion. Incidentally there was shown of this brilliantly colored set, four pairs of the 2d., a pair of the 6d and a pair and single on cover and a pair of the shilling used on cover. And so also were the curious bisects of the first issue of Nova Scotia shown, in quantity and in superb condition. All told Mr. Lichtenstein had seven exhibits and besides those mentioned his famous lot of Swiss cantonal stamps that have taken gold medals at exhibitions in all parts of the world and a very nice showing of Pony Express covers arranged to show the history of this drama in postal progress.

Next to the extensive display of Mr. Lichtenstein we would place in interest the first time showing of the collection of Sidney and John Hessel of New York City, a father and son exhibit. This included a collection of U. S. Postmasters and Carriers and a collection of Confederate States including the Provisionals. The character of this showing is evidenced by a Beaumont Texas on cover, one of the three known, a Baton Rouge 2c green on cover, the Greenwood, Va. provisional on cover, a very fine Livingston, a Gonzales, Texas and a Nashville, Tenn—all on fine covers. The U. S. Postmasters included a Millbury, a Brattelboro and a large number of New York, St. Louis and two Baltimore Buchanans. A notable display and promising to challenge some of the old timers at the next competitive exhibition.

Space hardly permits of a complete resume of the show, it would take volumes to do so and in a sense we are required to omit some of the very best items from mention as they call for an extended description because they represented studies in single stamps and groups of stamps. Such a collection was that shown by Dr. A. E. Whitehead whose studies in the British line engraved issues have appeared from time to time in The American Philatelist. A similar showing was the very fine group of the first and second issues of Netherlands shown by Dr. C. W. Hennan of Chicago and whose research in these stamps will appear in this journal sometime next year. In addition to collections of this type there were exhibited

numerous lots of fine United States from the earliest right down to the present time. A notable lot among these was the exhibit of A. W. Filstrup whose U. S., divided into three groups contained a remarkably fine and well balanced showing of the most popular stamps of them all.

All in all the show was an amazing success and though every member of the Garfield Perry Club did yeoman labor in bringing it about everyone admits that the greatest credit is due to W. W. MacLaren, President of the Club, for the energy and thought he put into the enterprise. This show demonstrated again the great publicity value of a stamp exhibition and proved that it is entirely feasible for any of the larger groups of collectors to stage one. The Cleveland collectors and members of the clubs in surrounding cities have paved the way for stamp exhibitions throughout the country and if their enterprise and courage in attempting such a big venture instills an equal spirit in collectors in other sections they will be amply repaid for the big job they undertook as pioneers in the idea of a sectional stamp show.

ARE YOU READY? The Convention of the A. P. S. is now but a little over a month away and our Canadian friends are looking forward to and preparing for a record crowd. The feature article of this issue, the formal invitation of the host city, was prepared by Mr. Frank Aretz of Toronto and in it he voices the cheery welcome of the Queen City of Canada that awaits the members of the American Philatelic Society. Lets Go!

SPECIAL RAILROAD RATES will be in force for visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition which immediately follows the A. P. S. Convention and we understand that these will be in force at an early enough date so that A. P. S. members can take advantage of the reduction. We are also told by Henry Lacks of St. Louis that the Nickel Plate R. R. will have a fifteen day round trip rate from St. Louis to Niagara Falls for twenty Dollars beginning August 18th. which provides a very low rate for members living in and around St. Louis or on the line of that road.

LAST CALL for Convention reports! President Wilhelm wants to hear from the Chairman of every one of the Committees and also from the secretaries of Branch Societies. These reports should reach Secretary Davis before August fifth.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL convention in its history was held by the Texas Philatelic Association at El Paso during the last week in April. Close to 100 members enjoyed the wonderful program offered by the El Paso Stamp Club which included a stamp exhibition, an auction sale and concluded with a banquet held at Juarez, Mexico that will go down in Texas history as a staggering success. The next Convention of the T. P. A. will be held at Forth Worth.

A STAMP EXHIBITION AND TRADE FAIR will be held at London, England, November 16th to 24th, 1928, which promises to be something out of the ordinary. The exhibition will be competitive and confined to the stamps of Great Britain and Ireland which will be shown as a historical pageant of postal communication from the birth of the postage stamp to the present day. The Right Hon. Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Bart., Postmaster General, has consented to act as patron and Fred J. Melville will be in active charge of the organization of the show. As entries must be made before September first it will be necessary for interested collectors to communicate with the Secretary promptly. Address Mr. A. Whittard, 89 Farringdon St., London, England.

OF ALL THE GOOD THINGS that can be said of stamp collecting none exceeds the happiness it brings to those poor unfortunates in health that are confined indoors and denied the usual diversions of Life. Nothing better can be said of the stamp collector than that he has been generous in his stampic gifts to those that cannot afford to buy them. The worthy work of helping the "Shut In" has been nobly undertaken by W. B. Schlosser, A. P. S. 9812 and with the help of "Gossip" he has systematized the division of stamp gifts in an efficient manner to bring the greatest good to the greatest number. A. P. S. members have not been backward in their donations but it is felt that perhaps there are a number not familiar with the campaign conducted thru "Gossip" and the A. P. will therefore from time to time conduct a "Shut In" corner under the guidance of Mr. Schlosser that will give direct news of our less fortunate fellows and acknowledge gifts made through this department. Every member knows how much thrill and pleasure lies in adding a new stamp to the collection no matter how slight the value. Every duplicate you have can and will give that same thrill to some poor bed ridden or crippled collector. Be of big heart and show Mr. Schlosser what the A. P. S. can do to forward his unselfish efforts to bring sunshine to dark places. Catalogs, Albums, Philatelic Literature and stamps are needed—send what you can now to The A. P. S. Shut In Fund; W. B. Schlosser, Mgr. R. R. 2 Paxton, Ill.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, according to a letter received from Charles J. Chambers, A. P. S. 9385, has come to the conclusion that Portugal has issued too many commemorative stamps and that there "ain't going to be no more" in the future. With the same letter however Mr. Chambers sends us a 15c red and black Charity stamp featuring an Olympic Games hurdler which was compulsory on all mail sent out May 22nd-24th and with it a 30c postage due that was placed on all letters that did not bear the aforesaid charity stamp. The funds realized from the sale of these stamps is to be used to defray the expenses of the athletic team to represent Portugal at the Olympic Games. And of course at the end of November the Independence set will appear with new designs.

NO MORE DISTINGUISHED ADVOCATE of Philately lives than Hon. Ernest R. Ackerman, Member of Congress from New Jersey, who not alone expends huge sums on his personal stamp collection but devotes a great deal of his valuable time to giving philatelic talks and looking out for the interests of the hobby in Congress. During May, at the Washington Central he addressed an audience of 2500 persons on the subject of stamp collecting and on May 14th in connection with the discussion on Air Mail contracts he gave a first class lecture to his fellow Congressmen on the National value of stamp collecting. In illustrating the interest taken by American collectors in the stamps of their own country he told of the struggle he made to get a philatelic agency established in Washington which has since 1921 sold over eight hundred thousand dollars worth of stamps to collectors and which is now one of the most popular service departments conducted by the Government. Mr. Ackerman stated to Congress that there were between 2½ and 3 million collectors in the world and that practically all of these were interested in the stamps of this country and that they looked forward to the issuance of the various commemoratives that have been proposed recently by other members of Congress. These bills propose stamps to commemorate the following events:—

150th Anniversary of the founding of the State of New York.
150th Anniversary of the George Rogers Clark expedition.
150th Anniversary of the first run by a steam locomotive in America. (Aug. 9th, 1829 at Honesdale, Wayne County, Pa.)

150th Anniversary the Discovery the Hawaiian Islands by Capt. James Cook.
The Battle of Monmouth in which Mollie Pitcher won undying fame.
And the Good Will series of 13 stamps proposed by Congressman Ackermann to commemorate the flights of Col. Lindbergh.

TWO SPECIAL DELIVERIES, a 25c and a 35c will be issued by Uncle Sam shortly and a new Air mail of a 5c denomination is in prospect by August 1st when the air mail rates will be cut in half. Roessler's Stamp News also states that there will be a new item in the form of a 1c C. O. D. postal card.

RECORD BREAKING has become a habit with J. Eustace Guest, A. P. S. Sales Department Manager, and in the constantly increasing total of sales made by his department there is unanswerable argument in favor of the valuable service his department renders members of the Society. During May the stamp sales totaled $8500.00 and the total for the year will be around $80,000, a new record for the A. P. S. and probably exceeding the total sales of all other U. S. Societies combined. Collectors who have never had a circuit should take advantage of Mr. Guest's offer to submit a sample lot of books with all postage paid. Out of the $370,000.00 worth of stamps on hand there is surely something of interest for every collector.

AT LEAST ONE MEMBER has submitted a stamp design for the new 1½d. stamps to be issued by Australia and which is to be selected thru a competition instituted by the Australian Government. Howard Newhard, A. P. S. 9542 prepared a tentative drawing for this stamp that evoked so much praise that the members of the Allentown Philatelic Society arranged to submit it to the Melbourne authorities. His friends have advised the Editor that they are sure he will be called upon to pay the added prize money offered in the May issue. Lets hope so!

THE "SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN" (Mass.) recently carried an article on the government investigatation of the sticking quality of the gum on U. S. stamps which concluded with the thought that Uncle Sam was trying to make a too cheap a product and this criticism was promptly answered in a long article in the "Worcester Telegram" (Mass.) which was prepared by the Worcester Stamp Club in defense of Uncle Sam's wares which were declared to be "the best stamps, the best printed and produced in the best manufacturing plant of its kind in the World". According to the Worcester collectors the gum is all right if the user will "Mix moisture with sense and use due care" or use good paper envelopes such as the people of Worcester, Mass. know how to make.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR (Boston, Mass.) seldom misses an issue without some reference to stamps and in the May 21st issue, sent us by James H. Cooke of Carmel California, we note a stamp story titled "A Colorful Harbor" that prettily suggests the beauty and educational value of a collection of stamps illustrating the various types of ships depicted on postage stamps. If the ancient galleys of Egypt, the fleet of Columbus, the sailing vessels of the clipper days, the Chinese junks, the ocean liners, gunboats and yachts shown on stamps were gathered together in one great harbor it would indeed be "colorful" and there's a tip for many collectors.

HERMAN W. BOERS, Publicity manager for several Detroit stamp clubs, never overlooks an opportunity to give stamp collecting newspaper publicity and

the Detroit dailies are right up to snuff in stamps due to his efforts. A recent story of his "The Postage Stamps of the United States", written in the "do you know" style, occupied close to four columns and was a remarkable publicity item for stamp collecting. If other collectors would follow the Boers example the number of collectors would double in number in a short time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in addition to regularly carrying short news items and stories on stamps is the first newspaper in the country having its own philatelic society. At the suggestion of Max Fruchter, A. P. S. 6122, a printed notice was posted in the Times Bldg. suggesting a stamp club and within a few days over a dozen employees signified their willingness to join and "The New York Times Philatelic Club" was the result.

THE FRESNO BEE of Fresno, California on May 20th devoted a full page of its rotagravure section to the remarkable museum of W. Parker Lyon, A. P. S. 4158 in which he has preserved his unique collection of relics of the "Pony Express" of the gold rush days. Mr. Lyon has promised to give A. P. readers the results of his research into the history of the Western "Express Mail" at an early date.

WHO IS THE MAN that appears to the left of George Washington on the new "Valley Forge" stamp? This query and the fact that the new stamp is the first "religious" stamp of the U. S. has evidently intrigued the mind of more than one newspaper man. It is generally said that the little man behind the tree is Ben Franklin but the "derby" hat he wears and the rotund features lend credence to the claim of Phil Ward that he is the first living man to be portrayed on a U. S. stamp. The story is that the engraver at the Mint one day laughingly promised to put Phil's picture on a stamp and that he made good his jest on the new Valley Forge! This version finds some corroboration in the fact that the stamp also carries Phil's motto, "In God We Trust". The less exciting truth is however that the little figure behind the tree represents Isaac Potts, a prosperous farmer of Valley Forge at whose home Washington made his headquarters. Potts, according to history, discovered Washington at prayer at the time the terrible winter and lack of food had caused the death of 3000 men.

DOWN IN SOUTH AMERICA the newspapers also carry philatelic items and we have just read with great interest in the "Buenos Aires Herald" a lengthy account of the annual general meeting of The Buenos Aires Philatelic Society of which Mr. A. H. Davis, A. P. S. 9056 is the Hon. Secretary. As we now have five A. P. S. members in the Argentine we hope we can induce Mr. Davis to establish a branch and develop the Pan American spirit in stamps.

FROM FAR AWAY IRAQ our Baghdad correspondent, Abdullah Hay, A. P. S. 9694, advises us that the government has abolished the former deceptive circular telegraph cancellation and substituted a broad bar which definitely distinguishes this type from the postal cancell. He also advises that the current 1½ annas and the 3 annas stamps have been exhausted and the new supplies in the same design and watermark have come to hand but on much thinner paper. Mr. Hay further writes that though there is a considerable demand for Iraq stamps from the outside world there are very few local collectors though their number is increasing and a market is developing for both local and foreign stamps.

HAVE YOU A COPY OF THE 9c value of the 1928 Newfoundland pictorial set? Frank F. Willis of St. John's writes us that this stamp has been withdrawn and is now unobtainable and that the P. O. Department does not intend to re-issue it. A new stamp, a 14c denomination, will be issued to cover the foreign registration fee. Mr. Willis says that most of the 9c stamps issued were postally used and that mint copies will be scarce as practically no dealers stocked them.

WE ARE DEEPLY INDEBTED to many A. P. S. members who have remembered us with "First Day" and "First Flight" covers and in lieu of direct acknowledgement we hope all will one of these days receive, when the opportunity presents itself, a fair exchange. In the meantime, our best thanks for helping us to keep up to date with the rapid developments taking place in the air mail and stamps and for the kindly expressions of appreciation of the service we are trying to render through the monthly journal.

STOLEN! George F. Fisher, Jr., 36 East Seventy Second St., New York City, reports the loss by theft of an approval book of Norway and Sweden valued at $165.00 and requests dealers and collectors to be on the lookout for these. The book bears the name of V. James of London England and stamps are priced in English money.

The Swimming Postman.

In different parts of the world mails are conveyed in all sorts of curious ways. Probably the only place where the postmen swim with the letters is the small island of Niuafu, of the Tonga group of the South Pacific. The island is completely surrounded by dangerous ocean currents, and it is impossible for a boat of any size to make a near approach.

Intercourse between the small white population of the island and the outside world is limited, but once a month there comes the mail steamer from New Zealand. S. Leonard Bastin, writing in the April number of St. Nicholas Magazine, describes the method employed.

The boat waits a good two miles from the island with letters for delivery; as well, too, it is ready to collect any missives that may be waiting for despatch. When the mail boat comes in sight, the native postmen start swimming toward it.

The leading man carries a short stick with a clef at the end; in this clef are the letters for the outgoing mail. When the swimmer reaches the side of the steamer, a seaman lowers a bucket, and into this the letters are dropped.

Soon after a large sealed biscuit tin is lowered into the water. This contains the incoming mail. Very cleverly the native swimmers steer the floating tin to the shore. Sometimes their job is not easy, for the wind and tide may be against them. Sooner or later, however, the tin is safely landed on the beach, and then the letters are delivered to their owners. This novel way of handling the necessary mails has been in operation for a number of years, and on no single occasion has a packet of letters been lost.

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS, NO. 7.

PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

The collecting of Air Mail Covers is becoming more popular every year. A few years ago one seldom met a Stamp Collector who went in for this at all seriously,—if he happened to come across any, well and good, but they were extras, just put in because one had them. But what a great change a few short years has made! Now this branch has developed into a study by itself; claiming quite often the undivided attention of serious students and enthusiastic followers.

We will endeavor in this short article to enumerate a few of the various reasons for the wide-spread popularity of, and deep interest in, this "the newest of the new." In the first place, the prices of a large number of covers are so low that everybody can have them; many of the U. S. Contract Flights can be had as low as 15c and 20c, while there are many foreign covers which can be obtained at almost as low prices. Everyone can engage in this fascinating branch at very little expense.

Yet, in the second place by contrast, those who wish to, can go after the high priced rarities which because of their scarcity are difficult to obtain. Not only so, but quite often due to the temporary nature of their use, their real scarcity is increased by the difficulty of obtaining advance information in sufficient time to secure covers, direct.

Thirdly, by collecting Air Mail Covers you can make a world-wide study and so have your interests widened. Of course specializing is good as an avenue of detailed study, but one misses a great deal of pleasure by limiting ones self to too narrow bounds. Then another reason is, that the cancellations indicate events of historical interest, of adventure and of daring. Take for instance, the Trans-Atlantic and Polar Flights of the past few years, and the pioneering journeys into the less known parts of Canada, Africa and Asia.

Another reason is perhaps the lowest, but yet what one of us is willing to neglect its appeal? I speak of the wonderful opportunities of investment. Those of us who have read the Philatelic publications during the past year or two have seen the truth of this statement evidenced by the quotations given in magazines and catalogues. If you buy carefully and from Dealers of standing, you will find that you are making a "very good thing" out of your Collection.

So whether your income be of the Ford or Rolls-Royce kind, you can have your fun, your study and your profit; and at the same time follow your personal preferences, develop your individual style, and add your own quota of study and support, to the sum total of available knowledge and popularity.

G.H.C.

CANADIAN PLANES USED TO DISPATCH MAIL AND PARCELS TO SHIPS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has adopted the airplane as a means of speeding up its express service, signing an agreement with the Canadian Airways and another company for the transport of express parcels between Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Rimouski for connection with ocean liners in the St. Lawrence. The planes used are Fairchild cabin monoplanes, according to an article in the "New York Times."

The increased speed in delivery was shown by the initial flight. Packages leaving the hands of the shippers shortly before noon in Toronto were given to the consignees less than three hours afterward in Montreal.

A Canadian Airways machine left Toronto at noon and arrived in Montreal at 2:35 in the afternoon. Another plane took off from Ottawa at 1:30 and landed at Cartierville airfield 55 minutes later. Another monoplane loaded with a share of the cargoes of the Toronto and Ottawa planes, and with the air mail from Montreal and other points, left for Rimouski to catch the "Regina," outward bound that afternoon. A second machine was required to assist in the last hop, as the mail for the ship was too much for one plane.

The following morning, Sunday, the Canadian Pacific vessel Empress of Scotland was met at Rimouski, mail was trans-shipped into aircraft and speeded by a three-hour journey to Montreal. From here it was distributed by air to Toronto and Ottawa and mail destined for points further West was transferred to regular services.

It may not be far distant when the Canadian Pacific express will be making use of transcontinental air lines to speed their service over greater distances.

LONDON TO PEKIN AIR SERVICE IN 1929.

Through day and night air service from London to Pekin will be inaugurated on a regular schedule in 1929 if tests made this year are successful, it was announced to-day. It is already possible through the co-operation of the Imperial British Airways and the German Lufthansa to fly from Croydon, near London, to Moscow in less than 29 hours.

AVIATION'S DEATH RECORD.

Aviation accidents during 1927 cost 164 lives and resulted in injuries to 149 other persons. A summary for the year, the first of its kind ever to be made, was given out by the aeronautic branch of the commerce department, which began last year the duty of investigating every serious air disaster. It was noted in the figures that only six of the two hundred serious accidents last year occurred in scheduled flights over air routes.

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38 FLIGHTS PLANNED FOR THIS SUMMER.

Not only has practically every nation of Europe been bitten by the trans-atlantic flying bug but circum-navigation of the globe by air, a non-stop crossing of the Pacific and Byrd's flight to the South Pole are aerial exploits scheduled for 1928. In all, there are some 38 leading flights planned.

Three Spanish airmen are preparing a world flight, via Canada. Hall, United States aviator, is arranging another. Seasoned trans-ocean fliers like Lindbergh and Chamberlin will also be back in the game, it is said. McIntosh, the

Englishman, who attempted the Atlantic feat last year, expects to fly over and back.

The planes range from modest two-seaters, like that of J. S. Charlton of England and his wife Lady June Charlton, to the 135-passenger ship, planned by Rumplee of Germany, Young, English pilot, is already advertising for 20 passengers for a giant plane now being built for a crossing in July.

COBHAM SHOWS AIRCRAFT AT THEIR BEST.

Sir Alan Cobham, most widely known of British airplane pilots, has just added another long and successful flight to his list of such achievements. With Lady Cobham, he has completed an air journey of some 22,000 miles, from Great Britain to South Africa and return, which occupied some five months. He has visited many places, has traversed the length of Africa from Cairo to Cape Town, has paused at a number of seaports on the west coast of the continent and has brought his all-metal seaplane back to England without having suffered any mishap, says a writer in the "Toronto Mail."

His flight, it is said, was not spectacular, it was, indeed, not a "stunt". It was not an adventure of the same kind as the transatlantic flights that some courageous and skilful aviators have accomplished, and in attempting which others, no less courageous and skilful, have lost their lives. To that class of adventure none of the Cobham's notable exploits has belonged. Cobham was selected early in 1925 to pilot the airplane that conveyed Sir Sefton Brancker, British director of civil aviation, from Great Britain to India and return. Sir Sefton Brancker undertook that journey for the purpose of testing the feasibility of a proposed air route from Britain to India, and he and Cobham travelled during the season of the year when conditions would be likely to be least favorable for flying over that route.

British Government and Imperial Airways Limited subsequently established a commercial air service between Cairo and Karchi in northern India. Later in 1925 Cobham flew from England to Cairo, thence to Cape Town and back to England. He undertook that flight to familiarize the public with the capabilities of the airplane and to spy out possible air routes over Central Africa. In June, 1926, the British airman set out upon his flight from England to Australia and return, at the successful termination of which he was knighted by King George. He was three months in completing this tour of 26,000 miles, but he was delayed for a month on the way to Australia by the death of his mechanic. He undertook this flight, he said to show the possibility of Empire air routes, to discover the best method of running future air routes and to demonstrate the practicability of flying.

Cobham's flights have been notable for the character of the impression they have been calculated to make upon the minds of the public. Each of them has been made by stages with a single machine. Each could be repeated, no doubt, in much less time by the employment of a number of machines in relays.

The exploits of Sir Alan Cobham have tended to exhibit the durability of modern airplanes and their engines, to show the extent to which those machines can be safely used as means of transportation, and to suggest the possibilities of expansion of commercial air services within the British Empire.

GREENLAND AS A DEPOT.

Copenhagen, June 2. "The Politiken" says definite plans have been made

for fixing a supply station in Greenland for the use of Richard Hasse in a proposed flight from New York to London next autumn.

It is expected that the station will play and important part in the vent of development of a regular transatlantic air traffic.

EMPRESS SETS UP NEW RECORD.

All steamship records for the St. Lawrence floated into thin air when the Canadian Pacific liner, the Empress of France, completed the distance between Quebec and Rimouski at an average speed of 20.02 knots per hour and covered the one hundred and fifty miles between the two points in seven hours and forty-five minutes against the usual time of ten hours. The liner carried 22 bags of air mail.

WHY DISCRIMINATE?

When Fechet and Savison made flight to the Canal Zone we asked them if they would carry 100 letters for us. They replied that they had received so many requests that they could not comply **with any**, which was fair enough.

Now it comes out that there were 650 letters carried and Lieut. Muir S. Fairchild is asking Collectors $7.50 each. What we want to know is how such things can happen.

$4,500.00. That is pretty good pickings. No wonder ours couldn't be carried!

(Roesslers' Stamp News.)

AIRPORT FOR NEW MEXICO CITY.

A decree has been issued declaring the land of Arturo Braniff, lying North of the military aerodrome of Balbuena, to be public property. The land will be used for the construction of a modern airport for the use of the air mail and for civilian flying activities.

The port is within ten minutes drive in automobile from the central part of the capital, on an excellent highway, and regular bus service is already being given.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

The plane which at this writing is flying to Hawaii is manned by Captain Kingsford-Smith and is believed to be carrying 400 letters for Philatelic Souvenirs. A Dealer who makes a specialty of historical air covers offered $1,000 for 100 letters but was told that the price wasn't high enough. He then offered $2,000 and received a telegraphic reply a few days ago that the rights had been sold for $5,000.

We just received the following telegram from the second Assistant Postmaster General:—

A. C. Roessler,
140 South Parkway, East Orange, N. J.
Respective August first Air Mail rate of postage will be five cents

for the first ounce, ten cents for each ounce thereafter, **stop.** There will also be a new five cent Air Mail Stamp ready for service August 1st.

W. IRVING GLOVER.

P. O. D. telegraphed us as above, Note rates. It will be 5c for the first ounce and 10c for each additional ounce. We don't understand the department's idea in charging more for the heavier letter. In ordinary rated foreign letters cost 5c an ounce with additional ounces 3c. On the air rate this method seems reversed.

(Phil. News. Bureau.)

Japan:—

Aeroplane funerals are barred in Japan. Authorities say they "debase established customs."

Africa:—

The remoteness of Timbucto is threatened by air travel. It has been reached by air from Paris in 36 hours, and hopes to become a station on a French route in Africa.

Poetic:—

A Canadian poet has written a poem on the air mail. He had a great chance to indulge in high flown language.

A Happy Idea:—

A Chinese laundry-man had an addition to the family the day Lindbergh landed in Paris. Some of his friends wanted him to name the boy after Lindbergh. "No, no," said the proud father. "That no good Chinese name. I callee him—"One Long Hop."

Lindy:—

Lindbergh and his partner, "The Spirit of St. Louis", have parted company. Perhaps his next partner will also have wings—at any rate he'll doubtless consider her an angel.

Up:—

First Flyer—"So Lindbergh got peeved?"

Second Flyer—"Yeah, he's up in the air again."

A New Knight:—

It is now "Sir George H. Wilkins." The intrepid Australian captain, who flew with Lieutenant Carl B. Sielson from Alaska to Spitzbergen, was granted knighthood to-day by the King as part of the honor list issued on his 63rd birthday anniversary.

THANKS:—To A. D. Fennel, Raymond Bahr, Arthur Barger, L. A. Davenport, and F. Aretz for covers from Cleveland, also other items of interest which are being used in this or other issues.

LUCKY:—Mr. W. C. Black, Kansas City, Mo., writes that he has a cover with two green horseshoes. There must have been an Irish cancelling clerk on the job.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A very interesting situation has been brought to light by the case of the St. Helena 7/6. It's like a case of, on again, off again, on again, with this stamp.

I am informed by London dealers that this stamp is officially obsolete, and a cable from Frank Godden Ltd. of London states that the stamp has been obsolete two months. As this cable was dated June 2, 1928, it now becomes apparent that a stamp may be officially obsolete at a certain date, and still be on sale at a British Colonial post-office at a later date.

Late in April, the postmaster at St. Helena stated that the 7/6 was still on sale, so the inference that it was still current seemed justified.

The fact now seems established that the Crown Agents in London do not inform British Colonial postmasters by cable when changes occur, and stamps are withdrawn from use. St. Helena being off the beaten path was reached by mail only after a considerable delay, and this is the explanation why a stamp is obsolete, and still on sale at the one and same time.

This is all very interesting in view of the loose charges brought in certain quarters that dealers who charged over the normal rare of 32 cts a shilling were guilty of exploiting collectors. These charges must now fall, and collectors will realize that at no time were their interests better protected than at present. There are more reliable dealers than ever, dealers who are willing to spend both time and money to find out the truth concerning the rumors that circulate among philatelic circles in reference to 20th century speculative favorites.

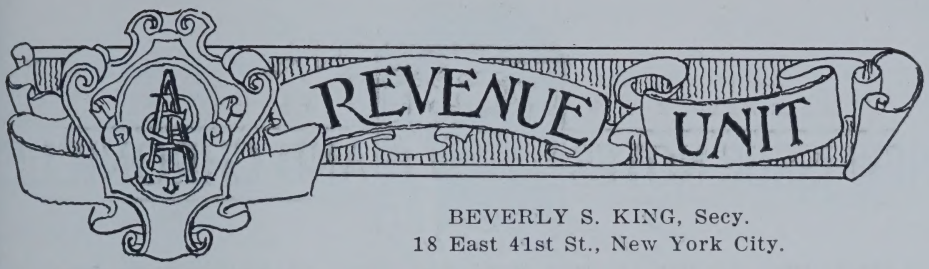
The 9c of the new set of Newfoundland has been discontinued, and will not be re-printed according to a letter dated May 28, from St. Johns, Newfoundland. Holders of the 9c are asking as high as 90 cts for this stamp, and the general belief is that very few mint copies are now available. As a dealer at St. Johns remarked, "I got caught short for when one can buy at face from the general post-office, one does not stock up."

The 4d and 6d of the current Ascension Is. set were withdrawn suddenly some time ago, and I note that Gibbons has raised the 4d to 8/6, and the 6d to 12/6. I remarked that these prices seemed rather high to a dealer in New York City whose opinion I value highly, and he made the assertion that dealers could not have any opportunity to stock up in a speculative sense owing to the inaccessibility of the Islands. This sounds logical, and may be the explanation for the prices mentioned.

Best stamp of the month. Newfoundland 9c of the new set.

This stamp will be needed to complete the 1928 set by all who have neglected to buy this set. Coupled with the fact of a very brief existence, short supplies, its necessity as a set filler will cause a very sharp demand.

There is a possibility of a 14c stamp to be issued for registration postage.



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

THAT STITCH WATERMARK!

With fingers weary and wet,
With eyelids heavy and red,
A collector with an enlarging glass
Sat beating himself on the head—
Stitch! Stitch! Stitch!

Have you ever looked for that elusive stitch watermark? Try it on your piano some time, and after fruitlessly looking over several thousand stamps go away on a shooting trip—you'll need the rest and change of scenery.

Of course, we all know "why" the stitch, "how" the stitch, and just what it should look like. Heaven knows there ought to be enough little stitches in the felt on the rollers, and that the rollers should revolve often enough to impress the stitches into the moist paper at least every little while. But after a diligent search you will come to the conclusion that the roller felt coverings were all glued and not stitched at all.

How many examples of stitch watermarked revenues have **you** in your collection? Scott lists the 60c Inland Exchange.

We have a few and have looked for others many times but without avail. A short while ago we acquired several additional items from Mr. C. H. Chappell. Mr. Chappell in sending them to me wrote, "This little collection is the result of over twenty years searching among revenues for the elusive stitch watermark", and we can well believe his story.

We are all through looking for them, we're too old, our eyes are getting weak and we have no more hair to lose. Some of you youngsters trail them down and, having captured some, tell the Revenue Unit all about them.

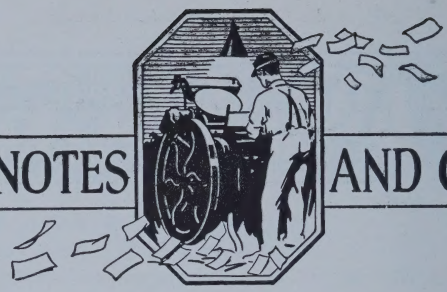
Lets start a check list. We can list seventeen at present and perhaps together can increase the list to thirty or forty.

Here they are:

1st ISSUE.

2c U. S. Int. orange (J. H. Nicklin)
2c Bank Check, blue (J. H. Nicklin)
5c Inland Exchange (B. S. King)
5c Insurance (B. S. King)
25c Life Insurance (B. S. King)
25c Certificate (B. S. King)
25c Bond (B. S. King)
25c Entry of Goods (B. S. King)
30c Inland Exchange (B. S. King)
50c Conveyance (B. S. King)
50c Life Insurance (B. S. King)
60c Inland Exchange (B. S. King)
70c Foreign Exchange (B. S. King)
$1. Entry of Goods (B. S. King)
$10. Probate of Will (B. S. King)
$20. Conveyance (L. J. Flerlage)
2c brown Proprietary #4008 (B. S. King)

What can you add to the above?



NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. The new 2c Valley Forge stamp which was authorized by the postmaster general on May 3rd made its first appearance on May 26th. It is normal size, inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" at top and "VALLEY FORGE 1778-1928" below, central design of Washington praying before the battle, numerals of value in lower corners and the word "CENTS" at central bottom and "IN GOD WE TRUST" just above. 2c carmine, flat plate, perforated 11, no watermark.

The 10c Lindberg airmail stamp now appears in booklet form, three stamps to the pane, two panes to the book and the complete book sells for 61c.

AFGHANISTAN. A new design has just been issued, medium sized upright oblong, value in lower left and right corners in English and Arabic respectively, "AFGHAN POSTAGE" in two lines at central bottom. The top panel is composed of Arabic inscription and the central design appears to be an ornate medal with florate ornaments at the sides 15 Poul lilac rose, perforated 11 and also imperforated, no watermark.

ALBANIA. In commemoration of the first flight from Valona to Brindisi five thousand complete sets of the regular airmail stamps of the 1925 type AP1 have been overprinted in four lines in black "REP. SHQYPTARE Fluturim' i L-ar Vlone-Brindisi 21. IV. 1928".

ARGENTINE. Six values of the new airmail issue have at last been received. They are all lithographed, watermarked R. A. in Sun and perforated 13x13½, 5c carmine, 10c blue green, tall upright oblongs "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" at top in curve with aeroplane in flight beneath, also a circle representing the rising sun, containing a map of North and South America and Africa, numeral of value at lower right and "SERVICIO AEREO SOBRETASA" in two lines at left. 15c brown, 20c ultramarine, 24c blue, tall upright oblongs, inscribed "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" in straight line at top, central design, sunrise on the ocean with a large dove flying through the clouds, numerals of value at lower right. 25c violet, long horizontal oblong, central design ornamental panel showing a ship on the ocean, three birds and a winged wheel, inscribed at top in curve "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA", numerals of value in the center, "SERVICIO" and "SOBRETASA" at left and right side of value respectively.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. Another value of the current type has been issued with the small Multiple Crown and A watermark, perforated 13½x12½, 3d dull ultramarine.

BULGARIA. Two stamps of the 1926 issue, types A76-A77 have been overprinted with a small monoplane in red and green respectively. 2 Leva olive and the 10 Leva black and brown orange.

COSTA RICA. A new provisional has just appeared with the basic stamp 15c deep violet type A67 surcharged in black with the numeral "5" at left and right over the old value.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The 3K carmine of the 1926-27 issue type A16 has been reissued on unwatermarked paper, perforated 13½.

DAHOMEY. For the third time since 1913 the 1fr. value type A5 has had the color changed. It now appears 1fr. yellow brown and dull red.

EGYPT. The new high value has at last made its appearance, large upright oblong, portrait of King Fuad in central oval with the inscriptions "EGYPTE" at top and "UNE LIVRE" at bottom and the initials "F" and "R" in shields at each side respectively, value in English at lower left corner and in Arabic at lower right. 1 Livre dark green and brown, watermarked Multiple Arabic F, perforated 13½ all around.

FRANCE. Evidently the sale of the three low values of Caisse d'Amortissement (reduction of debt) stamps was entirely satisfactory to the French Treasury as they have now become bold enough to issue a stamp of the face value of 1f.50 and a tax of 8f.50. It is large sized, horizontal oblong. The central design is the portraits of a factory worker and a peasant girl, inscribed at left, top and right respectively "FRANCE—CAISSE D'AMORTISSEMENT—POSTES", large "1.50" at lower left and in smaller figures "+8.50, the initials "R.F." at central bottom. 1f.50+8f.50 gray blue.

HONDURAS. Additional values to the lithographed set of which the 1c and 2c were chronicled some time back have now arrived, 5c dull violet, El Pino tree in the National Park, 6c gray black, President's House, 10c blue, portrait of Ponciano Leiva, 20c dark blue, statue of Indian arrayed for battle, inscribed "LEMPRA", 50c light blue, portrait of Juan Lindo, 1p red, statue, inscribed "CRISTOBAL COLON".

LATVIA. Another value with the new Swastika watermark has now been added to the current series, Type A11, 1Lats. dark brown and pale brown, perforated 11½. In a previous chronicle I referred to Swastika watermark as a good lucky symbol and Mr. Harry R. Marlow has kindly sent a clipping showing that it is really known as the Welfare Cross and is one of the oldest historical emblems and in the Sanskrit language the word Swastika means welfare.

A new commemorative issue, this time in honor of Prof Janis Cakste, the first president of the Republic. Each stamp is sold at a premium of 10 sant. which is given to the Cakste fund to provide educational scholarships and also a monument to the late president. The designs are rather large upright oblongs with the name of the country at top with portrait of Prof. Cakste in the center and numerals of value at lower left corner and the value plus the surtax in the lower right corner and three lines of inscription at central bottom, 2s+10s orange, 6s+10s green, 15s+10s violet brown, 25s+10s blue, 30s+10s red violet.

Airmail stamps. Three new airmail stamps are now in use on the Riga-Berlin-Moscow services which commenced on May 6th and will later include Leningrad-Revel-Helsingfors, same designs as the 1921 issue, type AP1 with the unit of value changed from ruble to santini, 10s green, 15s red, 25s ultramarine.

LIECHTENSTEIN. Having exhausted all means to supply new stamps to collectors, this country has now issued a complete new set of postage due stamps. The design is the same for all values, unit of value in the center on a white ribbon extending from the upper right to the lower left corner, inscribed LIECHTENSTEIN" hyphenated into two lines in upper left corner and "NACH-PORTO" hyphenated into two lines at lower right corner, color is violet for all values with the numeral of value in red, silk paper, watermark cross, perforated 11½, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 40 and 50Rp.

LUXEMBURG. Five new provisionals have been added to the growing list, type A12-20c yellow green and 80c black surcharged in black 15 and 60c respectively with the old values barred out. Type A18-25c yellow green, 65c black brown, 80c bistre brown surcharged in black 15, 60 and 60 respectively.

MADAGASCAR. Two color changes have appeared here, type A9-30c dark green and yellow green and 45c violet blue and red violet.

MARTINIQUE. Two new color changes for this country also, types A16-A17, 15c blue and orange and 75c red brown and blue.

NEW CALEDONIA. Evidently they got tired of the old designs in this colony so a complete set of twenty-three values has been recently issued, all in narrow horizontal oblong shape with three different designs. 1c red violet and blue, 2c brown and green, 4c orange and greenish blue, 5c greenish blue and olive brown, 10c violet blue and brown, 15c yellow brown and blue, 20c red and brown, 25c green and brown. View of the harbor, trees in the foreground, small sailing vessel and mountains as a background. 30c dark and light green, 40c red and olive green, 45c blue and orange, 50c violet and brown, 65c red brown and blue, 75c blue green and brown, 90c red and rose. Native house and cocoanut palms on the banks of a river. 1fr. olive and rose, 1f.10 green and brown, 1f.50 blue, 2f. orange and brown, 3f. red violet and brown 5fr. blue and brown, 10fr. violet and brown on pink, 20fr. red and brown on yellow. Two medallion portraits with large frigate in full sail in center.. In conjunction with the above set there has also been issued a new set of postage due stamps, thirteen different varieties. The size is the same for all values, narrow upright oblong and the design is an antelope and a large leaning tree with mountains in the background. 2c blue and brown, 4c red and green, 5c orange and dark gray, 10c red violet and greenish blue, 15c green and bright red, 20c violet brown and olive, 25c yellow brown and blue, 30c green and olive brown, 50c brown and red, 60c red violet and rose, 1f. dark violet and blue green, 2f. red and olive and 3f. violet and brown.

NIGER TERRITORY. Only one change of color in this colony, type A2—15c blue violet and red.

PERU. A new permanent design now takes the place of the provisionally surcharged 50c airmail stamp, large upright oblong with inscriptions in floriate scrolls on all four sides. The central design is evidently a portrait of the President with an aeroplane in flight at top. The background is a map of Peru with the open spaces inscribed "OCEANO PACIFICO", numerals of value at lower left and right corners and the inscription reads "SERVICIO" at left, "PERU RAPIDEZ PROGRESO" at top, "AEREO" at right and "CENTAVOS" at bottom, 50c dark green, unwatermarked, perforated 12.

POLAND. A Philatelic sheet of postage stamps was issued for the exhibition held at Warsaw, May 3rd to 13th, 1928. It is composed of two stamps, the first,

50Gr. with the portrait of Marshal Pilsudsky and the second 1Zloty with the portrait of President Moscicki. Both stamps naturally in the same color, black brown, perforated all around with wide space in between the stamps, inscribed "WARSZAWA 1928". One inch blank, white margin around both stamps. Size of sheet 4½ in. x 3½ in. The sheets were sold at their face value plus the price of admission to the exhibition.

REUNION. We have hopes of further stamps to come from the other colonies as this one has just issued five new changes of color, Type A19—15c blue and red, Type A20—30c green, 45c violet and orange and 75c brown and red violet, Type A21—1fr. brown and violet blue.

ROUMANIA. A new commemorative set has been issued to celebrate the tenth anniversary of Bessarabia being joined to Roumania. The shape of the stamps is the same for all values, being a large horizontal oblong in three different designs. 1 leu green and the 2 lei chocolate, large public building, 3 lei olive brown, 5 l. carmine lake, fortress or castle on the bluffs near the water's edge, 7.50 Lei. ultramarine, 10 Lei greenish blue, large fortress or castle on rocky promontory, 20 Lei purple black, same design as the 3 and 5 Lei. Stamps are inscribed "ROMANIA" at top center, numerals of value in lower corners "1918 POSTA 1928" at center bottom.

SARAWAK. The issue of 1922-23 in the designs of 1918, type A17 now appear on paper watermarked Multiple rosettes. All values 1c to $1 are in the same colors as heretofore in use.

SOUTH WEST AFRICA. The 4d triangular stamp has now been superseded by a very finely engraved design showing natives and their houses, inscribed at top in curve "SOUTH AFRICA" and "SUIDAFRIKA" on alternate stamps, numerals of value in lower corners and "POSTAGE" in ribbon scroll at bottom center. Both stamps overprinted in black "S.W.A.", 4d red brown watermarked Multiple Spring Bok Head, perforated 14.

Postage Due Stamps. Four postage due stamps have now appeared overprinted "S.W.A." on the stamps of Union of South Africa, 1d rose and black, 2d violet and black (Type D2) 3d blue and black, 6d gray and black (Type D1) all on unwatermarked paper, perforated 14.

SPAIN—Offices in Morocco. A very handsomely engraved set has just been issued and all other stamps used in this district have been withdrawn from the post office and were demonetized on May 31st. The low values appear in narrow upright oblongs and the Pts. values and Special Delivery stamps in narrow horizontal oblongs, 1c red, 2c dark violet, 5c ultramarine, 10c green, 15c brown, palm trees, native tower, camels and Moroccans, value in upper corner and name of country at bottom. 20c dark olive, 25c dull carmine, 30c dark brown, 40c blue, 50c red violet, entrance gate to the city with natives and a donkey. 1Pts. yellow green, native water carriers outside of what looks like a fortress. 2.50Pts. red violet, natives and horses, outside an ivy clad towered native building. 4Pts. ultramarine, view of the city with background of mountains. The Special Delivery stamp, 20c black inscribed at top "CORRESPONDENCIA-URGENTE", central design, native on horseback, galloping across the desert.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Kelantan. 6c value of 1921-22 on script watermarked paper has had the color changed from claret to red.

SUDAN. The lowest value of the small size trotting camel design has now appeared on the Multiple S. G. watermark paper, 1M orange and black.

TUNIS. Evidently they are not ready as yet to change the colors or issue new stamps so five new provisionals have come out to fill the gap until they can definitely make up their minds. Types A4-A5-A9-A12 surcharged in black with the old value obliterated by three horizontal bars, 3c on 5c orange, 10c on 15c brown on orange, 25c on 30c lilac, 40c on 80c blue green, 50c on 75c vermilion.

URUGUAY. An entirely new set from the 5M to 3P, apparently for regular postal use has just arrived. The size is small square upright oblong, portrait in the center, inscribed "REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY" at top, numerals of value in lower corners with the unit of currency at central bottom, three leaf clovers at both sides, 5M black, 1c dark violet, 2c green, 3c bistre, 5c orange red, 8c blue, 10c orange, 15c light blue, 20c dark brown, 24c pink, 50c gray, 1p. yellow green.

The two high values are narrow upright oblongs described as before at top with numerals and unit of currency at bottom and equestrian statue of Artigas as the central design. 2p. greenish blue and brown, 3p. carmine and black. The number printed of these stamps varies from thirty million of the 8c to five thousand of the 3p. The design is very handsomely executed and done by Waterlow and Sons, London, no watermark, perforated 12½.

Another commemorative issue celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the conquest of Misiones. Horizontal oblong, medium size. Inscribed "URUGUAY" at top center with the dates "1828" and "1928" at left and right respectively and inscribed in curved label below "1 ER CENTENARIO DE LA CONQUISTA DE LAS MISIONES", portrait of General Fructuoso Rivera in the center, scene of the battle at left showing cavalry horses swimming the river and galloping up the hills after they land, map of Uruguay and Misiones at right, numerals of value in lower corners and "CENTESIMOS" at central bottom, 5c rose.

Filatelic Fables.

THE LION AND THE MOUSE.

One day a Mouse entered the den of a rich but gouty old Lion.

"Please give me the stamps from your foreign mail," piped the Mouse.

"What for?" roared the Lion.

"I collect 'em," squeaked the Mouse, "Let me illustrate," and he held out a pocket stock book filled with superbs.

"Bunk," klaxoned the Lion batting the stock book into a corner.

The Mouse promptly shot in a haymaker, and the Lion went down for the count, his snoot spouting gore. When he recovered he did not call the bouncer, but laughed because he felt so good. The blood-letting had cleared his system of years of accumulated spleen. It was just what he needed and he didn't know it.

"Pardon my rudeness, brother Mouse," he said, "And—er—please explain this stamp game. May be I'd like it."

Did he fall for it? Oh boy! His den has been christened "The Stamp Fiends' Bower", and it is filled two nights a week with a pack of real stamp hounds. When he was elected assistant secretary of the Stamp Fiends, you should have heard the old boy purr!

Quoth the Mouse, "The bigger they are the harder they fall."

R. E. FARR.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

NOTES.

We are indebted to Herr Alexander Leo, Munchen, Germany, for the following additions to the list of towns and year dates published in the Dutch Precancel article, April number: Amersfoort 12; Cuyk 13; Enkhuizen 13; Hoorn type II, 19; Roermond 19; Tilburg 15; Roosendaal 21; (on 10c stamp). Also for the following additional cities without year dates: Alkmaar, Breda, Druten, Goes, Gounda, 'sGravenhage, Groenlo, Groningen, 'sHertogenbosch, Hoorn type II, Maastricht, Nijverdal, Sneek, Utrecht, Wageningen, Zutphen. This cooperation is sincerely appreciated.

From "De Philatelist", Rotterdam, we learn that another type of cancellation has been definitely established as a pre-cancellation. in or around 1906 the cancellation with the so-called stars (similar to a double X, except that the lines do not cross) was replaced by a new device, and the old ones were occasionally used for precancelling. The center partition, containing the type showing date, year and hour, was left blank, but instead of removing the type entirely it was merely taken out and replaced upside down. Altho this could hardly have been done with an eye to the future, it is the one and only thing by which these precancellations in this type can be identified, as the back of the type caused black marks or smudges easily distinguished from the poor impression of the regular post-cancellation. (See attached cut).

Once more may I call your attention to the coming Chicago Exhibition at the Hotel Sherman, August 15-16-17? The biggest precancel exhibit ever held so far. Attend this affair and get acquainted with the best methods of mounting and arranging precans and then travel on to Toronto for a grand vacation.

I have recently been shown a fake type from Beloit Wisconsin against which readers should be on their guard. Two lines of slightly serifed, rounded caps 3mm high between bars 9mm apart, WIS directly under BEL, no period after WIS, nor

comma after BELOIT. Apparently typeset, printed thru. Seen on the 3c compound perf.

J. W. Witty is somewhat of a Bureau student, as witness his figures: "stop gaps occur between 6th and 7th stamps on the coil; the colored dividing line between the 17th and 18th, and the gap and line both appear together only once in 102 times (between 102d and 103d stamps). Found by getting the greatest common divisor of 6 and 17, but verify it by looking at a coil in the hands of some permit holder". I'm glad he did all that figgering for me, my head is too dense. Thanks, friend!

The Editor would like to hear from some reader who is willing and able to make translations from English into Spanish, French, or Italian, and vice versa. Who will help?

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. W. I. MITCHELL,

1644 Visalia Ave., Berkley, Calif.

The April Bureau orders were: Baltimore, Md. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10c coils, Battle Creek, Mich., 3c ordinary, Dayton, O., 3c coil, Girard, Kans. 3c ordinary and Richmond, Va., 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c ordinary.

The new standardized type is being extensively used now, and the following new issues, all in this type, are out: Chicago, Ill. 1 and 1½c coils; Cleveland, O. 1½c coil, East Pittsburg, Pa., 1½ and 3c coils, Framingham, Mass. 1½c coil, Kansas City, Mo. 1½c coil, Milwaukee, Wis. 8c ordinary, New York, N. Y. 4, 5 and 10c ordinary and 3c and 10c coils, San Francisco, Cal. 1½c coil and 9c and 10c ordinaries. The following in the compound perforations but in the OLD TYPES have appeared: Atlanta, Ga. 4c and 9c, Baltimore, Md. 1c, Boston, Mass. 6c, Buffalo, N. Y. 1½c, Cincinnati, O. 4c, Columbus, O. 7c, Davenport, Ia. 1½c, Kansas City, Mo. 10c, Los Angeles, Cal. 1c, Louisville, Ky. 5c, Memphis, Tenn. 8c and 9c, Milwaukee, Wis. 5c, Nashville, Tenn. 7c and 8c, Omaha, Neb. 7c and 10c, Saint Paul, Minn. 10c, Salt Lake City, Utah, 3c, 10c., Scranton, Pa. 2c, 6c and 10c, Houston, Tex. 6c and 7c, Providence, R. I. 1c.

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REPORT *of the* SECRETARY

OFFICERS 1927-29

President, A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.
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Secretary, Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
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Intnl. Secy., G. C. Cuenod, 1624 Ave. K, Galveston, Texas.
Sales Supt., J. E. Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney, V. W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 10. **June 1, 1928.**

Applications Pending.

Gerbeaux, Henry P.
Geron, Samy
Gribble, Willard M.
Lewis, Philip P.
MacNab, Robt. B.
Patotzki, Wilhelm
Sage, Max
Townsend, H. R. Jr.
Tsai, David
Anthony, Wm. F.
Bailey, Chas.
Barker, Bowen
Barry, L. J.
Brown, Theo.
Carroll, C. Armond
Caswell, E. W.
Crow, N. H.
Doebeli, Jules
Doell, Emerson G.
Dolberg, A. A.
Eid, Alf.
Fach, Chas. A.
Fattorini, Guilio
Forbes, Theo. E.
Gower, E. Fagg
Hahn, Paul
Hall, Maj. J. B.
Harman, Leslie F.
Hartwig, John
Havens, Wm. L.
Hedding, Benj. D.
Inge, Walter H.
Jarrett, T. Howard
Johnson, Alden C.
Kawas, Nicolas E.
Kietsch, Ernest
Knaller, Frank
Le Gallez, M.
Lincoln's Home Phil. Soc.
Martin, Raymond E.
Milliken, Edwin J.
Mottlau, August J.
Nicholson, J. D.
Olds, Stanton R.
Orr, Judge Warren H.
Phiambolis, Jno. G.
Peck, Reginald E.
Radcliff, H. F.
Rosen, Harold
Root, Clifford P.
Sanders, J. Frishi
Schiffermuller, R. A.
Sellers, Willis M.
Simpson, Wm. F.
Smallwood, G. T.
Spencer, Melvin D.
Steiger, Wm. A.
Stoutzenberg, J. W.
Surveyor, A. J.
Taggart, John E.
Turner, W. B.
Wardwell, F. E.
Westchester Co. Chapter A. P. S.
Weston, J. Harry
Wheeler, Clifford W.
Young, Elmer S.

Reinstatements Pending.

5489 Fifield, Edson J.
7546 Koons, D. W.
6351 Randall, H. E.
657 Thwing, Eugene

Applications Posted.

Alexander, Edw. L., 705 Humboldt St., Beardstown, Ill. 38; Switchman; W. E. Fischer, Beardstown, Ill. By R. H. Eilers.

Backer, John W., 3729 North Road, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md. 38; Robt. P. Simpson, 115 Longwood Rd., Baltimore, Md. By Perry W. Fuller.

Bassett, Clark L., 2000 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich. 32; Electrical Buyer; Detroit Edson Co., Detroit, Mich. By John Kay.

Beringer, Edw. W., 1204 Thomas St., Monongahela, Pa. 40; Mech. Engnr.; Wendover Neefus, Hudson, N. Y. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

Beust, Carl, R. R. 7, Oakwood Village, Dayton, Ohio. 42; Head of Patent Dept. Natl. Cash Reg. Co.; W. J. Aull, 48 Grafton St., Dayton. By M. Garcia.

Boissard, Richard, Box 376, Madison, Wis. 37; Secy. Ins. Co.; A. G. Schmedeman, Mayor, Madison, Wis. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

Brazer, Clarence W., 75 Owen Ave., Lansdowne, Pa. 48; Architect; Chas. J. Phillips, 10 W. 86th St., New York. By Albert B. Maris.

Brissette, J. Louis P., 1039 Berri St., Montreal, Que., Canada. 29; Bookkeeper; A. R. Gravel, 854 Dorchester St. E., Montreal. By Anna M. Schafer.

Buxton, T. H., Box 178, Charlotte, N. C. 62; Special Agt.; Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. By George Dodds.

Conrad, Gustav W., 4851 Wolfram St., Chicago, Ill. 39; Sales Mgr.; Richard E. Stolt, 2139 Cleveland Ave., Chicago. By C. E. Severn.

Cornell, Geo. H., 24 Center St., Brewster, N. Y. 39; Asst. Secy. Bank; E. D. Stannard, Brewster, N. Y. By E. W. Clarke.

Davidson, Victor, East Norwich, Conn. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Walter V. Davidson, East Norwalk, Conn. By Edw. F. Weed.

Davidson, Walter V., East Norwalk, Conn. 51; Merchant; Clarence Ellen, Douglaston, L. I., N. Y. By Edw. F. Weed.

Dayton Philatelic Society, Wm. J. Aull, Pres., D. B. Bishop, Secy., 108 Oxford Ave., Dayton, Ohio. By D. B. Bishop.

de Bussieres, Hugo, 2321 Derby St., Berkeley, Calif. 28; Chemist; J. L. Wysille, 2815 Piedmont St., Berkeley, Calif. By A. W. Chapman.

Diem, Robert, Ullmann Strasse 52, Vienna, Austria. 28; Stamp Dealer; H. A. Fonda, Box 108 Wall St. Sta., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Eastlake, Dr. Chesmore, 2336 Cherry St., Denver, Colo. 34; Physician; Dr. J. H. Becker, 613 Republic Bldg., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.

Egolf, Howard D., 102 E. Penn St., Norristown, Pa. 35; Asst. Mgr.; Chas. G. Heim, Williamsport, Pa. By M. H. Ganser.

Farnsworth, V. L., 292 Walnut St., St. Paul, Minn. 36; Sales & Adv. Mgr.; St. Paul Athletic Club, St. Paul, Minn. By Jas. B. Beals.

Fryer, Chas. G., Panmure, Auckland, New Zealand. 56; Stamp Dealer; W. L. Hooper, Box 17, Dunedin, N. Z. By J. E. Guest.

Gleason, Parker A., 526 Park Ave., Weehawken, N. J., Asst. Personnel Director, New York Times; New York Times, New York. By Max Frutcher.

Goldman, Sanford L., 215 Greene St., New York City. 26; Office Mgr.; Ref. requested. By A. D. Fennel.

Gregory, Stanley, Box 1542, Detroit, Mich. 22; Shipping Clerk Ford Co.; Henry Gedrick, 224 Erskin St., Detroit. By Frank E. Hadley.

Haarer, Ernest, 113 W. Liberty St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 40; Book Dealer; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

Hadley, Robin L., 131 E. 1st St., Long Beach, Calif. 29; Insurance; C. D. Beamhamp Co., 9 Locust Ave., Long Beach, Calif. By Roy S. Webb.

Hawthorne Stamp Club, Arthur Van Kleeck, Pres.; W. H. McConnell, Secy., 4223 N. Moody Ave., Chicago, Ill. By Arthur Van Kleeck.

Hardt, K. Henry (formerly Charles Hart), R. A. Box 146, Bakersfield, Calif. 59; Rancher; S. Grossman, 102 W. 42 St., New York. By D. W. Martin.

Homan, B. H., Jr., 116 Nassau St., New York City. 24; Stamp Dealer; J. M. Bartels, 116 Nassau St., New York. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

Holden, Vance, 7411 Lawn View Ave., Cleveland, O. 45; Mgr. Coal Agcy.; W. W. MacLaren, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, O. By W. H. Barnum.

Hume, Maj. Edgar E., Box 924, Fort Benning, Ga. 38; Army Officer; Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Philadelphia. By Fred S. Comings.

Jacobs, H. M., 600 Marion Bldg., Seattle, Wash. 40; Pur. Agt.; E. C. Cunningham, Pacific Marine Supply Co., Seattle. By Dr. H. B. Hinman.

Jamieson, John W., Box 131, Flint, Mich. 37; Banker; Emile Jenke, 2810 N. Saginaw St., Flint, Mich. By J. H. D. Reynolds.

Kerslake, Chas. V., 18 Conway Ave., Toronto, Canada. 28; Teacher; Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Ont. By J. E. Guest.

Lambert, Frederick, Box 12, Fort William, Ont., Canada. 35; Cook; Capt. Henry Gehl, Canadian Dredging Co., Port Arthur, Ont. By J. E. Guest.

Leik, Arnold, Musna, Viljandi, Estonia. 47; Accountant; Malcolm & Co., Tallinn, Estonia. By J. E. Guest.

Le More, Chas. W., 100 E. 34th St., New York City. 64; Mechanic; M. Ohlman, 116 Nassau St., New York. By Samuel Boyaner.

Lethery, L., 26 Sybil Rd., Anfield, Liverpool, England. 29; Dealer; Golden Gate Stamp Co., Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. By J. E. Guest.

Levine, Albert J., 210 Riverside Drive, New York City. 47; Sales Director; Fred Schultz, 11 E. 44 St., New York. By H. L. Lindquist.

Long Beach Stamp Collectors' Club, J. Lyman Avery, Pres., Roy G. Webb, Secy., 2800 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Calif. By Roy G. Webb.

Mann, Harry L., North St., Tewksbury, Mass. 46; Telephone Engnr.; A. B. Moore, Tewksbury, Mass. By Willard O. Wylie.

McCarthy, John C., 206 2nd Natl. Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, O. 36; Atty. at Law; R. G. Zimmerman, 16 Senate Bldg., Cincinnati, O. By Adolph D. Fennel.

Monori, Emil, 607 Mill St., Wilkinsburg, Pa. 48; El. Engnr.; A. W. Jenista, 819 F Ave. W., Cedar Rapids, Ia. By E. T. Parker.

Moser, Dr. Gustav, 1800 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 49; Dentist; Hussman Stamp Co., St. Louis, Mo. By D. W. Martin.

Mundt, C. Hugo, 786 E. 86 St., New York City. 50; Clerk; J. Henry Peters, 218 E. 86 St., New York. By S. S. Kurkjian.

Olds, Edward C., 52 Lauderdale Park, Rochester, N. Y. 59; Proof Reader; G. E. Coon, 290 Jefferson Ave., Rochester, N. Y. By C. H. Stiles.

Ollendorff, G., 466 W. 149th St., New York City. 65; Manager; D. & D. Electric Co., 53 W. 3rd St., New York. By Vahan Mozian.

Paul, J. E. N., 378 Hampton St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada. 53; Shipper; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Pierce, Dr. Lester H., 161 Lincoln Way, Valparaiso, Ind. 35; A. D. Bondy, Valparaiso, Ind. By D. W. Martin.

Pollak, Felix, 111 Pfarrhofgasse 13, Vienna, Austria. 31; Stamp Dealer; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By Geo. B. Sloane.

Rose, Mrs. Carla I., c/o R. J. Sippmann, 360 Washington St., New York City. Legal; B. Rosenbaum, 71 Nassau St., New York. By H. A. Davis.

Scott, A. A., 733 Stanley Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 44; Teacher; P. H. Budd, 535 Roswell St., Long Beach, Calif. By Roy G. Webb.

Seaman, Raymond V., Gilbertsville, N. Y. 30; High School Prof.; L. W. Deitz, Gilbertsville, N. Y. By Hamilton Harris.

Smith, Coventry W., 642 Grove St., Sewickley, Pa. 18; Student; Guaranteed by P. H. W. Smith, Joseph Horne Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. By A. C. Douglas.

Spiteri, C. M., 62 St. George's Square, Axiak, Malta. 27; Clerk; Ref. requested. By J. E. Guest.

Trufant, Dr. L. H., 15 S. Main St., Oberlin, Ohio. 46; Surgeon; R. C. Bach, 15 John St., New York. By L. A. Hanford.

Tucker, L. E., 355 Coronado Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 52; Loans; B. W. H. Poole, 620 Washington Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. By J. Lynn Avery.

Walker, Fred, 2057 Myra St., Jacksonville, Fla. 34; Hospital Supt.; Stanley Gibbons Inc., 38 Park Row, New York. By C. R. McConnell.

Weed, Frederic B., 47 PParkside St., Utica, N. Y. 37; Salesman; Grants Book Shop, Utica, N. Y. By W. J. B. Williams.

Wheeler, H. D., 583 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 51; Manufacturer; Wm. L. Ragsdale Box 3722, San Francisco, Calif. By Henry Weiner.

Zust, H. K., 8407 Woodhaven Ave., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y. 55; Trav. Salesman; O. J. Richardson, Pinellas Park, Fla. By F. H. Hawley.

Gilbert, Dr. E. A. Jr., 402-3 Marine Bank Bldg., Long Beach, Calif. 46; Dentist; Roy G. Webb, 2800 E. 2nd St., Long Beach. By F. M. Lindgren.

Applications For Reinstatement.

6643 Albrecht, Wm. C., 174 Walworth St., Rosindale, Mass. 27; Salesman; D. F. Kelleher, 7 Water St., Boston, Mass. By Wm. F. Van Malder.

5372 Bradbury, W. W., 411 N. Voluntario St., Santa Barbara, Calif. 50 Builder; H. W. Doscher, 209 Pacific Bldg., San Francisco, Calif. By H. A. Davis.

4296 Brophy, Truman W. Jr., 1300 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill. 47; Flour Miller; Ref. requested. By J. E. Guest.

New Members.

9824 Andrews, Chas. H., 76 Prince of Wales Rd., London, England.
9825 Baldwin, Baldwin M., Villa du Rocher St. George, Cannes, A. M., France.
9826 Brockwell, Dr. R. H., 1816 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.
J9827 Buck, F. H. Jr., 17 Sotilo Ave., Piedmont, Calif.
9828 Burlingame, Nelson H., 15 A E. 34th St., Kansas City, Mo.
9829 Caperton, Lt. Roy J., Camp Meade, Md.
9830 Casey, A. B., 1153 W. 9th St., Erie, Pa.
9831 Cash, Ben L., 414 E. 8th St., Coffeyville, Kans.
9832 Debban, Merle C., 8439 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.
9833 De Witt, Henry C. Jr., 273 Mountain Ave., Summit, N. J.
9834 Elliott, John P., 116 W. 6th St., Topeka, Kans.
9835 Esengraeber, Dr. Gustav D., Box 27, Young America, Minn.
9836 French, B., 5125 Keefer St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
9837 Frick, Dr. J. Paul, 424 Argyle Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
9838 Gale, Austin T., 125 Orchard Ave., Webster Groves, Mo.
9839 Hangge, Pierce W., 611 Globe Democrat Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
9840 Hawley, Fred W., 1720 W. 41 St., Los Angeles, Calif.
9841 Herr, F. D., 203 Barth Bldg., Denver, Colo.
9842 Hinz, Chas. F., Balboa, Canal Zone.
9843 Kavalski, Gordon, Horicon, Wis.
9844 Knopp, Otto, 100 Ocean Ave., New London, Conn.
9845 Koens, A. J., 1226 Markley St., Norristown, Pa.
9846 Kunsman, Earl E., 1030 Penn St., Reading, Pa.
9847 Kunze, Albert F., 2121 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.
9848 Lamberts, Victor, Blvd. Lambermont 286, Brussels, Belgium.
9849 Lay, Robert P., 131 Fellows Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
9850 Linden, Dr. J. Henry, Cherry Valley, N. Y.
9851 Lovell, Edward C., 9 E. 3rd St., Charlotte, N. C.

9852 Martin, Jos. H. Jr., 901 G. R. Sav. Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.
9853 Matthias, Paul 534 So. East Ave., Montpelier, Ohio.
9854 May, Christie M., 188 Forest Ave., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
9855 Mc Carthy, Rev. John D., 980 Park Ave., New York City.
9856 Mc Guire, Glen R., First Natl. Bank, Flint, Mich.
9857 Mc Pherson, D. E., Box 7658, Sta. D., Kansas City, Mo.
9858 Mizrahi, Emile, Box 103, Colon, Panama.
9859 Naipeh, Edward J., 1165 First St., San Diego, Calif.
9860 Notarys, Anthony, 315-17 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.
9861 Paulson, Prof. Jason A. M., 26 Odos Xenias, Athens, Greece.
9862 Perry, Ray H., 523 Essex St., San Antonio, Tex.
9863 Peterson, Raymond W., Minnesota College, Harvard St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
9864 Pollock, E. V., 334 E. 5th St., Ottumwa, Ia.
9865 Saulsbury, E., Riverdale, Md.
9866 Smidt, Geo. J., Native Customs, East Station, Tientsin, North China.
9867 Smith, Arthur E., 724 E. 10th St., Erie, Pa.
9868 Stryker, Le Roy V., 1473 Hopkins St., Oakland, Calif.
9869 Sweeny, Donald N., 2056 Atkinson Ave., Detroit, Mich.
9870 Taylor, Donald W., 18 Dover St., Worcester, Mass.
9871 Welstead, J., 91 Hankinson Rd., Bournemouth, England.
9872 West, W. Leslie, Box 5, Hawi, Hawaii, T. H.
9873 Wong, Howard E., 1714 Bridge St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Replaced on Roll.

4380 Chamberlain, W. A., 5441 Harper Ave., Chicago, Ill.
8418 Dillon, W. H., 206 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif.
3906 La Vaute, N. H., 212 Boise Drive, Syracuse, N. Y.
8061 Maclean, G. S., 82 Highland Ave., Toronto 5, Ont., Canada.
8799 Mandelkorn, R. S., 705—5th St., Peoria, Ill.
9504 Sperry, Henry M., 347 Madison Ave., New York City.
6417 Stanley, A., Box 294, Mission, Texas.

New Life Members.

435-5940 Luder, Edward, 76 Bahnhofstrasse, Zurich, Switzerland.
436-9825 Baldwin, Baldwin M., Villa du Rocher St. George, Cannes, France.

Application For Chapter Charters.

Dayton Philatelic Society, Dayton, Ohio. Wm. J. Aull, President. D. B. Bishop, Secy., 108 Oxford Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

Hawthorne Stamp Club, Western Electric Co., Cicero, Ill. Arthur Van Kleeck, President. W. H. Mc Connell, Secy., 4223 N. Moody Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Long Beach Stamp Collectors' Club, Long Beach, Calif. J. Lynn Avery, President. Roy G. Webb, Secy., 2800 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Calif.

Resignations Pending.

7961 Guthrie, A. S., 671 F. St., San Bernardino, Calif.
5400 Cassebeer, W. H., 252 Edgemere Drive, Charlotte Sta., Rochester, N. Y.
7402 Brater, Richard, 102 Main St., New London, Conn.
4728 Buckler, Riggin, 528 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
9008 McKinlay, A. P., 1326 Lucile Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7363 Ould, Harris T., Box 133, Oswego, N. Y.

Resignations Received.

8402 Alexander, J. S., 909 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
6874 Bugg, Wadsworth, Box 846, Norfolk, Va.
8545 Rehquate, W., 28 Redondo St., San Francisco, Calif.
9329 Shaw, Roger, 1 Stow St., Concord, Mass.
9226 Weight, F. W., 924 San Jose Ave., Burbank, Calif.

Applications Recalled.

Toolen, G. A. G., Weissenbruchstratt 38, 's-Gravenhage, Holland.

Deceased.

9720 Daniker, G. Henry, Thun, Berne Co., Switzerland.
132-1686 Drew, Bertram L., R, 803, 333 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
8739 Redstone, Rev. C. M., 46 Bardwell St., South Hadley Falls, Mass.

Change in Chapter Officers.

8617 Keene Philatelic Society, Chap. No. 75. Dr. Walter H. Lacey, Pres., Mrs. Julian Wetherbe, Secy., South Acworth, N. H.
8021 Utica Stamp Club, Chap. No. 66. W. R. Staplin, Pres., W. J. B. Williams, Secy., 1553 Elm St., Utica, N. Y.

New Unit.

No. 2. Precancel Stamp Unit. Earl A. Holl, Chairman and Exchange Manager. No dues. Any A. P. S. member may join this unit. Communicate with Mr. Holl, Pesotum, Ill.

Corrections, June Number A. P.

Page 625 under "Replaced on Roll" the number of Chas. I. Watson should be 9412 instead of 9402 as printed.

Page 625 under "Resignation Accepted", the number of Jno. Engelhardt should be 9305 instead of 8305 as printed.

Page 626 under "Expelled by Council" the number of Jos. Lachaine should be 5794 instead of 5784 as printed.

Membership Summary.

Membership May 1, 1928	3946
New Members	50
Replaced on Roll	7
	4003
Deceased	3
Total Membership June 1, 1928	4000

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Call for Convention.

The Forty-third Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Toronto, Canada,

on Thursday the 23rd day of August 1928, at 10 o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements: L. A. Davenport, Chairman; F. Aretz, R. Rennie, G. H. Crouch, O. W. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials: P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Wm. Butler, A. A. Kelson, W. A. Creber, Dr. E. G. Mason.

Convention Headquarters; King Edward Hotel.

A. H. WILHELM, President. March 31, 1928.

UNITS.

The following Units are now in process of formation and open to membership for all A. P. S. members interested.

For the present and until further notice write Secretary Davis if you wish to join any or all of these Units.

PRECANCEL STAMP UNIT. EXCHANGE UNIT. PLATE NUMBER UNIT. STAMPLESS COVER UNIT. POSTAGE STAMP UNIT. AIR MAIL STAMP UNIT.

The Air Mail Stamp Unit seems to be quite popular. If interested in the collection of Government Air Mail Stamps as catalogued by Scott, and you wish to exchange and obtain new issues, join this Unit.

THE TORONTO CONVENTION.

A notice of the Call for our Annual meeting will be mailed to each member together with a proxy blank and your notice of dues payable September 1, sometime during the month of June, no doubt before you read this, you will have it in hand. If you are not going to be present at Toronto send your proxy to someone you know will be there. Use your dues notice card in remitting to the Treasurer, please write plainly as these cards are used in making up the new directory. All members' dues (except Life Members) are payable September 1, 1928, remit $3.00 to the Treasurer, H. H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.

India, Indian States

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Special, all mint: **C. E. F.** 1900, 3 pies 1R. (10), $1.50; 1a. 6p. Essay, $6; 1 anna carmine, Q. V., 60c; 1904-09, K E., 3 pies—1 R. (11), $3; **I. E. F.** 1914, 3 pies—1 R. (10), $1.25.

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Sales Department NEWS

By J·EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr, The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 2. Whole No. 50.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

It would not surprise us if we ran our total sales for the current fiscal year, which ends July 31st to $80,000.00. An increase of 33½% over last year. But business is good and demand heavy and our service since we have added extra clerks is prompt. All we need is a few more general collector buyers, and some attractive books such as U. S. mint B. C. and French Col. and general issues in fine condition. We expect to make this total, and therefore it will be no surprise to us if we do for we feel that our experience in the operation of a sales department has been a mighty valuable adjunct to building up the department this year. Its service that counts. Our remittances to sellers was over $10,000 in April. Think of that? We thank you one and all for your co-operation, it is appreciated. Our consistent growth shows how we appreciate it.

We do sell to suit some. "I have been well pleased with the results of sales of my stamps. Sales have averaged over 50%. If stamps are priced right they will sell. Most members price too high." C. H.

Other comments. "The A. P. S. certainly has a fine sales department from which I obtain a good many stamps for my collection".

"Keep on keeping on. Your record stands for itself. By the end of your first five year term, you will be unanimously chosen for life."

"When one thinks of the APS they first recall that you manage the Sales Dept. Your singular success in its operation is a monument to the development of the Society."

"We like your frankness, and while we do not always agree with you we must admit you at all times are showing by results that you are thoroughly competent to operate the department. It is run in a businesslike progressive manner and you deserve co-operation and boosting from all the members."

"Your NEWS" is the first thing we turn to when we get the A. P. It is concise, brief and interesting. Hope you stay with it many years."

Large Summer Circuits. Summer has been found an ideal time to get one of our large general circuits. These are wonderful space fillers. We can supply them in almost any group of countries, such as British Colonials, South and Central America, Europe, 19th or 20th, Portuguese Cols., French Cols., etc. Try one and find out how satisfactory this plan is.

Precancels. The sales department handle precancels. We have over 1000 books of them in circulation and members who are seeing these circuits are making good purchases so they must obtain many desirable items. We are prepared to send you the regular Precancel 3 days circuits of which we have several routes, or we can send you some books on special circuit direct to you with plenty of time to go over them. We are here to serve you, sell or buy precancels thru this department.

Toronto. Plan to be there, we want to meet you personally. The Mrs. and "J. E." If you are not going to attend we can help you by voting your proxy for you as you instruct. May we serve you. Send us your proxy, when you get the form and your wishes regarding any legislation, the place for the next convention, etc. We will be glad to vote as you direct.

Wanted for sale. U. S. Postage, Revenues and M. & M. Revenues. British Cols. 20th mint. French Cols. 20th mint, and 19th in fine condition. Holland and Colonials both 19th and 20th. South and Central America especially 20th Century used. 20th Century general both used and mint and general 19th in fine condition. We are selling stamps, so why not turn some of your duplicates for cash.

Stampless covers; In fact any covers. If there is enough interest in these lines we would be glad to have expressions and doubtless could work out some sort of a plan whereby we could have special entries in the sales department. The present books are not very suitable for the entry of covers but if sufficient interest is shown doubtless satisfactory arrangements could be made. As units are for the exchange of items only, a selling medium might be desirable and the service of the Sales Department is at your command. Let us hear. Also plate number unit members. Your suggestions as to how this department which is operated for all of the membership to the best of our ability will be welcome.

More comments: "At this time I desire to express my appreciation of your handling of the sales department. Certainly I can say I have found many bargains and always plenty of desirable material in every circuit I have received.—Your sales of my stamps entered are equally satisfactory—on several occasions you have returned my books completely sold out of with but two or three stamps remaining after being in circulation only from six weeks to three months." C.S.H.

"I have been getting your circuits regularly since I joined the Society, about three years ago and have never failed to find anything of interest in any of them. My only regret is that so many members in sending in books have failed to follow the market price in marking their stamps. The advantage to the busy man of having these circuits for consideration in his home is a weighty point in their favor. I can readily realize the immense amount of labor and effort on your part and I can speak only in the highest terms of the courtesy and patience which you have shown toward me in all our dealings." C.A.T.

"This is the first circuit I have ever had the pleasure of buying from and I found it very satisfactory as well as an ideal way to fill in blank spaces."

Of course we would tell you and have been telling you for years that the circuits are a good medium through which to buy or sell stamps. We put great emphasis on the large "jumbo" circuits that we send out direct, they surely are an aid to space filling, these comments from others are merely to let you know that others have found this sales department a satisfactory service and by doing so hope to get you to at least try out the system. The operation and success of our sales department is based entirely on service rendered, we would like to have you give us an opportunity to show you, what we have to offer.

REPORT OF SALES MANAGER FOR MONTH OF MARCH 1928.

For the month of March 1928 I report increased sales as well as wider service rendered to our members. Our sales passed the monthly total of $8000. for the first time in the history of the department, and it looks as if April would also be as large if not larger. The detail is enormous but we have added still another clerk so will be able to render the service for which this office has become famous.

The demand for circuits by buyers has taken a great deal of our time and so retirements have been small, but during the month of April we will retire around 1000 books and from now on should each month retire more books than new ones received.

Book Account.

March 1st, 1928, on hand	11641 Books	Net Value	$347,847.83
Received during March	1296 Books	Net Value	34,259.42
	12927 Books	Net Value	$382,107.25
Retired during March	528 Books	Net Value	$ 18,216.94
Leaving in circulation	12399 Books	Net Value	$363,890.31

Retirement Report.

528 Books retired (Value $18,216.94)	Sales	$5,026.83
Remitted to owners	$4,139.45	
Insurance to Treasurer	214.21	
Commission to Managers	627.51	
Postage to owners	33.26	
Fines for counterfeits, etc	12.40	$5,026.83

While the percentage of sales may be small, remember that we have never refused to circulate any book entered (except in rare cases) even though it did not look attractive, because often what we think will never sell will sell readily, also there are many books of low value, often these sell 100% and often not 10%, but we cannot very well draw the line as to book value to be entered because we have buyers of all classes. Our one aim being to serve all fairly and impartially.

If the present rate of sales keeps up we might possibly make a total of around $75,000.00 for the fiscal year as against $61,000.00 last season.

Respectfully,

J. E. GUEST, Sales Manager.

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The Postage Stamp.

By W. H. BENNERS.

I was mothered by Necessity.
I serve alike the peasant and the prince.
I visit the humble cottage and the mansion.
I bring tidings of joy and of hope.
I bear messages of peace and of war.
I travel through the air and over land and sea.
I receive official recognition in every country.
I represent the talent of the artist and the skill of the artisan.
I chronicle historical events and the discovery of new countries.
I am of a great family. On my many faces are depicted portraits of kings and queens, heroes and statesmen.
I am a covenant of the nation—an important contract of smallest consideration.
I, the Postage Stamp, am the humble servant of man.

About British Colonials and Glamour

After all, approvals count. To find a long-sought item, in required condition, at the right price, satisfies. "UP TO FIFTY" booklets contain "low catalogue" not always "easy to get." None lists more than 50c. Many B.W.I., 19th & 20th, used and unused. Fine to superb. Let me convince you.
REUTER, Box 92B, FULLERTON, CALIF.

BRITISH COLONIALS.
I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.
T. ALLEN,
"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

Boston Auction Sales

I consider myself fortunate in numbering among my good and constant customers many members of the American Philatelic Society. The Society is growing so rapidly now, that some of the new members may be unknown to me, so that this advertisement is primarily for them.

I should be glad to communicate with anyone having good stamps to dispose of, either singly, in lots, or as a collection.

Likewise, I would appreciate requests for my catalogues from prospective buyers

D. F. KELLEHER

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THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Postmasters' Provisionals of the 1851-57 Period.

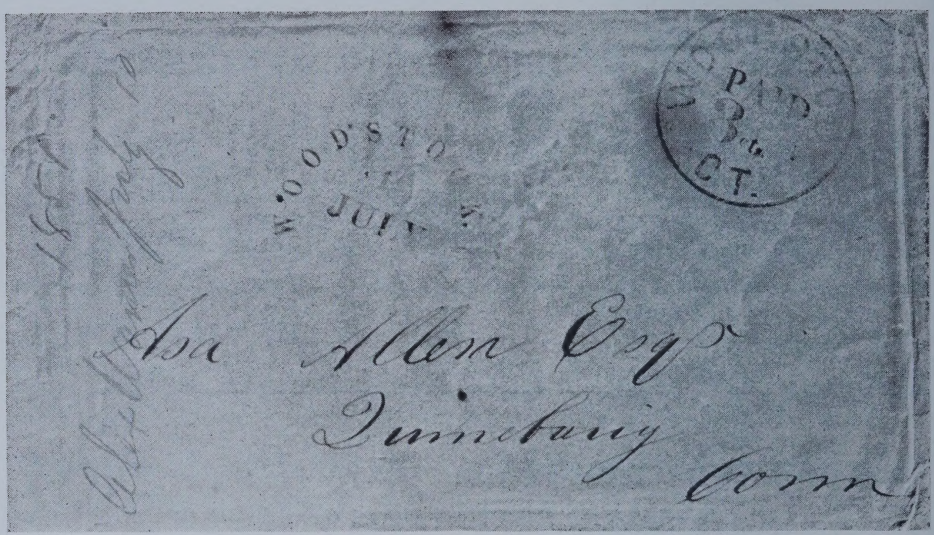
By CARROLL CHASE.

The original manuscript for the 3c 1851-'57 handbook soon to appear, has all been first presented in the American Philatelist. This article, just written, is also printed here because it will be made a chapter in the handbook. Further it may be of some aid in case the proposed register of the great rarities among United States stamps becomes a reality.

Although stamps were in common use throughout this entire period, in two instances at least the postmasters of small towns issued provisional envelopes due to the temporary lack of a supply of stamps. In one instance this was because the first supply of stamps had not been received and in the other to a temporary shortage. One of these covers has been listed in Scott's catalogue since 1915 while the other seems to me equally worthy of inclusion. These are deserving of detailed description. The first was used in Tuscumbia, Alabama during the 1857 period; quite possibly early in the year 1858. These were discovered and were written up by Mr. John A. Klemann in the August 1913 number of the Philatelic Gazette. His article may be briefly summarized as follows:

Two covers were found in the Carroll-Hoy correspondence, addressed to New Orleans, La. One shows a circular postmark in the upper right corner reading "Tuscumbia, Ala." around the top, "Paid" at the bottom and has a large numeral "3" in the center. This is the illustration in Scott's catalogue. The envelope shows in the upper left corner the customary circular postmark reading "Tuscumbia Ala Apr 30." The postmark first described also appears in the upper right corner of the second envelope, but is covered with a 3c 1857 Type II stamp cancelled with the same postmark as appears in the upper left corner of the first cover. The date is May 20. These two covers make it quite evident that the postmaster having run out of 3c stamps made these provisional envelopes by including "3 PAID" in a circular postmark and applying it in the upper right corner of plain envelopes. These were cancelled with the dated handstamp **when used.** The fact that the second one bears a stamp is evidence of the receipt of a fresh supply of stamps, making the further use of the provisionals unnecessary.

This was first listed in the 1915 edition of Scott's catalogue as "No. 29A 3c dull red on buff." It has never been priced in the catalogue.



The second provisional came into my possession recently and is here illustrated. It was mailed from Woodstock, Conn. July 10, 1851 to Quinebaug, Conn. some five or six miles distant—both towns being in the extreme northern part of the state. The year is made certain by the addressee's notation on the left end. Both postmarks are in black, the one at the left without an outer ring being the postmark ordinarily in use about this period. The one at the right enclosed in a circle has no date but instead "PAID" and "3 Cts." Of the utmost importance is the fact that this last mentioned postmark is clearly visible on the back of the envelope. The other postmark, equally heavily struck, cannot be seen from the back; the inference being that the postmark at the right was applied while the envelope was empty and the other after the letter had been enclosed.

It is a well known fact that for a period of a few weeks after the 1851 issue appeared on July 1st of that year, the supply of stamps was entirely inadequate to meet the rather unexpected demand. For example, then current newspapers state that early in July 1851 not more than one sheet of 100 stamps would be sold to an applicant at the New York City postoffice. It is therefore extremely probably, if not absolutely certain, that many of the small postoffices were not supplied with stamps for the first few weeks after the issue made its appearance. This subject of the scarcity of stamps in July, 1851 was fully covered in the section of the 3c 1851-57 article on "Contemporary Newspaper Comment."

It seems reasonable with these facts in mind to conclude that the postmaster at Woodstock, Connecticut (then as now a tiny town) had no 3c stamps, and that to indicate prepayment he either sold envelopes handstamped by himself with the postmark shown in the upper right corner of the illustrated cover, or else that, upon request and the payment of the postage, he would handstamp empty envelopes in this manner for his customers.

I have been collecting and noting unusual items such as this for nearly twenty years and with the exception of the Tuscumbia, Alabama envelope this is the only cover of the kind from any town which I have seen.

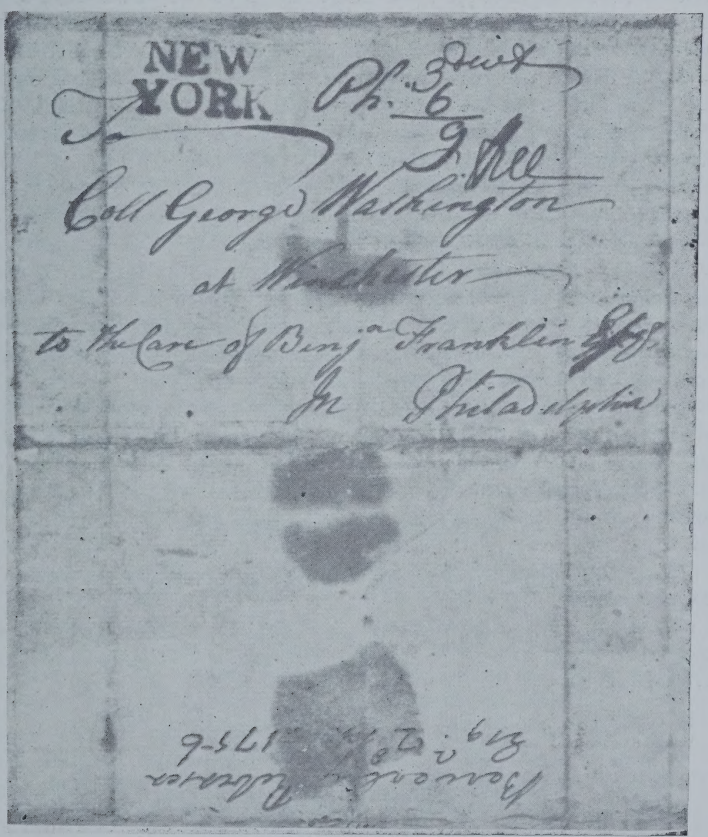
Many of the Confederate Provisional envelopes now listed in Scott's catalogue were made in exactly this same way until the regular issue of Confederate stamps was available. The only difference between this and the Tuscumbia envelope as compared with the Confederates is the extreme rarity of the former. It is

hardly necessary to mention the fact that the ordinary stampless covers which were used during the first few years of the life of the 1851 issue are common and not at all like this envelope, because in this case the two postmarks were obviously applied at different times.

Mr. Luff has very kindly examined the cover and is favorably impressed by it. I believe it should be listed in Scott's catalogue as No. 27b and placed after the Tuscumbia, Alabama envelope. It appeals to me as being of the greatest interest and rarity.

The Earliest American Postmark.

(Discovered by DELF NORONA)



We show above the earliest known postmark (not a manuscript marking, of course) used on the North American continent, and it is one which would be most coveted by Stampless Cover collectors. However, this cover can never come into the possession of the most acquisitive philatelic plutocrat for it is in the archives of a Government institution at Washington, the sanctity of whose files are inviolable. Until a few weeks ago when it was discovered by the writer its very existence even was unknown to philately.

There are three high points of interest about this cover: (a) It bears the earliest known postmark used in America; (b) It is addressed to the young Colonel George Washington, destined to be the country's war leader and its first president; and (c) It is addressed to the care of Benjamin Franklin then deputy postmaster to the colonies and later the first postmaster appointed by the Continental Congress.

The reason for this being sent through Benjamin Franklin at Philadelphia may be explained by the following excerpt from Watson's Annals, Vol. 2, page 391, et seq.:

"In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed as one of the deputy postmasters of the Colonies and during that summer with his accustomed energy he proceeded to systematize and arrange the department. In that year the delivery of letters by the penny post was first begun. The letters for all the neighboring counties went to Philadelphia and lay there until called for. Thus, letters for Newtown, Bristol, Chester, New Castle, etc., are to be called for at Philadelphia."

A well known English specialist of stampless covers, Mr. S. R. Turner, writing in the Philatelic Magazine October 2, 1926, states that there is little doubt that the introduction of the use of the postmark in the American post office is due to Franklin. He had lived in London and would have been familiar with the postmarks in use in England. Some time between 1760 and 1770 a circular type was supplied to New York and later to Boston.

Mr. Turner states that some time between 1760 and 1770 the circular abbreviated month and date type was supplied to New York and later to Boston. He describes the straight line shown above, stating it to have come into use "sometime before 1770." Professor R. F. Chambers who has one of if not the finest collections of 18th Century American postmarks, reports a similar New York used in 1761 as the earliest known to him. No earlier postmark has been reported by any of the hundred odd members of the Stampless Covers Society, and therefore this early Washington-Franklin cover beats the previous earliest by fully five years. We feel that it may rightfully be considered as the most desirable stampless cover, and being such it is fortunate that it belongs to no single individual but to the Nation.

We are not advised as to the rate of postage in effect as shown by the manuscript marking in the upper right corner. Note "dwt." indicating a rate of 9 pennyweight. In the same year, 1756, we find reference to ocean rates calling for so many pennyweights of silver, and undoubtedly 9 pennyweights of silver was charged on this letter.

Will somebody come forward with an earlier date? Remember, Franklin was appointed in 1753, and it is not at all improbable that postmarks were first used before 1756.

Stampless Covers Unit.

DELF NORONA, Temporary Secretary.

The amalgamation of the Stampless Covers Society with the A. P. S. as the Stampless Covers Unit has now been decided upon. Pending the formal organization of the Unit, a word about the Stampless Covers Society will serve as an introduction.

In August, 1927, Professor F. S. Eaton issued a modest bulletin, sending it gratis to a number of collectors of stampless covers who chipped in to finance the

production of other bulletins. Under Prof. Eaton's guidance the bulletins proved an immediate success and many of the Who's Who in American philately are among its subscribers. Several months ago the Stampless Covers Society was brought into existence, the subscribers to the Bulletin being placed on the membership list; and the suggestion was made soon after that the Society unite with the A. P. S. This proposal was met with favorable response on the part of practically all who have expressed themselves on the subject.

There are at present 104 members of the Stampless Covers Society, 65 of whom are A. P. S. members and who will automatically become members of the Unit. It is confidently expected that many of the others will soon apply for A. P. S. membership.

Those wishing to join the Unit may write to Mr. Delf Norona, 95 Granville Ave., Beckley, W. Va., the temporary secretary and a specimen of one of the late bulletins of 16 pages will be sent on receipt of ten cents. It is proposed to charge a $2.00 membership fee for financing publication of the bulletins which will be continued as heretofore. Matters of Unit membership, informal studies, temporary check lists, and the like will be contained in the Bulletin, for there will ordinarily be far more matter than can be published in the space set aside for the Unit in the American Philatelist. Articles of value for permanent record and of interest to collectors generally will be published in the American Philatelist.

An Auction Department under the direction of Prof. Eaton has been under way, and to date three successful sales have been held. The published results of the auction sales furnish an excellent guide to stampless cover values. Members of the Unit will be given a discount from the usual auction rates charged on material they send in for sale.

The matter of producing a check list under a copyrighted classification system is being given serious attention. This check list may later be extended into a regular catalog of stampless covers.

At the Toronto convention a meeting will be called of all A. P. S. members interested in stampless covers. Bring your stampless covers.

MAJOR JOSEPH A. STEINMETZ

A. P. S. 1977

Major Joseph A. Steinmetz, famed as an inventor of anti air craft devices, a life member of The American Philatelic Society, died on July 11, 1928 at his home in Germantown, Pa. at the age of fifty eight. Major Steinmetz had a notable career as an engineer and inventor and his service to his country as a member of the National Research Council during the War was of the greatest value in combating the enemy air forces through bombs and other anti air craft devices. His hobby was stamp collecting and his specialty airmails, of these he had one of the finest showings in the United States. He also had a very fine collection of U. S. that as far back as 1913 won a cup at the N.Y. Stamp Exhibition and to which a great deal of fine material had been added in recent years. Surviving Major Steinmetz are his widow, a son and a daughter. His passing is a profound loss to the Nation as it also is to the hobby he loved so well.

"Corners"

STAMPS TAKEN FROM CENTER LINE BLOCKS.

E. J. S. HALVORSEN

The article, referring to these stamps or to such stamps which show **distinctly** that part of the center lines of a sheet of 400 or as it may be, 200 (depending on the dimensions of our adhesives), appearing in the June issue under the heading, "The straight edge," evidently needs a bit of explanation and I am very pleased to heed the "call of defense" in an effort to show the philatelist in general not only what it is all about, but that these stamps must necessarily be considered anything but junk, or in fact the most valuable stamps of any issue, omitting errors and "phony" varieties.

Let us consider as an example nearest at hand the current two cent stamp, flat printing, of course, since the "Corner" is a by-gone possibility in the rotary press issues.

Out of a sheet of 400—generally speaking—there cannot be had more than one single copy, showing the red line on two adjacent sides of the stamp. With a little care we will be able to get two such stamps, and with a good percentage of skill we may get four; but in this latter instance these lines through the center of the sheet must necessarily be quite heavy or wide as they will have to be split through their center.

However, in my opinion we cannot very readily consider any other possibilities but the one "corner" out of a sheet of 400 (or for larger stamps, such as the Omaha, 200).

Up to the present time it has been and it is quite customary to strip any sheet of stamps of the vertical and horizontal row and use same for postage—this means the commercial sheet of 100 stamps, as they are delivered to all postoffices. Just how many of such stamps are "rescued" from the junk pile, waste basket and furnace fire I am not in a position to state, but let us estimate that only one out of every ten remains intact as a philatelic favorite. I do not think this is low enough since there are many sheets of 100 from which it is impossible to get this little "Jewel" because the sheets are not cut so that the line remains in both the vertical and horizontal sides and also, if one sheet was so clipped, there would be other sheets not showing any line at all. Incidentally these latter stamps with but a white straight edge are the poorest specimens we collectors can imagine (barring plating perhaps), and these stamps must, I am afraid, always remain "junk."

If, after these few explanatory remarks anyone still thinks that I or the few among us who really collect "Corners" are full of "bologne" I have another quite convincing argument which I am sure must appeal to the true philatelist, and which I especially appreciate.

These corners cannot be "manufactured," they cannot be faked. I have at one time had considerable interest in Precancels and have also, previous to that, had a nice little collection of U. S. cancellations. I found, however, that both were "unreliable" both could, can and—I am afraid—are made to order; and for me such possibility, such premonition, sooner or later kills anyone's interest in his hobby.

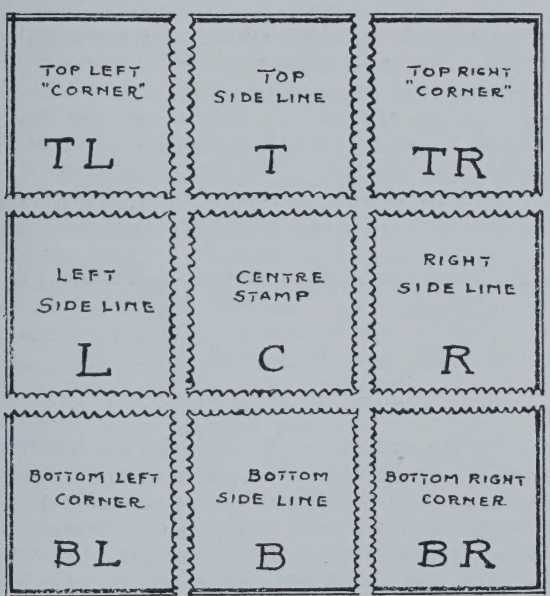
Before I undertook to collect "Corners" seriously, remembering past experiences, I made quite conscientiously several tests and as far as I know now, came to the conclusion that "faking" these corners is next to impossible and I dare say, anyone is perfectly safe should his fancy in them some day enter his front door.

There are several ways in which these covers "might be collected":

(1) Just the "corner" stamp alone with its four different positions.
(2) The same in the form of four blocks of four.
(3) The nine (9) stamps comprising four (4) corners, four (4) "side" lines (one straight edge showing the line and three sides perforated) and one center stamp perf. on all four sides (see diagram).
(4) Precancels separate from ordinary stamps.
(5) Precancels, ordinary used stamps and mint copies.

I myself adhere to the number 3 and 5 variety or in other words collect 3 times 9 or 27 stamps of each and every variety as far as it is possible, and as far, of course as my purse permits.

The diagram may add to give a clearer understanding of this mode of philately. In many instances does it seem almost as difficult, especially of the earlier issues, to find any of the side lines as well as corners.

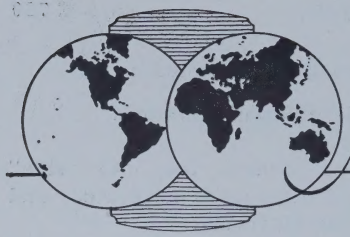


In addition to a "corner" collection it would not be bad policy to include arrows, for the simple reason that prior to 1895 we find that there are both horizontal and vertical arrows, but these stamps do not come with lines.

Some of the issues, as for instance the Omaha issue, the Norse-American issue, the $2.00—1920, the $1.00 and $2.00 present issue and others, have the perforation plus the line, and often times does the line—single or as a corner, show only on the perforation tongues.

I believe this will cover the point, and I advise anybody still skeptical to try their luck in finding "corners" or request same (mint) at any postoffice.

A comparative estimate regarding what such "corners" might be worth—I believe they would run from an average of the same as A-1 copies to five or more times catalog value. The vital point, which anyone must always keep in mind in this connection is, that a "corner" stamp must show distinctly the line on both sides of the stamp, no matter how poor a copy it is otherwise.



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1419½ North Ridgewood Place, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Types of the 1863-66 Issue of Norway.

We have had a number of requests for information regarding the types of Norway Scott Numbers 6 to 10. Mr. Theodore Ames has asked for the information through our columns, and I have stalled him off for some time, as I find I have lost the book that contained the information.

Now one of our Canadian friends very kindly sends me the April 1928 issue of Gibbons Stamp Monthly, wherein a splendid article by L. W. Fulcher appears. While we are opposed to the practice of "stealing our stuff" from the other papers, we believe that in this particular instance the article in question is well worth using, and we feel sure that the publishers and the author will have no objection since due credit is given. Unfortunately we are unable to reproduce the useful cuts accompanying the article but trust that our readers will be able to get something from it without them.

* * * * *

By L. W. FULCHER

For one approaching the subject for the first time the identification of each of the four distinct types on each sheet of the values of the 1863-66 issue of Norway is not an easy matter, and to run them down by the elaborate descriptions given by Harrison in the Philatelic Record Vol. 19 (1897) p. 242 et seq. is a very laborious process. As regards the 2sk. and 8sk. the colours are a great hindrance, and in the case of the 4sk. there are eight types to deal with, each of which exists in several "states." I have endeavored to set forth below certain peculiarities on each type which greatly help to minimise the labour, being, I hope, in themselves, sufficient to fix the types. As each type contains twenty-five specimens of the four types, which all differ in small details, I cannot be perfectly certain that all the points specified are shown on every copy of a given type, but the characteristics given are the result of a fair number of stamps. Having identified a type by the indication given, certainly can be arrived at by a study of the more elaborate details given in Harrison's article. For the two stones of the 4sk. I am indebted to Mr. Goodfellow's detailed study of this value in the London Philatelist, Vol. XXXII (1923) p. 30, but those who wish to separate the different "states" of each type on the sheets of this value must consult his article.

2 Skill.

Type A—The top of the upright stroke of the "K" of "SKILL" is invaded by colour from the left. Line across the bottom bar of the first "L" in "SKILL".

Type B—The shape of the figure "2" is characteristic. The figure is flattened on the top and the ball is elongated and turned inwards. On the right there is a yellow dot in front of the fore leg of the "K" of "FRIMAERKE".

Type C—The top right serif of the "I" of "SKILL" is invaded by colour. The figure "2" has a wide open top.

Type D—The "R" or "NORGE" is open at the top.

3 Skill.

Type A—Shows a strong line entering the left side of the "I" of "SKILL". The left end of the bottom of the shield extends into the wreath on the left.

Type B—Short wreath on left of shield extending only to the middle stroke of the diphthong "AE" of "FRIMAERKE". One clear line between the feet of the lion not touching either the back of the right leg nor the toe of the left leg.

Type C—The letters "FR" of "FRIMAERKE" on the left stand distinctly apart. In all other types they are joined at the top. Wreath on left of shield reaches nearly to the "R" of "FRIMÆRKE". The vertical line under the end of the tuft of the tail is broken.

Type D—One clear vertical line between the lower bend of the tail and the side of the shield.

4 Skill. Stone 1.

Type A—All the letters of "NORGE" and "SKILL" show impinging lines. In the upper top left corner ornament a line divides the central lobe.

Type B—Diagonal line across the upper end of the left label containing the word "FRIMÆRKE." Diagonal line across the upper left upstroke of the figure "4".

Type C—The seventh vertical line from the left on the shield does not reach to the underside of the lion's left fore leg.

Type D—Two impinging lines cut into the left side of the letter "S" of "SKILL" near the centre. The last long vertical line on the shield (No. 14 from left) does not reach to the shin of the lion's hind leg.

4 Skill. Stone 2.

Type E—The "K" of "SKILL" has a wide bulbous opening below, making the fore leg very thin. In the "K" of "FRIMÆRKE" in the right hand label there is a small blue dash downwards from the serif to the upper arm.

Type F—A horizontal line extending into the lower serif of the upright stroke of the "K" of "SKILL". Line across the loop of the "R" of "FRIMÆRKE" in right label.

Type G—The downstroke of the "R" in "NORGE" is invaded by a spot of colour near its base. The central cross stroke of the "R" of "FRIMÆRKE" in the right label is usually wanting.

Type H—In the early state of this type there are two marked diagonal lines on the shield in the upper right corner. When these are not clearly visible this type may be recognised by the fact that the first vertical line of the shield does not quite reach the top margin. Usually the tailpiece of the second "R" in "FRIMÆRKE" is not joined to the loop of the letter.

8 Skill.

Type A—There is one vertical line of the shield touching the back of the left foot of the lion. All the other types show another line to the right of this clear of the foot. The figure "8" is very nearly open below.

Type B—The figure "8" is open above.
Type C—A clear line through the centre of the bend of the tail at its origin. The back of the right hind leg of the lion is flattened.
Type D—White space in loop of tail near its origin.

24 Skill.

Type A—Line across top wing of corner ornament in the N. W. corner. Line across first stroke of "N" of "NORGE". Line like an accent above "R" of "FRIMÆRKE" in the right label.
Type B—The "S" of "SKILL" is smaller than the other letters. Three distinct lines across the right margin opposite "L" of "SKILL". Line across lower margin under the space between "24" and "SKILL".
Type C—the bend of the tail at its origin touches the right frame of the shield. Usually a hair line across the top right corner of shield. Line across the lower part of the "I" of "SKILL".
Type D—The upper arm of the "K" of "SKILL" is nearly obliterated by a blob of colour. A kink in the figure "2" where the tail joins the upper part of the figure. The "E" of "FRIMÆRKE" on the left is usually closed by the meeting of the points of the upper and lower serifs.

* * * * *

In a letter mislaid by me sometime ago, and recently coming to light, C. F. Sponholz writes of finding a Montenegro Occupation stamp which he suspects to have forged surcharge. The stamp in question is #303 10 h. blue Austrian occupation of Montenegro, and the surcharge reads MONTEUOGRO instead of MONTENEGRO. The UO after Monte is certainly a glaring typographical error. Does any member know anything about this stamp? Mr. Sponholz asks information.

* * * * *

Mrs. C. L. Manning, custodian of the Government collection at the U. S. National Museum in Washington, D. C. writes regarding the Algerian precancels:

"The Museum received from the Universal Postal Union some precancels of Algeria with the following notes: "Precancelled by means of a printed note: AFFRANCHTS POSTES. These stamps are used, within the domestic service and in Franco-Colonial relations, for the prepayment of prints and samples, unregistered, mailed in large numbers. This mode of payment is intended to do away with the stamping of such articles, and consequently to hasten their dispatch. The use of precancelled stamps is reserved for only important commercial houses which furnish heavy bonds and are specially authorized by the Departmental Directors of Posts and Telegrams."

Evidently, then, Algerian precancels are used much the same as our own prec's. However, from the above, it would appear that the stamps are not available for postage outside of French territory. While Algeria is an "up and coming" land, and has had marvelous development in the past decade, we hazard the guess that not a great many of these precancels are used, and they ought to make a nice side line for somebody.

* * * * *

Precancels are one of our pet aversions, as we have seen too many collectors give up their "regular" stamp collections to take up the gathering of the precs, and we are a firm believer that the real sport in Philately lies in the general collection.

However, Burt C. Wear recently exhibited his collection of Belgian precan-

cels at The Philatelic Club, and Burt having worked it out in his usual thorough and scientific manner, it was a real treat to see his stamps and hear him talk. We could get interested in these Belgians, as there does not seem to be such an unlimited number of varieties of them. Just another field for the fellow who wants something to play with at small cost.

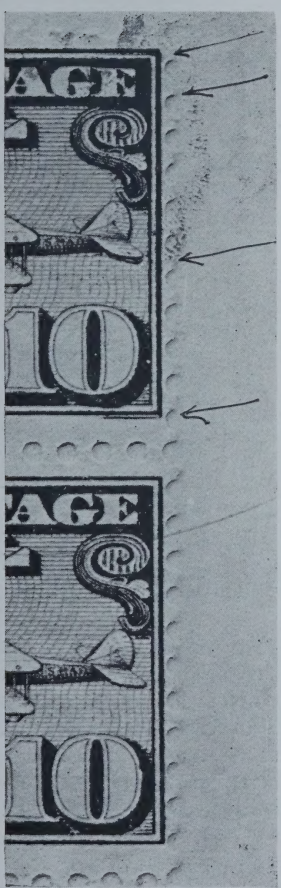
* * * * *

But we still have a yen to finish our collection of Sudan towns, the bunch which kept E. Lincoln Goodhue and yours truly so busy a few years ago, simply because we don't think anybody else would be crazy enough to try to get one from every town or post office in Sudan. At that, they turn up some interesting camel routes, traveling post offices, and what have you. Man, you can even smell the camel on these things!

* * * * *

And that's that.

Easy To Get and Easy To See.



Practically all the boy collectors and quite a number of their elders have never satisfactorily identified the so called "shifted transfer" or "re entry" on a postage stamp. This is due not because of any lack of information, as the philatelic press constantly carries articles on these varieties, but largely because most of the stamps showing "shifts" and which have been written up are rather scarce and not handled in quantity by the average collector. No one can tell a shift unless familiar with the original and intended design of the stamp in question and this necessarily means that one must own more than one copy. Besides this difficulty of needing more than one stamp it is also generally true that the shifts to be found on the early issues are very faintly indicated and it requires a trained eye to catch them. Shifts are not common on the modern stamps that are easily obtainable and it was quite a thrill to me when Mr. A. H. Benners of Birmingham, Alabama sent me a copy of the current 10c blue airmail (Scott #624) that bore a clear and sharply defined shift. The illustration shows the right edge of the normal variety and the shifted one for easy comparison. If however you have never seen a shift it will be of interest to get a copy of the stamp itself. It comes from Plate 18246 and is the third stamp from the top of the left hand corner of the sheet and the second stamp above the plate number on the left hand side. You won't need a magnifying glass to see this one as the lower right corner line is plainly doubled and so is the line defining the tail of the plane. The upper corner and the letter E also show shifted lines. I don't know of any finer example of a "shift" on a common stamp.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

XXV.—The 2 Centavos Provisional of 1917.

With that lack of thought for the morrow that by now characterized the running of the Post Office department in Guatemala all the 2c stamps had been used up for surcharging in 1916 so that when, in 1917, it was found there was a use for stamps of this value none were on hand. So again the printing press was brought into use. Considerable doubt as to the authenticity of this variety was expressed on its appearance and the following extract from "Scott's Monthly Circular" is typical of many that appeared in the philatelic press at this time:—

> We have recently received a quantity of a supposed provisional stamp upon which we look with considerable suspicion. The stamp is the 1 centavo of the 1902 issue with the surcharge DOS CENTAVOS in two lines. The type appears to be the same or very similar to that used for the 1916 surcharges. Our suspicions are based on the following facts: We are informed that 1c and 2c stamps are no longer in use in Guatemala. We are not supplied with unused copies in sheets or blocks but with cancelled copies, tied up in packages, and including nearly as many inverted surcharges as normal. Finally, the centres of the 1c stamps are printed in various shades, some of which we think have been obsolete for years. Guatemala has an evil record in the matter of surcharged stamps and we fear these alleged new provisionals emanate from the same sources that have done so much discredit to other issues.

But it was not long before stalwart champions of Guatemala came to the rescue with ample proof that the provisionals were genuine and were regularly issued by the Guatemalan government. The seeming scarcity of unused specimens was said to be due to the fact that "letters and newspapers must be brought to the P. O. to have stamps attached by clerks" and that "this procedure is to prevent dealers from buying the whole stock." But this embargo on selling unused specimens must have been raised after a time for unused specimens are today no rarer than used copies.

It appears from a "Nueva Tarifa Postal" sheet issued by the Guatemalan Post office at this period that 2c stamps were needed for postage on printed matter weighing 15gr., or less meant for city delivery. On postal cards for local delivery, too, the rate was 4c and as there were no 4c stamps it was necessary to use two 2c.

The surcharge on these stamps is in black and in two lines, viz:—"DOS—CENTAVOS". It is found double and inverted both errors being quite common.

Check List.

1917. Stamp of 1902 surcharged with new value in black. No wmk. Perf. 14, 15.

2c on 1c green and claret
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge

XXVI.—The New 25c Stamps of 1917.

On March 15th, 1917 a special 25c stamp was issued to commemorate the re-election of Manuel Estrada Cabrera to the Presidency. The stamp was intended for use only on domestic correspondence and to mail sent to the other Central American republics.

It is a handsome stamp showing on a small oval in the centre a portrait of Cabrera. At the left of the oval is a feminine figure symbolizing Peace holding an olive branch above the portrait. This portion of the design is in brown. The border, printed in blue, has "GUATEMALA" at the top and "CENTAVOS" at the bottom with numerals of value in the lower corners. To left and right of the name are tablets the right-hand one showing the national bird, the quetzal, while the one on the left bears the inscription "15 De MARZO de 1917" in three lines.

The stamps were printed by Waterlow & Sons and at the bottom of each stamp this firm's imprint "WATERLOW & SONS LIMITED, LONDRES" is shown in tiny capitals. It is said the total issued consisted of one million stamps.

Check List.

March, 1917. Engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London. No wmk. Perf. 14.

25c blue and brown

XXVII.—The Cabrera Stamps of 1918.

Late in 1918 a new value was added to the current series of stamps, this bearing the facial value of 1p50c. This stamp is upright rectangular in shape and slightly larger than the others. The main portion of the design is a splendid almost full-face portrait of President Cabrera with his name, "MANUEL ESTRADA CABRERA" curved below. The portrait oval touches the left-hand frame and above it is "GUATEMALA" in bold uncolored capitals surmounted by the initials "U. P. U." At the bottom the value is expressed in words in two lines—"UN PESO—CINCUENTA CENTAVOS"—and is also shown in numerals on a small ornamented tablet. Perched at the right, is an excellent representation of the quetzal.

The whole design is particularly well engraved and reflects nothing but credit on its manufacturers', the American Bank Note Co.

Check List.

1918. Engraved and printed by the American Bank Note Co., New York. No Wmk. Perf. 12.

1p50c deep blue

XXVIII.—The 1919 Issue.

The stamp described above was the forerunner of several new values presumably needed by changes in the postal rates. In 1919 new stamps bearing the denomination of 30c, 60c, 90c and 3p respectively were issued as well as a 12½c stamp in new design.

The stamps were all engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, the 12½c being in one color while the other four denominations were all printed with black centres and colored frames.

The 12½c value shows the National Arms in the centre with "CORREOS NACIONALES" curved above and on a large straight label below is "GUATEMALA" in large capitals, and then "TIMBRE DE RECONSTRUCCION—1919" in smaller characters. In the upper angles "12½" is shown on colored circles with "CENTAVOS" on a straight label below. The intervening spaces are filled with lace like ornamentation.

The design on the 30c depicts two tall wireless towers described as the "TORRES DEL INALAMBRICO", on the 60c is a building described as "ASILO DE MATERNIDAD, JOAQUINA", the 90c shows the University building, while on the 3p the National Arms are shown. The frames are all entirely different but all bear the name, dated 1918, values in words and numerals and the initials "U. P. U." But though dated "1918" none of them were in circulation until the following year.

Check List.

1919. Engraved and printed by Waterlow & Sons Ltd., London. No wmk. perf. 14.

12½c carmine
30c red and black
60c olive green and black
90c red brown and black
3p deep green and black

XXIX.—The 1920 Provisionals.

After a brief lull of a little more than two years Guatemala again broke out with an epidemic of surcharges. A quantity of the newly issued 30c and 60c stamps were reduced in value to 2 centavos and some of the 2 pesos stamps of 1902 were overprinted 25c.

In the case of the two 2c provisionals the new value "2 centavos" was printed in one line in black. The date "1920" was then added by a separate operation this being in blue on the 30c and in red on the 60c. There are naturally several errors, all of which are recorded below in the check list.

The 25c surcharge was in different form and without date. At the top are the numerals "25" and at the bottom "Centavos" while two thick bars at each side obliterate the old value. This surcharge was applied to entire sheets of 100 stamps at a time and two interesting varieties are found. The 58th stamp in the sheet, eighth stamp on the sixth row, has an extra large "5" in "25", and the 61st stamp, first in the seventh row, has the numerals "35" in error for "25". This value is also found with inverted surcharge.

Check List.

1920. Stamps of 1902 and 1919 surcharged with new values in black. No wmk. Perf. 14.

2c on 30c red and black (date in blue)
(a) Inverted surcharge
2c on 60c olive green and black (date in red)
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Date "1920" inverted
(c) Date "1920" omitted
(d) The value "2 centavos" omitted
25c on 2p vermilion and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Error "35" for "25"
(c) Large "5" in "25"

XXX.—The 1921 Provisionals.

In 1921 supplies of the 25c value were still short and as apparently no more of the 2 pesos stamps were available for surcharging some other victim had to be found. It was decided to use some of the 25c telegraph stamps of the 1919 series, this being overprinted "CORREOS" to make it available for postage. This 25c stamp has the Arms of Guatemala in the centre with "TIMBRE DE RECONSTRUCCION—1919" below. At the top is "TELEGRAFOS NACIONALES—GUATEMALA" in two lines while the value is shown at the base.

About the same time there was a shortage of 12½c and 50c stamps and some of the 20c and 75c of 1902 were converted into the wanted denominations by means of the usual surcharge.

In both cases the overprint is in black. On the 20c it is in three lines as follows:—"1921—Doce y medio—centavos", while on the 75c it is similar with the central line changed to "Cincuenta". The lower value is known with inverted and double surcharges while the 50c is only known in normal shape.

Even this did not complete the story for 1921, for fresh supplies of 25c stamps were needed before the year was out and there was also a shortage of 12½c stamps.

For the 25c the telegraph stamp of the same value was again requisitioned and overprinted "CORREOS" but this time the date "1921" was also added. The type for "CORREOS" is, too, quite distinct from that on the earlier variety.

For the 12½c provisionals this same telegraph stamp was used the surcharge being "1921—CORREOS—DOCE—Y MEDIO" in four lines. To make matters more complicated this was printed in both red and black.

Check List.

1921. Stamps of 1902 overprinted with new values in black. No wmk. Perf. 14.

12½c on 20c claret and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
(b) Double surcharge
50c on 75c lilac and black

Telegraph stamps of 1919 overprinted "CORREOS" for postal use.
25c green

Telegraph stamp of 1919 overprinted "CORREOS" and date.
25c green

Telegraph stamp of 1919 overprinted "CORREOS" and new value.
12½c in red on 25c green
12½c in black on 25c green

XXXI.—The New Value of 1921.

In 1921 a new 1p50c stamp was issued in the same format as the other stamps produced by Waterlow and Sons and at the same time two entirely new high denominations—5p and 15p—were issued.

All three are particularly handsome stamps printed in two colors, and I cannot do better than cull a description of their designs from a short article contributed to "Mekeel's Weekly" by Mr. Charles S. Thompson about the time of their issue:—

The $1.50 is especially interesting, as it shows a picture of the leaning obelisk or monolith of Quirigua. Quirigua is a dead city in the Guatemalan jungles, deserted for many hundred years. When the conquisadores came to America it was as silent as it is now, and the natives had no knowledge of its former inhabitants, Mayas of fifteen hundred years agone. Quirigua is considered one of the three finest ruins in existence by American archaeologists, who cleared away the jungle from its twenty acres of ceremonial structures a few years ago.

Of the stelae or obelisks there are thirteen, twelve of which are upright, but the thirteenth, supposed to weigh about eighty tons, leans at an angle of about 30° from the perpendicular. These stelae are as high as twenty-six feet, and are elaborately carved with representations of priests and priestesses, with symbolic devices, and hieroglyphics. The monuments were erected at regular intervals, as deciphered dates show. These date glyphs are the only characters which have as yet yielded their secrets to the translator, but it is hoped that it will be possible to read others in the near future. Members of the Masonic fraternity are always especially interested in these sculptures, as they show signs of relationship to some of the mysteries of that Order.

The $5 stamp depicts the Granados Monument. Granados became president of Guatemala in 1871, after the defeat and flight of the tyrant Cerna, thus Granados was really the first President of the republic, previous rulers having been dictators. Granados was succeeded by Barrios, his friend and intimate.

The $15 stamp shows the Penitentiary Bridge, a large stone structure with the wide, flat arches apparently so much in favor in Hispano-American countries, the most conspicuous example of which is the "Arco de Santo Domingo" in the old cathedral of Panama Antigua, shown on the 20c stamp of Panama, 1915."

Check List.

1921 Engraved and printed by Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London. No wmk.
Perf. 14, 14½.
1p50c blue and orange
5p brown and green
15p black and vermilion

(To Be Continued.)

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PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS — THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

SPECIALLY REDUCED railroad fares to Toronto will be in effect during the period of the A. P. S. Convention this month as Toronto is both on the list of "tourists" cities and has the extra attraction of The Canadian National Exhibition scheduled for the week following the A. P. S. meeting. It will pay every member to make inquiry concerning these reduced fares before purchasing his ticket for Toronto.

THE RECORD BREAKING attendance expected at the coming A.P.S. Convention, August 23rd-25th, is assured a wonderful reception by the Canadian collectors who are leaving nothing undone to make the entertainment the best ever offered an A. P. S. Convention. We hear that Mr. Davenport, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, has secured free admission to the Canadian National Exhibition for A. P. S. members and a block of 300 seats in the grand stand for the big Saturday night show. Looks like a big time will be had by all.

THE CANADIAN POST-OFFICE Department will place on their mailing list, free of charge, the names of all collectors desiring advance information as to "first

flight" Canadian air mails. New routes are being rapidly opened up and special cancells provided which should be of equal interest to the U. S. contract routes. If you want up to the minute data on these address, Hon. P. T. Coolican, Asst. Deputy Post Master General, Ottawa, Canada.

A DOUBLE HOP from ship to shore is part of the plan of John Henry Mears to break the world's record of 28½ days for a trip around the world. The first hop was from the Battery, New York Harbor to the Olympic after the ship was four hours at sea and the second from the Olympic when 400 miles off the French coast to Paris, France. A small packet of mail is being carried by Mears and one stamp dealer paid $1000.00 in advance for one pound of letters.

WILLIAM F. UIHLEIN, A. P. S. 3115, multi millionaire stamp collector of Milwaukee, Wisconsin has given his magnificent general collection to Milwaukee Public Museum with a $50,000 endowment fund with which to keep the collection up to date with new issues. Mr. Uihlein will also have built a series of specially designed mahogany cases so that the stamps can be properly displayed. It will be remembered that the late B. K. Miller, also a resident of Milwaukee, provided for the transfer of his U. S. Collection to the N. Y. Public Library. We hope that one of these days the A. P. S. will have a headquarters building where some of the great American Collections can be placed on permanent display. Won't some of our millionaire members give this a thought?

ORGANIZED PHILATELY, the scoffers notwithstanding, is ever on the alert in the interests of collectors in general and every year some organization proves the value to all in having strong national societies. Recently the Greek Government planned to go over all its stamp stocks and place on sale all remainders on hand of the older issues. This would have undoubtedly demoralized the market values of all Greek stamps and The Hellenic Philotelic Society, in the interest of collectors the world over, entered a vigorous protest and recommended to the Government that the old stamps be burned. We now learn that the Government has agreed to this and in the future will also burn all left over commemoratives as soon as they are taken out of circulation. It is also interesting to learn that the Greek collectors have suggested to their government that no stamps be surcharged or overprinted in the future.

A MEMORIAL FUND to the memory of the late Dr. J. Brace Chittenden has been established by the Board of Governors of the N. Y. Collectors Club. The interest from the fund will be devoted solely to the improvement of the Club Library which was really created by Dr. Chittenden and to which he gave many hours of his valuable time. All those desiring to contribute to this fund should communicate with Charles J. Phillips, Chairman of the Memorial Fund Committee, 10 West 86th St., New York City.

HAVE YOU given the "Shut Ins" a stampic gift? W. B. Schlosser, R. R. #2, Paxton, Illinois asks us to consider the thought that all of us come to this

world, as it were, "On approval" and if we are to be classed as perfect specimens we must remember that the strong are to help bear the burdens of the weak. It will be your delight to share some of the abundance you have with your less fortunate brothers. Send a few stamps, magazines or catalogues to the A. P. S. Shut In Fund before you leave for the Convention. It will bring you luck!

THE ORIGINAL ETCHING of the head of King Edward VII by Emil Fuchs which was used on the 1901 issue of Great Britain is being reprinted with the permission of King George and 99 copies will be available to stamp collectors at $50.00 each. The plate will be cut up into 100 parts and each subscriber will receive a piece with his etching. Anyone interested in securing a copy of this artistic philatelic souvenir should make prompt application to Harry Lindquist, 109 West 57th St., New York City.

AIRMAIL STAMPS are not good for regular postage! This is the official advice received from Hon. R. S. Regar in response to the inquiry we made because a number of A. P. S. members have written us asking for a correct decision. It appears that the Government has had no little trouble over the confusion resulting from the use of airmail stamps on ordinary letter mail and parcel post and as this has been done mostly by stamp collectors trying to use up straight edges we are particularly requested by the Post Office Department to ask collectors to refrain from using the air mail stamps except for the purpose they are provided for.

SCOTCH! A postmaster in the British Isles called the G. P. O. in London to make a special requisition for one penny stamps.

"Half a million one penny postage stamps" said the clerk on the London end of the phone.

" No' No' " came the reply. "Half a million postage DUE stamps" This is the post-office of Edinburgh."

VENEZUELA, 2nd. Guayana issue wanted! Mr. K. N. Woodward who is preparing some notes on these for the A. P. would like to see any blocks or strips owned by members. Address him at Kenwood, Chappaqua, New York.

THE HANDBOOK on the 3c, U. S. 1851-57 by Dr. Carroll Chase will go to press shortly and as the edition will probably be limited to 500 copies it will be necessary for all that want a copy of this book to subscribe promptly. The charge of $5.00 barely covers the printing and binding expense and as this will be an invaluable work for U. S. specialists it will surely sell at a premium in a short time. All A. P. S. members desiring a copy should write Mr. L. J. Seely, care J. O. Moore, Inc. at Hammondsport, N. Y.

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch. 879 Dovercourt Rd., Toronto. Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS NO. 8.

HEROES—KNOWN AND UNKNOWN.

This seems to be an age of heroes. The Aeroplane has provided a new outlet for high-spirited Adventurers. The past few years have given many demonstrations of the glory that can be won by a man or woman who is contemptuous of death. The many spectacular flights have proved that even in this so-called mechanical age the high call of daring can find a response in the hearts of the intrepid voyagers of the skies.

Yet, after all, not all bravery is spectacular. There are countless thousands of heroes who never will see their names in the paper; whole armies of men who fight overwhelming odds all their lives, and fall, at the end, without ever hearing a wave of applause. And the record they leave is just as inspiring as any tale of a lone flight across a storm-swept ocean.

There is, for instance, the stoop-shouldered, rather meek-looking man who lives in the flat over the drug store down at the corner. He is a bookkeeper, and has been one for 18 years. His income is never quite big enough to meet the needs of himself, his wife and their three children. It has been a hard struggle. He has had to see his early dreams fade and vanish while he plugged away at the task of bringing up a family. He walks to and from his work, and lunches on milk and crackers, so that the children can have presentable clothes; now and then he goes without lunch for a few days so that he can buy his wife a cheap box of candy.

That man is a hero. Incompetent and lacking in force, he is nevertheless a living proof of the divinity that dwells in human clay. Born to defeat, he has never given up the fight. Some day, when we have finished building statutes to our great, we might build one for these men. They deserve it. In their own way, they have demonstrated the nobility of humanity.

CANADIAN AIR MAILS FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

The first air mail service between Toronto and Rimouski connecting with translantic steamers has commenced, with an appreciable shortening of the delivery of mails to and from Great Britain and Europe. At present the service is in the nature of an experiment, and owing to the limited carrying capacity of the airplanes available the Post Office Department does not guarantee to carry in this way every letter or package so marked. Mr. Veniot, Postmaster-General, however, deserves credit for taking advantage of this latest method of transportation to hasten the delivery of urgent mail matter. If the patronage warrants it, the

facilities will be increased. The season is not propitious for an experiment, and allowances may have to be made for weather conditions which will not be so embarrassing later on.

Mail Service is suitable for the airplane in its present stage of development, and more can be expected from such use of it over land than from daring but comparatively useless flights over the Atlantic. Mr. Veniot spoke a few weeks ago of an air mail service across Canada, and we believe it to be quite practicable. It will shorten the distance between Atlantic and Pacific and tend to bring Canadians into closer contact and acquaintance with each other. A railway to the Pacific was regarded as a statesmanlike vision and a wonderful achievement. The world has moved pretty fast in the past forty years and is inclined to accept mails through the air as a matter of course. We believe that the practical results in the way of business will warrant the expenditure necessary for such a service.

THEY'RE ALL GOOD.

A striking feature of aviation's advance has been the manner in which plane makers keep pace with one another in the improving capacity of their craft. No one plane has any monopoly of the glory which has come lately from the performance of sensational feats over long and hazardous courses. The glory is well divided.

Look down the list: Wilkins crosses the top of the world in a Lockheed. Recently the Junkers' Bremen made the first westward crossing of the North Atlantic. The same day, Costes and LeBrix in Paris completed their remarkable circuit of the globe in a French Breguet, Lindbergh's plane was a Ryan; Chamberlain's a Bellanca, Brock and Schlee used a Detroit-made Stinson; Byrd's plane was a creation of the Dutchman, Fokker. Goebel's Dole prize winner was a Wichita product, and the plane flown by Brooks to Mexico a Ford tri-motor. The world's fastest aeroplanes are made in England and Italy. The one longest aloft was another Stinson. The Wright-Apache has set altitude records.

It is truer, of course, of aviation than of almost any other engineering field, that only the fit survive, and that planes which have lasted until now must have the stuff. The amazing thing is that the survivors are so many, and that their progress has been so uniform and so related to the general advance that a victory for one is hailed as a success for the whole science and industry.

AIR MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILATELIC NEWS BUREAU.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have received the news from Mr. J. G. Hodder, deputy minister of posts and telegraphs of Newfoundland, that the 9c stamp showing the telegraphic station is short and it will not be duplicated. The P. O. rates have been changed. In place of the 9c, a 14c stamp will be issued. That means that all those who bought the set for $1.38 have reason to congratulate themselves.

PERU.

The Peru air cover finally came and it has been noticeable that all Peru air covers had two copies of that rare overprinted 50c current stamp which has the wording "Servicio Aereo." Perhaps the fact that it takes two of these stamps to a letter is reason for scarcity.

CANADA.

We have received from the Honorable P. T. Coolican, assistant deputy postmaster general of Canada, a request that all collectors of first day covers send their names to him, at Ottawa, Canada, as he will have bulletins of news on first flights to send out from time to time. The information also comes to us from our friend, B. F. Myers, who has charge of the P. O. Dept. of the airmail traffic in Chicago. Mr. Myers has a list of 1200 collectors in the U. S. A. who are interested in the airmail which is certainly a very nice list.

A DASH OF COMEDY

A dealer who specializes in Airmail Covers recently received a letter from a Collector who said he was just starting out in that interesting branch and that he would like to have a Pinedo, a Chamberlin ship-to-shore, a Hawker, and an Alcock-Brown, all to be in very fine condition and properly backstamped. He thought this would give him a good start, but he was not prepared to pay more than $100. for the whole lot.

That is the fun of being a stamp dealer—you meet such optimistic persons! We bet this generous soul will pay $10.00 for a P. O. Mauritius—if in swell condition!

AIR MAIL SERVICE IN CENTRAL MANITOBA FIELD.

The stage service of mail from Lac du Bonnet to Wadhope (Long Lake) and Bissett (Rice Lake) post offices in the Central Manitoba mining district has been replaced by a semi-weekly air mail service operated by Western Canada Airways, Limited. All classes of mail matter, prepaid at the regular rates of postage, are accepted for transmission by this air mail service, with the exception that parcel post packages must be prepaid at the rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction, up to ten pounds. Over ten pounds and up to fifteen the charge is $1.50 per parcel. In addition to the regular mail Government service, the Western Canada Airways, Limited will convey on other than regular mail days such mail as is offered on which the regular postage has been paid, and on which a special fee of ten cents per ounce has been prepaid. This charge is represented by an aerial sticker issued by the company and placed on the matter to be mailed. Such special air mail, in addition to bearing an aerial sticker, should be endorsed "Via Air Mail."

WILL MAP AIR ROUTES.

The Royal Canadian Air Force, this summer and next fall will undertake for the Post Office Department, an aerial reconnaissance and survey of possible air routes from Toronto to Western Canada. From Toronto, eastbound, the air route is an accomplished fact, but westbound the route has still to be explored. The postmaster-general is said to have requested the air force to carry out test and experimental flights, as was done with the eastern route. After this work has been carried through, definite air mail routes will be mapped out, carrying the mails across the great lakes, across the prairies, over the Rockies and to the Pacific Coast.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

Six Successful eastbound flights have been made across the Atlantic and five failures have been recorded, with a loss of nine lives. The record is as follows:

North Atlantic.

Eastbound Successes (Non-stop).

June 14, 1919—Alcock and Brown, Newfoundland to Ireland, 1,960 miles, 16 hours, 12 minutes.

May 20, 1927—Lindbergh, New York to Paris, 3610 miles, 33 hours, 29 minutes.

June 4, 1927—Chamberlain and Levine, New York to Mansfield, Germany, 3,905 miles, approximately 42 hours.

June 30, 1927—Byrd, Acosta, Balchen and Noville, New York to Ver-sur-mer, France, 3,477 miles, approximately 33 hours, 30 minutes.

August 27, 1927—Schlee and Brock, Newfoundland to Plymouth, 2,350 miles, approximately 18 hours, 20 minutes.

June 17th, 1928—Miss Earhart, Stultz and Gordon, Boston to Burryport Wales, via Trepassy, Nfld., 2,850 miles, 20 hours, 49 minutes.

Eastbound Losses.

May 17, 1919—Hawker and Grieve, in flight from Newfoundland to Ireland, forced down after 14 hours. Rescued by Danish.

Sept. 6, 1927—Bertaud, Hill and Payne on flight, Old Orchard, Maine to Rome. Lost at sea; three dead.

Sept. 7, 1927—Tully and Metcalf, Newfoundland to London. Lost at sea; two dead.

October 11, 1927—Ruth Elder and Haldeman, from New York to Paris. Forced down after 36 hours; rescued by Dutch oil tanker Barendrecht.

December 23, 1927—Mrs. Grayson, Omdahl, Goldsborough and Koehler, New York to Ireland. Lost at sea; four dead.

CO-OPERATION ILLUSTRATED.

The former query about the Lindbergh "Horse Shoes" has brought a cover from Mr. Koslowski of Detroit of a rather novel nature. The cover was originally mailed during the New York Exhibition in 1926, but was cancelled in the lower left corner only, thus leaving the White Plain stamps untouched. So it was sent through from Springfield last February 20th to Detroit and makes a very nice appearance.

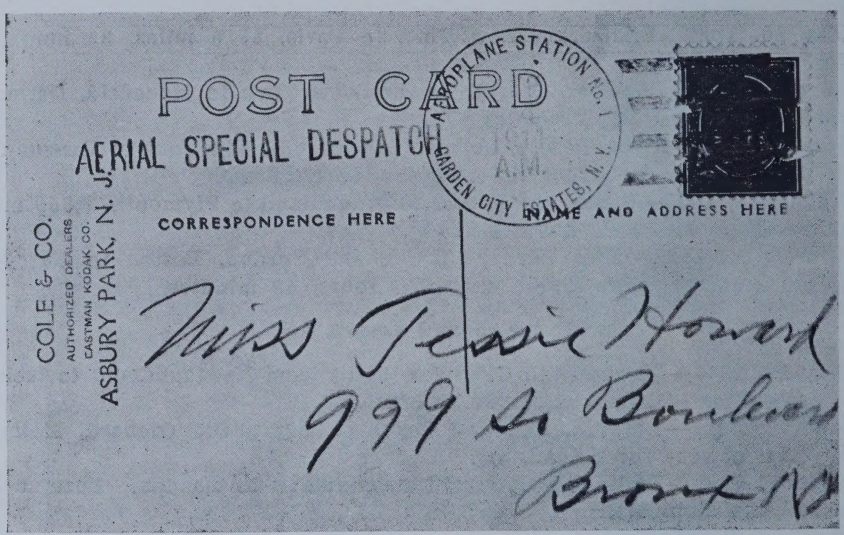
Then Mr. A. E. Gorham of Washington, D. C. has sent three covers showing various cancellations; one from Peoria having two of the horse-shoes on the front. Another one with a block of four Lindbergh registered has two Peoria horse-shoes also one of Chicago all on the front; and being registered is well furnished with a number of other cancellations. As Mr. Gorham sent these by Air Mail with a booklet pane of three on the cover his information, and also the way it was sent, is very much appreciated.

THE FIRST MAIL CARRIED BY AIR PLANE IN AMERICA.

Although No. 1 in the American Air Mail Catalog for 1928 for U. S. A. is the famous ship-to-shore cover of Nov. 12, 1910; yet the first instance of mail

transportation was from Sept. 23 to Oct. 1st, 1911,—the famous "Garden City Estates" Flight.

Through the kindness of Mr. Wm. F. Snyder, Berkley, Calif., we illustrate a card carried on Sept. 24. The date does not show very clearly in the reproduction, but is quite discernable on the original photograph. As 80% of the entire total of 43,247 pieces was carried on the last two days, this early date—the second day—is quite good, having a catalogue price of $38.00.



Our thanks are due to Mr. Snyder for this photograph.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

LESS COST, MORE PROFIT:—The announcement of Postmaster General New ordering reduced rates on air mail postage is regarded as the most forward step taken by the Department in the development of this service, throughout the country. It has been variously estimated that through this rate reduction the business of the air mail will increase from 100 to 300 per cent.

GOING UP:—Col. Chas. Lindbergh's acceptance of the chairmanship of the technical committee of the Transcontinental Air Transport has added millions of dollars to the market value of aeroplane stocks in Wall Street. Thus the market is displaying its confidence in the executive ability of the Lone Eagle and the prestige which his name is giving to the air services.

A MEAN JOKE:—After refusing to spend a cent on a municipal airport, the Toronto city council has voted $70,000 for merry-go-rounds at Hanlan's Point. You can't raise Kingsford-Smiths on wooden horses.

GOOD ADVICE:—Commander Richard E. Byrd has endorsed the proposal of the National Aeronautic Association to foster overland flights instead of further trans-Atlantic ventures, both as a means of saving life and of hastening advancement of aviation. Commander Byrd is quoted as saying in Buffalo Courier Express. "I believe it would save a lot of lives if someone sincerely concerned over the advancement of flying were to offer a substantial prize for a non-stop round trip flight from New York to the west coast and back. It would divert public attention and the minds of the flyers themselves from the trans-Atlantic field and provide a worthwhile goal for both men and machines."

GLIDING RECORD:—Ferdinand Schulz has established a new world's gliding record. Using a motorless airplane he ascended 1,758 feet and flew 45 minutes.

SWITZERLAND:—If a suitable landing place for light aeroplanes can be found near the summit of the Jungfrau (13,669 ft.) in the Bernese Oberland, a special air service will be inaugurated this summer for tourists who wish to explore the giants of the Alps without fatigue. An Aeroplane from Thun (Berne) made a long survey of the entire Jungfrau range recently and is understood to have returned with a favorable report.

LEVINE:—Approval of a Congressional Medal of Honor for Charles A. Levine, trans-Atlantic flier, was refused by the House coinage, weights and measures committee.

GOOD IF TRUE:—The Albany Times Union says that Major James Fitzmaurice, Irish member of the crew of the monoplane Bremen on its recent trans-Atlantic flight has announced his intention of becoming a United States Citizen.

NEW:—Mr. Frank Aretz has shown me a copy of the new Dominican Republic Air Mail stamp, submitted by Mr. Geo. Chapman of Porto Rico. It certainly is a pippin,—somewhat larger than any U. S. Commemorative, and showing the route from Cuba to Porto Rico. Face value ten centavos, so we'll all get lots for our money.

A SMILE:—Mike:—"I hear the air mail stamps aren't goin' to be issued any longer."

Ike:—"What's that? No more air mails! How come?"

Mike:—"They're long enough now."—Western Stamp News Service.

The airline time from Berlin to Moscow is now less than 15 hours.

A school of aviation is to be organized by the Cuban Government.

Hanford MacNider, United States Assistant Secretary of War, is learning to fly an airplane.

The first daily aerial passenger service between London and Paris, a distance of 250 miles, was instituted some eight years ago.

RAILWAYS AND AIRWAYS.

Two great Railways corporations in the United States, the Pennsylvania System and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe System, it is said, will cooperate with a newly formed Transcontinental Air Transport Company, to furnish a forty-eight-hour passenger service between New York and Los Angeles. The combination of railways and airways proposes to provide fast, safe and comfortable service for the travelling public. How the system is to be operated has not been announced, but the alliance between the companies recalls suggestions that have been made of arrangements to enable travellers on long journeys to take advantage of the speed of the airplane during the hours of daylight and to enjoy the comforts of a railway sleeping car at night.

Philatelic Humorists.

Philatelic 'umorists, sez 'e,
Is decidedly 'ard t' find,
The reason bein', 'e didn't explain,
On account o' wot's on their mind.

The common bloke wot collects, poor guy,
'E's worrited 'arf t' death
With these new issues a-comin' so fast
'E never gets time fer breath.

The leader, 'e's got no time to write
No bloomin' 'umorous frills,
The beggar's too bloomin' bizzy, 'e claims,
A-tryin' t' c'lect 'is bills!

Th' h'auctioneers, they're full up too,
An' th' brains beneath their lids
Is boilin' 'ot when they tabulate
All the jackass tight-wad bids!

So takin' 'em all, there ain't a one
Wot ain't in a 'orrible muss,
An' the only 'appy an' care-free cove
Is 'im as don't give a cuss

About new issues ner unpaid bills,
Ner bids too small t' see:
An' Adolph, 'e sez, "Oo is this bloke?"
W'y, Adolph, old bean, that's me!

Sid Bird.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

Last call for the big Precancel Exhibition in Chicago, Sherman Hotel, August 15-16-17 next. En route to Toronto stop off a day or so and get a look at the most stupendous array of precancels yet revealed to the eye of man. You'll never forget it. And you'll never forgive your failure to attend if so be as you're interested in our hobby.

One of the most unusual precancels of late is the Jackson type I on the 1½, 3, 8, 10. The old type plate was accidentally damaged, and the employees found the old type I plate in the office safe. Under the impression that it had never been used, they dusted it off and made use of it. It had lain there for a matter of nearly 25 years we supposed it had been junked long long ago. I understand now that it has been.

I would be much obliged if readers of this department would report to me anything new or out of the ordinary in the precancel field. Maybe you think this grinding out passable readable notes every month is a cinch. Try it and see. Better yet try to help me keep the news in this department as fresh and up-to-date as it is in all other departments of this magazine. If you have anything to report, I would be obliged for a sample to illustrate your point. Whatever is sent will be returned.

Here is the first instalment of what I regard as one of the best articles on French precancels yet printed. The author is a keen student of the subject, and the translator, Ralph Williams, has done justice to his task. The second instalment will follow next month.

FRENCH PRECANCELS, ISSUE OF 1893.

By M. LE CONTE DE BELENET.

It was in January, 1893 that the French Post Office Department first decided to use precancels. They remained for a long time in oblivion, and were considered mere trash. These stamps were for a long time uncollected, so today when collectors seek them, it is difficult to secure blocks and different dates and varieties of them.

The date for the beginning of this service is February, 1893. The cancelling roller had an inscription of only four lines, as follows:

PARIS PARIS PARIS
IMP IMP IMP
Day of the month.
Month.

These stamps were in use only in February and March, 1893. (My two extreme dates are the 6th of February and the 24th of March), and the use of them was very limited.

In September 1893 the P. O. Department renewed its experiment, which, although more successful than in February, did not seem well enough patronized, and was given up in November. The cancellation took in five lines this time, the date '93 forming the fifth line:

PARIS PARIS PARIS
IMP IMP IMP
Day of the month.
Month.
93 93 93 93 93

These stamps were used from September to November 1893, my extreme dates being Sept. 5 and Nov. 25. Dr. Jeauty has Nov. 28th.

We have then two distinctly different issues of precancels in 1893, the first with a four-line inscription and three times as rare as the second with five lines. Personally I have found the precancellation only on the following values: 4c, 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c.

Usually the cancellation is vertical and normal, i. e., reading from top to bottom of the stamp, and from the left to right. In this case the date is not obliterated, and there are spaces in height that one can find, so that sometimes the cancellation is all on one stamp and at other times separated.

Sometimes the sheet was put into the press upside down, and then, while the obliteration was still vertical, it reads from the bottom to the top of the stamp, and from right to left.

The horizontal cancel is even more rare, and it becomes rarer when the cancellation is applied inverted. In this case the date is missing, as well as the space between the two blocks of 25 stamps, the cancelling being done by entire sheets. One can then find single stamps, pairs and blocks of all sorts: horizontally the precancellation is sometimes found with the date (they tell me that there are two of them. I have never seen them).

Either vertically or horizontally the precancellation is sometimes found on the spaces between the sheets of stamps (two of them are known to exist, of which one is in my collection. Mine is on a space in a sheet of the 4 centime stamp, easily recognized by the color of the line on which the block is divided.).

That makes two different issues and four different types resulting from the positions of the cancellation. All values of stamps are not known in the two issues with the four varieties of the position of the surcharge. Yvert's Catalog even mentions a 25c. yellow that I do not know of, and whose existence I doubt (if it exists).

Outside of these regular varieties, still other accidental types exist. Thus, in the first issue the second line of the cancel always begins at the same indentation as the first. That is to say, the I of IMP is always under the P of PARIS, and the height of the four lines is from one to two centimeters. In the second

issue by the adding of the fifth line, the height of the cancel became 1½ centimeters and the second line appears under four different aspects: thus the I of IMPR is placed under either the P, A, R, or I of PARIS.

As to varieties—errors caused by the poor composition of the type in the cancelling stamps, I have seen:

1. A number of specimens where the third line is missing in the vertical cancellation.

2. Even more rarely the fourth line has been omitted.

3. In one specimen in the fourth line instead of the month there is an inverted day date:

PARIS	PARIS	PARIS
IMPR	IMPR	IMPR
17	17	17
81	81	81

4. In another specimen the first three lines are normal and the last two exchanged and inverted:

PARIS	PARIS	PARIS
IMPR	IMPR	IMPR
3	3	3
83	83	83
JOC	JOC	JOC

In an article printed once in a French journal (L'ECHANGISTE UNIVERSEL) and reprinted by an American magazine (in which was part of this information) I gave a list of the dates that I had found. It seems quite plain to me that these precancels were issued for every day except Sunday and those that I have not seen are in other collections. For the time being with the stamps in my collection, and the information furnished by Mr. Morel d'Arleux, Doctor Jeauty and Mr. Schwander, these are the dates that I know of (with the remark that I do not know of a horizontal surcharge with the first issue):

February	6	8	15	28									
March	1	3	6	7	8	16	17	19	20	24			
September	5	8	9	10	11	14	15	17	22	23	25	27	28
October	1	3	4	5	6	9	10	11	12	22	26		
November	5	9	11	15	20	23	28						

The tenth of September is more common than the others. I have found 34 specimens of it, amongst which were five blocks of four of the 30 centime.

If it is necessary to put a price on these stamps, I believe that the first issue is from four to five times as rare as the second. One can, therefore, price each specimen at three times the value of the corresponding stamp in the second issue. In the first issue I know of only the 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 centime stamps precancelled. The same price should hold for both the normal and the inverted.

For the second issue, without changing a great deal the prices in Yvert's catalog, I propose to group them more, and make them more general, as follows:

The 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 10 centime stamps, 70 francs each.

The 15, 20 and 25 centime stamps, 100 francs each.

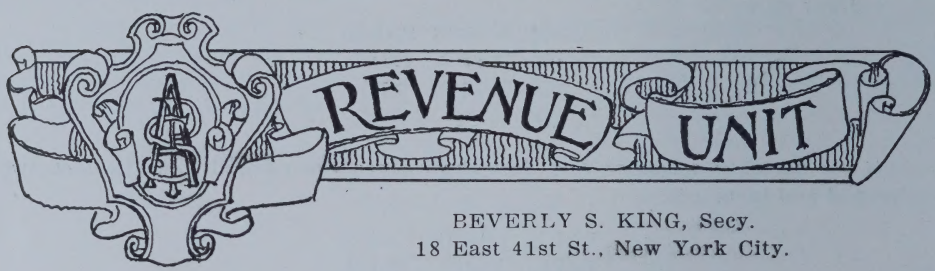
The 30 centime stamp, 150 francs for every copy.

The 40 and 50 centime stamps, 300 francs apiece.

Furthermore, 10% extra for inverted surcharges, 100% more for horizontal cancels, and 200% additional for inverted horizontal precancels. Blocks of four

are very, very rare, I know of them only on the 3, 4 and 5 centime stamps. They are worth from 12 to 15 times as much as ordinary for each stamp. This is likewise the price of a precancelled space, and the price is the same for a precancelled pair separated by an unprecancelled space. As to frame date I do not know if it even exists, if there were a single piece, its price would be difficult to determine.

(To be Continued.)



BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

U. S. Revenues Showing Stitch Watermarks.

C. H. CHAPPELL.

I note with great pleasure the listing in the 1928 Scott specialized catalogue, of the sixty cent inland exchange, with stitch watermark.

During the last twenty-five years I have examined many thousands of the first issue revenues in my search for this elusive watermark. And also great quantities of the later issues, in both the government dies and the private dies; not forgetting the match wrappers of the Civil War period. I have succeeded in locating about one hundred varieties, all told.

These varieties on the postage stamps being eagerly sought and duly chronicled, the same recognition was bound to follow for the revenue stamps, although somewhat tardy in appearance. At the request of Mr. Beverly S. King I have compiled a check list of all the varieties known to me and append it herewith.

In my studies I note two general types in the first issue, which I shall call Types I and II. In Type I the stitches are about 5 mm. wide and ½ mm. apart, while in Type II they are about 1 mm. apart. The latter type seems to be the exception, practically everything falling under Type I.

Under the 1898 issue, the letters "H.H.P." denote the hyphen-hole perforated varieties. In the match wrappers the stitch runs from 3 mm. to 8 mm. in width.

Kindly send on any unlisted varieties for correct listing in the check list. Address me at 132 Ohio Street, Rochester, N. Y.

1862 1c red, Prop., perf., thin, vertical, precancelled.
2c blue, Bank Check, perf., thin, vertical.
2c orange, Bank Check, perf., thin, horizontal.
2c orange, Express, perf., thin, vertical.
2c orange, U. S. I. R., perf.
3c green, For. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal, precancelled.
4c violet, Prop., perf., thin, horizontal.

4c violet, Prop., perf., medium, horizontal, precancelled.
5c red, Agreement, perf., thin, horizontal.
5c red, Certificate, perf., thin, horizontal.
5c red Express, perf., thin, horizontal.
5c red, Inland Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal.
5c red, Inland Exchange, imperf., thin, horizontal, block of three.
5c red, For. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal, block of six.
10c blue, B. of Lading, perf., thin, horizontal.
10c blue, For. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal, precancelled.
25c red, Bond, perf., thin, horizontal.
25c red, Certificate, perf., thin, horizontal.
25c red, Certificate, perf., medium, horizontal.
25c red, E. of Goods, perf., thin, horizontal.
25c red, E. of Goods, perf., medium, horizontal.
25c red, Insurance, perf., thin, horizontal.
25c red, Insurance, perf., thin, horizontal, Type II.
25c red, Life Insurance, perf., thin, horizontal.
25c red, P. of Attorney, imperf., thin, horizontal.
25c red, Protest, perf., thin, horizontal, hor. pair.
25c red, Warehouse Rec., perf., thin, horizontal.
30c lilac, Inl. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal.
30c lilac, Inl. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal, Type II.
40c brown, Inl. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, Conveyance, perf., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, Conveyance, perf., thin, horizontal, Type II.
50c blue, Conveyance, imperf. hor., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, Conveyance, perf., medium, horizontal.
50c blue, E. of Goods, perf., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, E. of Goods, perf., thin, vertical.
50c blue, Life Insurance, perf., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, Orig. Process, perf., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, Orig. Process, perf., ex. silk, horizontal.
50c blue, Passage Ticket, perf., thin, horizontal.
50c blue, Surety Bond, perf., thin, horizontal.
60c orange, Inl. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal.
70c green, For. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal.
70c green, For. Exchange, perf., medium, horizontal.
$1.00 red, E. of Goods, perf., thin, horizontal.
$1.00 red, Lease, perf., medium, horizontal.
$2.50 violet, Inl. Exchange, perf., thin, horizontal.
$10.00 green, P. of Will, perf., thin, vertical.
$20.00 orange, Conveyance, perf., thin, vertical.

1896 2c blue, Play. Cards, H. H. P., watermarked, vert., precancelled.

1898 1c blue, Doc., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, plate No. 8087.
4c red, Doc., rouletted, watermark, horizontal.

1899 $5.00 red, Doc., rouletted, watermark, vert.

1900 $1.00 carmine, Doc., H. H. P., watermarked, vert.

1898 ⅛c green, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal.
⅛c green, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
¼c brown, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
¼c brown, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
⅜c orange, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.

5/8c blue, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal.
5/8c blue, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
5/8c blue, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
1c green, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
1 1/4c violet, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal.
1 1/4c violet, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
1 1/4c violet, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
2c brown, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal.
2c brown, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
2c brown, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
2 1/2c red, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
2 1/2c red, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
3 3/4 gray, Prop., H. H. P., watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
4c purple, Prop., rouletted, watermarked, horizontal, precancelled.
5c orange, Prop., rouletted, watermark, horizontal, precancelled.

1914 1/8c black, Prop., perforated postage, horizontal, block of ten.

1899 Private Dies.

1 1/4c v. brown, Emerson Drug Co., H. H. P., vertical stitch, precancelled "I. P. I."
1 7/8c blue, Lanman & Kemp, H. H. P., horizontal stitch, precancelled "L. & K. 3-18 1901."
5/8c blue, Radway & Co., rouletted, horizontal stitch, uncancelled, vertical pair.

Match Wrappers.

Scott No. Date.

5150 Sept. 1866, vertical, 7 mm.
Feb. 8, 1868, vertical, 3 mm.
5152 Feb. 1, 1873, vertical, 9 mm.
Jan. 1, 1874, vertical, 6 mm.
Feb. 2, 1875, vertical, 7 mm.
May 2, 1875, vertical, 7 mm.
5153 Nov. 1, 1876, vertical, 4 mm.
Dec. 1, 1877, vertical, 4 mm.
5154 July 1, 1876, vertical, 8 mm.
November 1, 1876, vertical, 8 mm.
February 1, 1877, vertical, 8 mm.
March 1, 1877, vertical, 8 mm.
May 1, 1877, vertical, 8 mm.
August 1, 1877, vertical, 8 mm.
September 1, 1877, vertical, 8 mm.
November 1, 1877, vertical, 7 mm.
December 1, 1877, vertical, 7 mm.
March 1, 1878, vertical, 7 mm.
September 2, 1878, vertical, 7 mm.
March 1, 1879, vertical, 7 mm.
December 1, 1879, vertical, 7 mm.
February 2, 1880, vertical, 7 mm.
April 1, 1880, vertical, 5 mm.
September 1, 1880, vertical, 4 mm.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The summer season is marked by a lack of new developments in both current and obsolete Colonials. This pause in speculative activity is welcome for the collector is given a chance to contrast the thrills of speculation, with the sense of keen satisfaction that comes with a steady and gradual addition to a 20th century British Colonial collection.

A local collector told me recently that he would lose all interest in the hobby if he could start out and buy everything he needed in a short time. The pleasure of collecting came in gradual acquisition according to this gentleman.

There are about 6000 20th century British Colonial postage stamps, and the sooner collectors realise the benefits of securing the largest percentage of this total, the better for everybody concerned. The real advantage of giving less attention to speculative stamps will become apparent as collectors appreciate the present conditions.

Take the Edward's for instance. Any widespread attempt upon the part of collectors to fill in their missing Edwards would bring about an interesting situation. The high valued Edwards in fine condition are rapidly becoming more difficult to obtain, and this same observation holds good for a number of other groups including such countries as Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Australia, etc. These countries contain a wealth of neglected opportunities overlooked by collectors ever on the qui vive for the latest speculative favorite.

Rhodesia. Double heads, Admiral heads, perf. varieties are all in keen demand. True the Scott Co. does not list all these interesting varieties, but are American collectors so lazy that the task of studying dies, scarce perf's. etc. is too complicated. I assure any such persons that it will pay both in satisfaction, and from an investment standpoint to take this step. Another interesting possibility is the reentry of Rhodesia as a stamp issuing country.

While the British West Indies is the logical favorite group with American collectors, it is becoming more apparent every month, that the African group must of necessity take the lead in the near future. In fact it may have already taken place.

There is talk that the very high values in the various African countries may in the near future be entirely discontinued. Such a development would be a great boon to collectors as the hardship of completing sets when the top values run up to 10 pounds upward per item has been a great handicap to this group. The dark continent looms bright from a philatelic standpoint of which South West Africa is a leading shining example.

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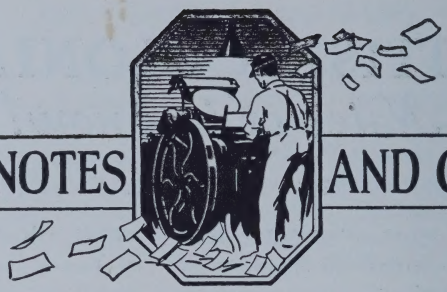

NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. In order to conform with the new postal regulations and to help popularize the use of special handling stamps there have been issued three new stamps. The design is exactly the same as the 25c stamp with the exception of the central numerals. 10c, 15c, and 20c bright yellow green printed from flat plates, perforated 11, no watermark. These stamps can only be used in conjunction with parcel post matter as follows: The 10c stamp is used on packages weighing up to 2lbs., the 15c stamp is used on packages weighing from 2lbs. to 10lbs., the 20c stamp is used on packages weighing above 10lbs.

DUTCH INDIES. Two changes of color have been added to the current series, Type A11, 4c green and 5c ultramarine.

GUADELOUPE. An entire new set in various color combinations and three different designs, all large horizontal oblongs, have recently appeared. 1c yellow and violet, 2c black and red, 4c olive and red brown, 5c red and green, 10c brown and blue, 15c red and black, 20c red violet and brown, (sugar cane mill in operation) 25c greenish blue and olive, 30c gray green and green, 40c yellow and mauve, 45c violet and slate, 50c green and vermilion, 65c gray black and red, 75c carmine and green, 90c carmine, (lake, with background of mountains) 1f red and blue, 1f05 blue and rose, 1f10 vermilion and green, 1f50 blue, 3f brown and slate, 5f. blue and orange, 10f. mauve and brown, 20f green and lilac rose, (harbor, with sailing vessels).

Of course, to round out the series there must be a set of postage due stamps. All values are of the same design but in different color combinations and are small upright oblongs in shape. 2c brown and violet, 4c blue and red brown, 5c green and brown, 10c violet and orange, 15c bright pink and olive brown, 20c brown orange and olive, 25c red and green, 30c slate and olive bistre, 50c brown and orange, 60c blue and black, 1f. green and orange, 2f. brown and rose, 3f. violet and slate. (Avenue of palm trees in upright oblong panel at left and the usual inscription).

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is the oldest, largest and most complete. British Colonials and Foreign may be subscribed for together or separately. **Mr. Arthur Hind** subscribes to our service and **Mr. Wm. C. Kennett, Jr.** writes us that both **Mr. Hind** and himself consider our **New Issue Service** to be the **Best in the World.** Write for terms and full particulars. **WHITFIELD KING & CO., IPSWICH, ENGLAND.** Estab. 1869.

HUNGARY. Another value has been issued all by itself on the new watermarked paper, Type A25, 4 filler violet, watermarked double cross on pyramid, perforated 15.

ITALY. Another value has been added to the airmail set and for the first time the stamp is bicolored, Type AP2, 80c lilac and red brown.

LEBANON. The entire series of 1927 have just been issued with the old Arabic inscription barred out and overprinted with a new line of inscription. This applies to the regular postage, air post stamps and postage due stamps. There have been six additional varieties added to the set, namely 7p50 on 2p50 peacock blue, and 15p on 25pi. ultramarine overprinted in red as well as in black. The four air post stamps also come overprinted in red as well as in black.

LUXEMBURG. Owing to recent postal changes two new values have been added to the already lengthy issue of 1926, Type A18, 35c blue violet and 60c green.

The official series of 1926, Type A18 now appear with the overprint "OFFICIAL" placed horizontally in fancy script type, 5c violet, 10c olive green, 20c orange, 25c violet brown, 30c yellow green, 35c blue violet, 40c olive gray, 50c red brown, 60c blue green, 75c yellow brown, 90c carmine rose, 1f. black, 1½f. blue.

PARAGUAY. Another value has just been added to the current series, Type A47, 20c greenish blue.

PORTUGAL. A large, rather anemic looking stamp showing a hurdler going over the bar, has just been issued to pay the expenses of the Portugese Olympic team, 15c pale red and black. The use of this stamp was compulsory on certain days and in the event that it was not used, a new 30c postage due stamp was affixed to the letter and the amount collected upon delivery. The postage due stamp is a small upright oblong in pale red and black. The design is mainly composed of ornate scroll ornaments.

SAN MARINO. They apparently now have use for a high value postage due stamp so a 30L buff and brown has just been issued in Type D4.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. The 4d red and black on yellow, Type A3 has just been issued on paper watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C A.

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REPORT of the SECRETARY

OFFICERS 1927-29

President, A. H. Wilhelm, 428 Capp St., San Francisco, Calif.
Bd. V. Pres., Gustave Mosler, Recorder, Brighton Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, O.
Secretary, Holland A. Davis, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass.
Intnl. Secy., G. C. Cuenod, 1624 Ave. K, Galveston, Texas.
Sales Supt., J. E. Guest, Box 1042, Dallas, Texas.
Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney, V. W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Board of Vice Presidents that it may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 11. **July 1, 1928.**

Applications Pending.

Alexander, E. L.
Backer, J. W.
Bassett, C. L.
Beringer, E. W.
Beust, Carl
Boissard, Richard
Brazer, C. W.
Brissett, J. L. P.
Buxton, T. H.
Conrad, G. W.
Cornell, G. H.
Davidson ,Victor
Davidson, W. V.
Dayton Phil. Socy.
de Bussieres, Hugo
Diem, Herbert
Eastlake, Dr. Chesmore
Egolf, H. D.
Farnsworth, V. L.
Fryer, C. G.
Gilbert, Dr. E. A. Jr.
Gleason, P. A.
Goldman, S. L.
Gregory, Stanley
Haarer, Ernest
Hadley, R. L.
Hawthorne Stamp Club
Hardt, K. H.
Homan, B. H. Jr.
Holden, Vance
Hume, Maj. E. E.
Jacobs, H. M.
Jamieson, J. W.
Kerslake, C. V.
Lambert, Frederick
Leik, Arnold
Le More, C. W.
Levine, A. J.
Long Beach Stamp Col. Club
Mann, Harry L.
McCarthy, J. C.
Monori, Emil
Moser, Dr. Gustav
Mundt, C. H.
Nethery, L.
Olds, E. C.
Ollendorff, G.
Paul, J. E. N.
Pierce, Dr. L. H.
Pollak, Felix
Rose, Mrs. C. I.
Scott, A. A.
Seaman, R. V.
Smith, C. W.
Spiteri, C. M.
Trufant, Dr. L. H.
Tucker, L. E.
Walker, Fred
Weed, ,F. B.
Wheeler, H. D.
Zusk, H. K.
Doell, E. G.
Fach, C. A.
Gerbeaux, H. P.
Geron, Samy
Gribble, W. M.
Jarrett, T. H.
Kawas, N. E.
Lewis, P. P.
Sage, Max
Mac Nab, R. B.
Townsend, H. R. Jr.
Tsai, David

Reinstatements Pending.

5489 Fifield, E. J.
6643 Albrecht, Wm. C.
5372 Bradbury, W. W.
4296 Brophy, T. W. Jr.

Applications Posted.

Briggs, Dr. Gray C., 4734 S. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 45; Physician; Charles J. Phillips, 10 W. 86th St., New York. By Paul P. Murray.

Brown, H. J., 3959 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. 30; Bank Officer; Le Roy Heurlin, 5 W. Austin Ave., Chicago. By H. A. Davis.

Chandler, Jas. M., Camden, Maine. 46; Poultry Breeder; Dr. Dallas C. Bray, 3048—36th St., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Gibson, Lawrence Jr., 129 S. Clark Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 15; Student; Guaranteed by Lawrence Gibson Sr.; Thos. Holden, 1110 Tremaine Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. By Gertrude I. Miller.

Kalmus, Edna D., 1080 Sherman St., Denver, Colo. Legal; H. A. Davis, Colfax "A", Denver, Colo. By Dr. Chesmore Eastlake.

Lacks, Henry, 1915 S. Jefferson St., St. Louis, Mo. 22; Clerk; H. A. Moores, 403 Boatman Bnk. Bldg., St. Louis. By R. H. Eilers.

Quelch, Walter I., 702 E. St., Belmar, N. J. 25; Strust. Engnr.; Frederic A. Faber, 606 Stokes Ave., Bradley Park, N. J. By Robt. L. McColm.

Remson, Morris, 285 Madison Ave., New York City. 31; Lawyer; Percy G. Doane, 154 Nassau St., New York. By Samuel Boyaner.

Rest, J. v. d., 79 Lindenlaan, Ryswyk, Z. H., Holland. 44; Capt. D. T. A.; References requested. By E. Meulman.

Schloss, Albert W., 1040 Lake Shore Rd., Grosse Pointe Shores, Mich. 66; Retired; Reference requested. By John Kay.

Twichell, Earl, 592 Main St., Glen Ellyn, Ill. 49; Industrial Engnr.; Fred Orsinger, 293 Lorraine Ave., Glen Ellyn, Ill. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

Voigt, Walther, 122 Mt. Hermon Way, Ocean Grove, N. J. 45; Public Accountant; Chas. Whitney Thatcher, 173 Main St., Asbury Park, N. J. By R. L. McColm.

Applications for Reinstatement Posted.

8504 Callery, Jos. S., 1953 Cottage Grove Ave., Cleveland Heights, O. 31; Sales Engnr.; Glavin Tailors, E. 6th & Euclid, Cleveland. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

4763 Ewing, Howard, 1919 4th Ave. W., Seattle, Wash. 44; Salesman; H. L. Schombel, 1919 4th Ave. W., Seattle. By Clement S. Ernest.

New Members.

9874 Anthony, Wm. F., 233 Palmer St., New Bedford, Mass.
9875 Bailey, Chas., 2850 Dundas St. W., Toronto 9, Ont., Canada.
9876 Barker, Bowen, 10 Post Office Sq., Boston, Mass.
9877 Barry, L. J., 801 S. Beacon St., Los Angeles, Calif.
9878 Brown, Theo., 2535 9th Ave., Moline, Ill.
9879 Carroll, C. Armand, 300 The Prado, Atlanta, Ga.
9880 Caswell, E. W., 502 Couch Bldg., Portland, Ore.
9881 Crow, N. H., 228 Glen Rd., Toronto 5, Ont., Canada.
9882 Doebli, Jules, 46 Tillier St., Berne, Switzerland.
9883 Dolberg, A. A., 2113 S. Oak Park Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
9884 Eid, Alf., 66 Rue de la Croix de Fer, Brussels, Belgium.
9885 Fattorini, Guilio, via Crispi 33, Trieste, Italy.
9886 Forbes, Theodore E., 1705 Lanier Place, Washington, D. C.
9887 Gower, Edward Fagg, Ri-Cruin Kilmartin, Argyll, Scotland.
9888 Hahn, Paul, 240 Heath St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
9889 Hall, Maj. J. B., The Lodge, Alne, York, England.
9890 Harman, Leslie F., 86 Stephenson St., Toronto 13, Ont., Canada.
9891 Hartwig, John, 4630 Victoria Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

9892 Havens, Wm. L., 53 Center St., Willoughby, Ohio.
J9893 Hedding, Benj. D., 3019 W. 43rd St., Minneapolis, Minn.
9894 Inge, Walter H., 111 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9895 Johnson, Alden C., 53 Brunswick Ave., Toronto 4, Ont., Canada.
9896 Kletsch, Ernest, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
9897 Knaller, Frank, Box 4, Sta. Y, New York City.
9898 Le Gallez, M., 21 Saint Henry St., Penzance, Cornwall, England.
9899 Lincoln's Home Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 84, Wm. A. Steiger, Secy., Care Post Office, Springfield, Ill.
9900 Martin, Raymond E., 609 N. 55th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
9901 Milliken, Edwin J., Care Farmers Loan & Trust Co., 70 Rue des Petites, Champs, Paris, France.
9902 Mottlau, August J., 7209 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
9903 Nicholson, J. D., 2686 Dahlia St., Denver, Colo.
9904 Olds, Stanton R., 213 S. California Ave., Bell, Calif.
9905 Orr, Judge Warren H., County Judge Chambers, Carthage, Ill.
9906 Patotzki, Wilhelm, de Caroentierstr 2, The Hague, Holland.
9907 Phiambolis, Jno. G., 314 Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
9908 Peck, Reginald E., 284 Convent Ave., New York City.
9909 Radcliff, H. F., Box 96, Elbow, Sask., Canada.
9910 Rosen, Harold, Box 212, St. Joseph, Mo.
9911 Root, Clifford P., 2137 Lawrence Ave., Toledo, Ohio.
9912 Sanders, J. Frishi, 410-11 Lincoln Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
9913 Schiffermuller, Russell A., 1150 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9914 Sellers, Willis M., 1200 16th St., Altoona, Pa.
9915 Simpson, Wm. F., Riley Law Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va.
9916 Smallwood, Graeme T., 1022 Vermont Ave., Washington, D. C.
J9917 Spencer, Melvin D., 125 N. Lewis St., Springfield, Ill.
9918 Steiger, Wm. A., 1101 Converse Ave., Springfield, Ill.
9919 Stoutzenberg, J. W., 7371 Maple Ave., Maplewood, Mo.
9920 Surveyor, A. J., Box 23, Beyrouth, Lebanon.
9921 Taggart, Jno. E., 111 Lincoln Ave., Riverside, Ill.
9922 Turner, W. B., 290 Lincoln Rd., Walkerville, Ont., Canada.
9923 Wardwell, Frank C., 304 Innis St., Oil City, Pa.
9924 Westchester County Chapter No. 85, Albert de Castro, Secy., 74 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
9925 Weston, J. Harry, 8919 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y.
9926 Wheeler, Clifford W., 3 Granville Place, London, W. 1., England.
9927 Young, Elmer S., 1310 Montana St., El Paso, Tex.

Reinstated.

7546 Koons, Dorsey W., 353 E. Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.
6351 Randall, Harry E., 3003 Ames St., Edgewater, Colo.
657 Thwing, Eugene, 61 Overlook Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

Replace on Roll.

5672 Hoffman, Joseph, 18-20 W. 34th St., New York City.

New Chapters.

9899 Lincoln's Home Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 84, Dr. Homer P. Macnamara, Pres.; Wm. A. Steiger, Secy., Care Postoffice, Springfield, Ill.
9924 Westchester County Chapter No. 85, Dr. J. H. Beattie, Pres.; Albert de Castro, Secy., 74 Bruce Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Resignations Pending.

8402 Alexander, J. S., 809 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
6874 Bugg, Wadsworth, Box 946, Norfolk, Va.
8545 Rehquate, W., 28 Renondo St., San Francisco, Calif.
9329 Shaw, Roger, 1 Stow St., Concord, Mass.
9226 Weight, F. W., 924 San Jose Ave., Burbank, Calif.

Resignations Received.

9237 Brown, John McC., 174 N. La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
6203 Cook, Walter, Box 132, Athol, Mass.
9011 Parsons, Geo. K., 1 W. 54th St., New York City.
9326 Schneider, Dr. Frederick, 64 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Resignations Accepted.

7961 Guthrie, A. S., 671 F St., San Bernardino, Calif.
5400 Cassebeer, W. H., 252 Edgemere Drive, Rochester, N. Y.
7402 Brater, Richard, 102 Main St., New London, Conn.
4728 Buckler, Riggin, 528 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.
9008 McKinley, A. P., 1326 Lucille Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
7363 Ould, Harris T., Box 133, Oswego, N. Y.

Expelled by the Council.

6698 Hixson, Lt. Lewis D., 20th Infantry, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Deceased.

7318 Austin, Franklin D., Park Place, ,Barneveld, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1928.
570 Sours, L. R., 79 Sheridan Ave. N., Minneapolis, Minn. 4

Membership Summary.

Membership June 1, 1928		4000
New Members		54
Reinstated		3
Replaced on Roll		1
		4058
Resignations accepted	6	
Expelled by Council	1	
Deceased	2	9
Total Membership July 1, 1928		4049

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

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Official Notices.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The Forty-third Annual Convention of this Society for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it, will be called to order at Toronto, Canada, on Thursday the 23rd day of August 1928, at 10 o'clock in the morning and upon succeeding days until all business shall have been disposed of.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Arrangements: L. A. Davenport, Chairman; F. Aretz, R. Rennie, G. H. Crouch, O. W. Smith.

I hereby appoint the following members to serve as a Committee on Credentials: P. M. Wolsieffer, Chairman; Wm. Butler, A. A. Kelson, W. A. Creber, Dr. E. G. Mason.

Convention Headquarters; King Edward Hotel.

A. H. WILHELM, President. March 31, 1928.

A. P. S. UNITS.

A. P. S. members interested particularly in any of the specialties may take membership in these Units. Those with numbers are formed and ready for business. Those without numbers preceding the name are in process of formation. Communicate with the member whose name is attached to the Unit you are interested in.

1. Revenue Stamp Unit, B. S. King, Secy., 18 E. 41st St., New York City.
2. Precanceled Stamp Unit, Earl A. Holl, Exc. Mgr., Pesotum, Ill.
3. Stampless Cover Unit, Delf Norona, Secy., Beckley, W. Va.

Exchange Unit, H. A. Davis, Organizer, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Postage Stamp Unit, Claude Davis Millar, Organizer, 2041 Calvin Cliff, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Plate Number Unit, H. A. Davis, Organizer, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

Air Mail Stamp Unit, H. A. Davis, Organizer, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

NOTICE OF DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of $3.00 payable Sep. 1, 1928 should be sent to Howard H. Elliott, Treasurer, Winchendon, Mass. The dues notice card together with convention call and proxy blank for the Toronto convention were mailed to each member on June 22, 1928.

BRITISH COLONIALS.

I make a specialty of Rare British Colonials. My stock consists of stamps only in the finest possible condition. Selections Willingly Sent on Approval. Want Lists Will Receive My Prompt Personal Attention.

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"CRAIGARD", BLAKE HALL RD., WANSTEAD, LONDON, E. 11, ENG.

There is no election this year. The New York Convention of 1926 changed the term of the Board of Directors to two years, election to be held in the odd number years. Next election will be held in 1929.

If you cannot attend the Toronto convention send your proxy to someone whom you know will be present or send it to the Credentials Committee. A return envelope was sent you for this purpose.

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Convention Programme.

AUGUST 22nd—

Registration ($5.00) and Open House at 8:00 p. m.—Yellow Room—King Edward Hotel.

AUGUST 23rd—

10:00 a. m.—Opening of Convention, Business Session.
2:15 p. m.—Sightseeing Trip around Toronto.
8:00 p. m.—Auction Sale under auspices of V. C. Rotnem.

AUGUST 24th—

10:00 a. m.—Business Session.
3:00 p. m.—Delightful two hour sail on Lake Ontario, Seeing Toronto Harbor, Scarboro Bluffs, etc. Lots of fun "Swapping Stamps and Stories" on board.
7:00 p. m.—Banquet, followed by programme "De Luxe".

AUGUST 25th—

10:00 a. m.—Closing Business Session.
Afternoon and Evening at the World's Greatest Annual Fair—"CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION."

LET'S GO!

AUGUST 22nd—25th

TORONTO WELCOMES YOU.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL

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About British Colonials and Glamour

After all, approvals count. To find a long-sought item, in required condition, at the right price, satisfies. "UP TO FIFTY" booklets contain "low catalogue" not always "easy to get." None lists more than 50c. Many B.W.I., 19th & 20th, used and unused. Fine to superb. Let me convince you.

REUTER, Box 92B, FULLERTON, CALIF.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

July 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$10018.66	
New Admissions	98.00	$10116.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance	$ 9360.00	
New Memberships	30.00	$ 9390.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$11130.08	
Receipts	169.77	
	$11299.85	
Disbursements	$ 214.08	$11085.77

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 3.45

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 140.60	
Dues paid in advance	.75	$ 141.35

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$ 1027.91	
Receipts—Dues	21.82	
Interest on Bond	30.00	
	$ 1079.73	
Disbursements	$ 223.16	$ 856.57

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 580.11	
Receipts—Subscriptions	15.43	
	$ 595.54	
Warrants	$ 550.19	$ 45.35
		$31639.15
Cash	$11021.95	
Bond Investments	20617.20	$31639.15

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr. The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 3. Whole No. 51.

DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

You surely missed something. If you were unable to attend the Cleveland Exhibition, you surely missed a treat. The exhibits were extensive and interesting. Even the average general collector came in for some of the awards, there was a class for everyone. Mr. MacLaren who was first to suggest the idea away back in the early Spring of 1927 surely should be very happy that the project was such a success. While the first few days the attendance was small toward the last of the week large numbers of collectors appeared from neighboring towns and cities and helped swell the local attendence. The trip from Texas to Cleveland was a long one but we are mighty glad we made it. Good fellowship prevailed throughout. It really was a reunion of philatelic friends, strong in membership in the A. P. S. Our good friend "P. M." was in charge of the Booth, the Exhibition so kindly donated to the A. P. S., and assisted by our good friends Barnum, Hanford and Martin we tried to do a little recruiting work for the Society, but in view of the fact that the attendance of A. P. S. members was quite large it was a task to find collectors who were not now members, however we did line up a few, and also gave out a lot of recruiting literature from which some benefit will sooner or later develop. Editor Fennel and Vice-President Mosler came on from Cincinnati the latter part of the week so that A. P. S. was represented by its officers as well as members. It was a wonderful show—we had a great time—we are glad we made the trip.

Other localities take notice. The plan which Mr. MacLaren and his local supporters, Messrs. Good, Moses, etc., worked out by which the Exhibition was financed by the sale of stock was a good one. For we understand (unofficially) that when the final accounting is had there will be a liquidating return to the stockholders of around 50% of their investment and maybe a little more. The show must have cost several thousand dollars but with the plan of financing and underwriting, and the returns from salvage of glass used in frames, selling of advertising space in catalog and renting of space to dealers the net cost is not going to be very large. If 500 collectors had put up $10 each the show could doubtless have been financed and still some refund made. Here is the thought, if Cleveland can do this then why not some other city try one next year. If it can be held at the same time as the A. P. S. convention well and good. It might help make it easier to put over, while it might cause a small attendance at the conven-

tion meetings. But whatever the plan, talk it over in your local club and see if such a plan could not be developed for an exhibition in your own city within the next few years.

What would you say? If we should run the total sales effected this fiscal year (ending July 31st) up over $80,000.00 total as against $61,000.00 this past year, would you say we were handling the department satisfactorily. We are striving to do our best of course we need your co-operation as buyer or seller or both and if we get a fair support we will run it above $100,000 for the 1928-29 fiscal year. We build by service, you can help us build by patronizing the department.

No advances until sales have been made. There is hardly a week passes but some member writes in and asks that if they enter certain amount of stamps for sale can they get an advance at once. There is no provision for this sort of an advance, and in fact no funds for such a purpose. Advances can only be made against sales, before retirement of the books. The reason is logical, if we advance you the other members money against prospective sales from your books and your stamps did not sell promptly how could we pay him when his books are retired. We had hoped that an agency might be developed so that such a plan of advancing might be done by an outside organization, but it has not been worked out yet.

Postage for reply. We answer hundreds of letters each month, and very few of the inquiries have a return postage enclosed. We do not kick at that, altho many of the inquiries are far distant from any sales department matter. We are always glad to help. But occasionally we get a kick that makes us express our opinion. Mistakes are very often made by members when buying from the books, sometimes only an error of 10c sometimes many dollars. Before we took over the department it was always the rule when an error was made that the books should be sent back to the member by registered mail and the postage added to his due bill, this also required him to register them back, so for a ten cent error he would be out around 38c penalty. We adopted a plan, in the case of small errors to send merely a memo slip instead of penalizing the member to the extent of the registered postage. We entered as a debit however the 2c postage required to send the error slip. Now we cannot handle an error thru the office for any 2c, in fact we figure that the clerical time taken to check an error and prepare the error notice and check it up on return, etc., runs around 25c., but even though the member is responsible for our having to write him about this error, we have one or two each month who kick about this postage charge. It may seem small to them but handling as many accounts as we do and having a good number of errors each day, we do not think it is out of line to charge the fee, especially in view of the fact that it is in lieu of a registry fee both ways. We do not think this charge out of order. Do you? In fact maybe there ought to be a penalty clause out in the by-laws to be assessed in case of errors.

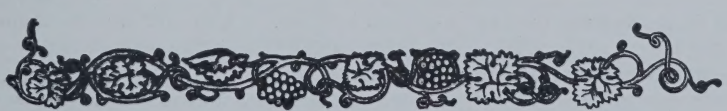
Come up to Toronto. Although we just made the trip to Cleveland we plan to be at Toronto and want to meet you there. There is no reason why the Toronto

meeting cannot be made a record one in attendance. In the vicinity of Toronto there are a large number of collectors, lets get them interested in the A. P. S. Your attendance at Toronto will make the convention more noticeable and therefore will attract collectors to our Society. Our membership has now reached a total of 4000 with a good number of applications still pending. Let all get busy this next month and get at least one more applicant for the society and we will easily push the total membership up to the 5000 mark. Just ask yourself "Have I shown my support this year to the Society by securing at least one new member?" If you can say "Yes" then well and good, but there are three thousand or more of you who cannot say "YES" to this question. So do your share this month. Will you?

Units. Numerous units have been arranged for the different phases of philately. Precancels, plate numbers, stampless covers, air mail covers, etc. These cover exchanging only. Do you know that the sales department can sell such items for you for cash. We have a regular precancel department thru which we sell several hundred dollars worth of precancels each month. These are members duplicates. Why not sell some of yours that way and also buy. When a collector with 40,000 precancels can get three or four hundred varieties from a 50 book jumbo circuit we are convinced we have the goods. If the members of the other Units want to make use of the sales department as a medium thru which to buy or sell their speciality we can serve you also. We all ready have some air mail circuits, both off cover and covers. We are prepared to handle plate numbers and stampless covers, and will go so far as to have special books or envelopes made to circulate these if there is enough interest shown. It is purely up to those interested in such lines we are here to serve you all, regardless of the specialty, but we need sellers as well as buyers as we do not ourselves carry a stock of stamps. May we have your co-operation and suggestions.

Precancel collectors please note. One of our members, a precancel collector who has just had one of our large "jumbo" circuits of 50 books writes as follows: "I think I have done extremely well to add 250 varieties to a collection of 58,000 precancels at an average cost of about 8c each." This should convince you that this department can serve precancel collectors effectively.

Another equally as strong. This time from a general collector. "The circuits are going good for I think it is wonderful when a man with over 50,000 varieties can get over $100.00 from one circuit." Again we say let us try and serve you too.



A layaway department has never been app'ied by stamp dealers before. The first one was established by C. & D.'s Postage Stamp Service, Paul Gerlach, Mgr., 909 Edison Ave., Indianapolis, member of A. P. S., in July, paying attention to the necessity, facility, and convenience of stamp business. A new excellent illustrated price list was published with plenty of bargains, which all can be secured by a small down payment. Christmas orders now obtainable at summer prices that way. Few more lists left for applicants of A. P. S. members only.

WANTS AND EXCHANGES

FOR BARGAIN. Kedah 1c-$1 fine used pr 100 cat. $5 only $1, 1000 $9.50. Stock also many other Malay States and different countries. High value all in nice condition. Reference please. M. M. Hashim, A. P. S. 8766, Sungei Patani, Kedah.

British Colonials. I sell British Colonials, mint or fine used copies at one-third and one-quarter Gibbons cat. prices. Selections sent on approval Ref. please. John A. Cowpe (A. P. S. 9134), 482 Lytham Rd., Blackpool, England.

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500 all different Indian States Postage Stamps for $25. 40 all different Afghanistan Postage Stamps for $20. Cash with order in Br. notes or demand draft on London. Approval sheets of above countries sent against references or deposit. C. Janardhana Iyer, Attungal, Travancore, India. Member A. P. S. 6126.

Scandinavia? I buy and sell the stamps of Denmark, Danish West Indies, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Sweden. Approvals at attractive prices. Alfred Nielsen, 385 Union St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

One Cent Each—About 8,000 varieties regardless of catalog. Also approvals by countries at attractive discounts. J. H. D. Reynolds, Flint, Mich.

Luxemburg, Congo, Belgium—Want lists filled, approvals 60 to 80% disc. against ref.—V. Lamberts, 286 Blvd Lambermont, Brussels.

Newfoundland Stamps at Cost Price! 40 standard varieties $1.00 (A fine start). Free—my 16-page Priced Catalogue. Rev. Butler, St. Georges, Newfoundland.

Argentine, Canada, China and New Zealand 1890 to 1926 issues wanted. Send what you have or description and I will submit my highest cash or exchange offer. John Hays, Box 121, Greystone Park, N. J.

American Stamp Exchange. Information in regard to this medium for exchanging high-grade stamps may be obtained at 21 Schussler Road, Worcester, Mass.

Wanted Cancellations on two cent vermilions, Scott 178 and 183. Also three cent greens year dated 1870-1878. A. B. Thacher, 326 Grove St., Montclair, N. J.

Approvals—66 2/3 Discount—no junk—strong between 25c & $5.00 cat. References. George S. Hill, 627 Fairmount, Philadelphia.

State Revenue Stamps on approval to responsible collectors. Frank L. Applegate, 615 S. Oakdale, Medford, Oreg.

I Will Buy a good Collection of stamps. John M. Hubbard, Rochester, N. H.

Send Us All Your Precancels. We will make a net purchase offer which you may use in making selections your choice from our Foreign or United States Postage Approval Books. Send items soaked free from paper. Rotnem Stamp Co., 809 Northwestern Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

Interesting stamps from Eastern countries are available at reasonable prices, also approvals for A. P. S. members. Apply to A. N. Hay, P. O. Box 87, Baghdad, Iraq.

20th Century British Cols. Many Georgian rarities and sleepers always on hand at competitive prices. Why not give me a trial? Approvals! A. W. Barrus, 113 Peters St., Syracuse, N. Y.

Virgin Is. Scripts. 1d red at 7c, 2½d orange 40c, and the rare 5d at $2.50. All in fine mint condition. M. Thomas, 2011 2nd St., N. W., Calgary, Canada.

Malta. 150 st. (10 var.) $1; 40 diff. $1; 60 diff. $3. E. L. P. Cochino, Malta (A. P. S. 9497).

Air Mail Cover. Exchange wanted. Will exchange the best actual flown Estevan-Winnipeg covers against any U. S. and Canadian First Flight covers. Albert Miller, Auburn, Calif.

Exchange Wanted. Send what you have of Canada and Brit. Colonials, will exchange against U. S. and good others. Mrs. Mary Miller, Auburn, Cal.

Good British Colonials (used) sent on approval. Half Scotts or less. Ref. needed. J. D. Martin, (APS#9316), 68 Wheatley Hill, Bradford, England.

Specialist—Iraq, Persia, Transjordan, Syria, Palestine, Hejaz, Egypt. Prices on request. A. N. Hay, P. O. Box 87, Baghdad.

Wanted, for Cash: U. S. Agriculture, Executive, Justice and Navy stamps on cover, also Early American Franked Letters of Presidents and Cabinet Members. Harry M. Konwiser, Box 65, Sta. W, New York. (Also will buy Confederate Official Covers.)

Rare Stampless Covers on approval. Marines, Railroads and towns. Also 3c 51's on and off cover. References please. B. F. Borhek, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

Stamps ¼c up. (Approvals only). Josiah Babcock, 407 E. Fort St., Detroit, Michigan.

Confederates, good prices paid for Confederates on or off cover. A. H. Schumacher (A. P. S. 4653), 907 Harold, Houston, Texas.

THE AMERICAN PHILATELIST

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Relative Rarity of 19th Century Jamaican Cancellations.

By DELF NORONA.

Practically all collectors of Jamaican cancellations with whom we have come in contact have absolutely no conception of the relative values or the frequency with which they are encountered. This applies also to dealers, and we cannot refrain from mentioning an incident which occurred some time ago when a certain well known dealer submitted a few quite common cancellations in an approval selection marked at ridiculously high prices. One of the items was an A-81 cancellation marked as "Pacific Naval Station, Very Rare." Mr. Dealer, you see, had gone off half-cocked by obtaining his information from Gibbons, not knowing that A-81 was assigned to and regularly used in the good little Jamaican town of Pedro in 1878. This is disgressing, but we feel that the practice of certain collector and dealer parasites in boosting their wares in this way on the slightest pretext cannot be too roundly condemned. On the other hand, some collectors apparently never believe a statement unless made in print, but the magic touch of printer's ink transforms it into Gospel.

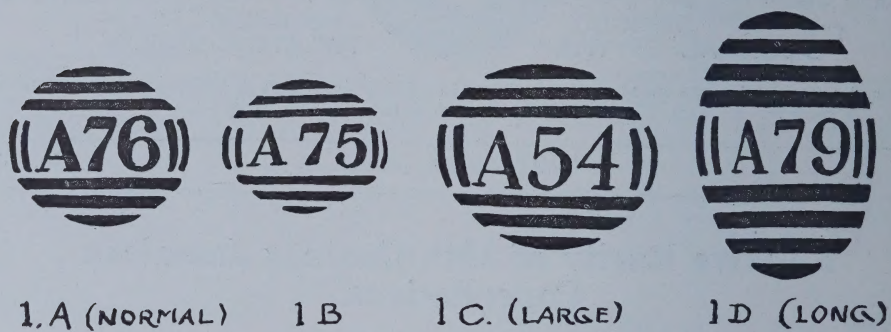
At the time the first Jamaican stamps were issued in 1860 there were some fifty odd post offices in the island, and the post office list for 1901 shows 154 offices. We believe, therefore, that 19th Century Jamaica offers an ideal field for the cancellation specialist who may want comparatively cheap stamps to work with—the number of postoffices being neither too few on the one hand nor too many as to be hopeless on the other.

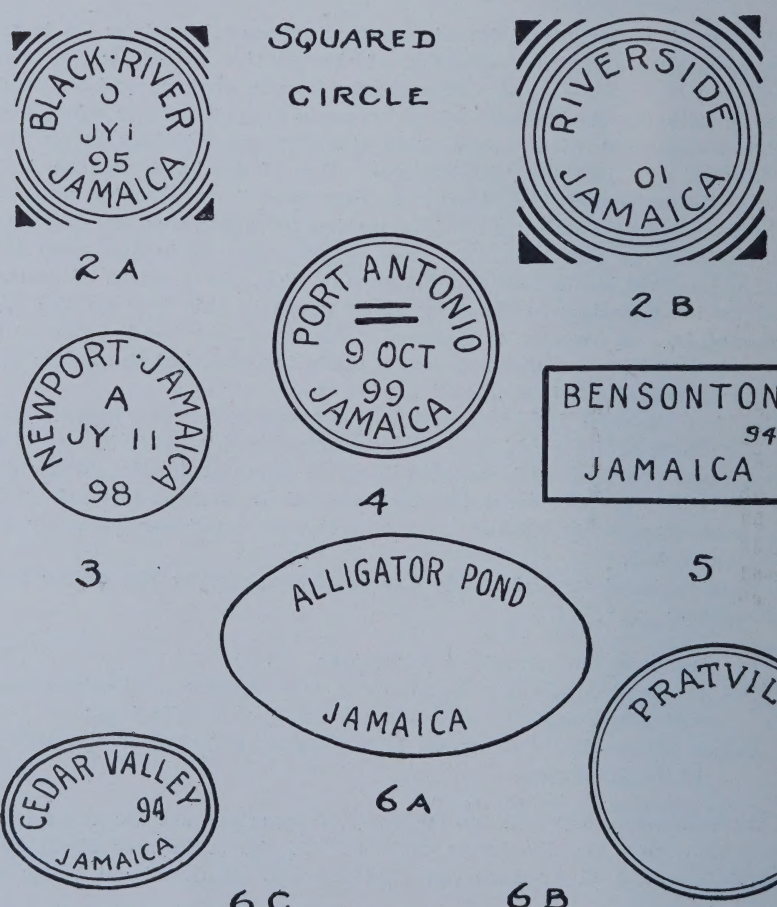
The material used for this study has been obtained by the writer from the following sources:

(a) Items in the compiler's collection;
(b) Items observed in miscellaneous lots, approval selections, etc., and which had apparently been unpicked for cancellations;
(c) A wholesale lot of about 15,000 apparently unpicked copies of the 1d Tablet stamp.

We are tempted to say that the majority of Jamaican stamps noted bore cancellations which were not absolutely distinct. Of the remainder about half had either the Kingston A-01 or town cancellations—no tabulated list being kept of these.

Several of the numeral cancellations were used in various towns at different periods. A complete list giving the approximate dates when such numeral obliterators were assigned to the various towns and use discontinued will be found in an article by the writer in Weekly Philatelic Gossip of July 16, 1927 (reprinted in Philatelic Magazine Sept. 3, 1927), and is not repeated below.





Types of Jamaican Cancellations.

Cancellation	Type	Pine	C. C.	C. A.	Tablet
A-27	1a	—	5	2	16
A-28	1a	4	16	—	—
A-29	1a	—	5	5	—
A-30	1a	—	11	—	—
A-31	1a	1	2	—	—
A-32	1a	—	6	10	23
A-33	1a	1	10	8	15
A-34	1a	1	2	6	28
A-35	1a	1	11	10	51
A-36	1a	—	2	2	15
A-36	1b	—	2	2	15
A-37	1a	3	2	—	—
A-38	1a	7	8	—	—
A-38	1b	—	3	1	—
A-39	1a	—	1	—	4
A-40	1a	—	3	3	27
A-41	1a	—	2	1	5
A-42	1a	6	2	7	9
A-43	1a	—	7	7	26
A-44	1a	2	5	5	7
A-45	1a	—	3	3	13
A-46	1a	—	2	4	13
A-47	1a	—	2	6	10
A-48	1a	1	1	—	—
A-49	1a	3	3	6	8
A-50	1a	1	6	7	32
A-51	1a	—	6	7	1(?)
A-52	1a	2	13	5	—
A-53	1a	1	3	1	3
A-54	1a	2	—	—	—
A-54	1c	—	4	—	—
A-55	1a	—	2	4	28
A-56	1a	5	2	—	—
A-56	1d	—	7	7	—
A-57	1a	3	16	10	12
A-58	1a	1	3	4	6
A-59	1a	2	1	1	12
A-60	1a	1	3	4	—
A-61	1a	—	5	—	—
A-62	1a	3	8	9	42
A-63	1a	—	3	4	19
A-64	1a	—	9	14	31
A-65	1a	1	3	5	—
A-66	1a	1	10	5	37
A-67	1a	2	2	8	—
A-68	1a	—	5	8	43
A-69	1a	2	—	2	9
A-70	1a	—	—	3	8
A-71	1a	3	7	7	35
A-72	1a	—	2	2	1
A-73	1a	—	18	13	45
A-74	1a	—	2	2	20

A-75	1a	1	—	—	—
A-75	1b	10	14	10	22
A-76	1a	6	9	13	47
A-77	1a	1	3	5	1
A-78	1a	3	8	21	58
A-79	1a	1	6	2	2
A-79	1d	—	2	6	5
A-80	1d	—	2	—	—
A-81	1d	—	1	5	9
A-82	1a	—	—	3	11
A-83	1a	—	1	1	5
E-06	1d	—	1	—	6
E-30	1d	—	7	2	2
E-58	1d	—	3	1	8
F-80	1a	—	2	2	7
F-81	1a	—	2	3	14
F-95	1a	—	6	4	14
F-96	1a	—	1	1	6
F-97	1a	—	3	—	—
F-98	1a	—	3	4	17
G-13	1a	—	2	5	7
G-14	1a	—	4	1	7
G-15	1a	—	5	8	15
G-16	1a	—	2	4	13
193	1a	—	7	4	6
196	1a	—	—	2	5
199	1a	—	4	3	6
201	1a	—	5	9	37
598	1a	—	—	—	2
615	1a	—	—	1	3
617	1a	—	4	8	36
622	1a	—	2	3	10
631	1a	—	—	—	4
640	1a	—	6	9	58
642	1a	—	—	1	3
643(?)	1a	—	—	—	1
647	1a	—	3	3	10
A		—	—	—	—
B	1a	—	4	8	38
C	1a	—	3	3	—
D		—	—	—	—
E	1c	—	2	—	—
		—	—	—	—
	Totals	82	376	374	1149

Town, Type, Early & Late	C. C.	C. A.	Tablet
Adelphia, Type 3, My 4-00—1901	—	1	1
Albany, Type 4	—	—	1
Alexandria, Type 4, Fe 1-97—Au 3-00	—	1	2
Alley, Type 3, Oc 6-93—Jy 9-94	—	4	8
Alley, Type 4, No 26-94—1901	—	—	9

Alligator Pond, Type 6a, Oc -90—Mr 18-92	—	1	8
Alligator Pond, Type 4, Jy 4-94—1901	—	—	2
Anchovy, Type 2a, Ap 9-90—Mr 9-99	—	—	4
Annotto Bay, Type 2a, Sp 21-89—Jy 20-94	—	1	29
Annotto Bay, Type 4, Dc 21-94—1901	—	—	17
Balaclava, Type 3, Ap 29-91—Jy 20-93	—	1	10
Balaclava, Type 4, Ja 5-97—1901	—	—	5
Bartons, Type 5	—	—	1
Bath, Type 2, Ja 13-92—No 14-00	—	1	6
Bensonton, Type 5, 94—	—	—	2
Bensonton, Type 4, Oc 2-96	—	—	1
Betheltown, Type 4, No 23-98	—	1	—
Black River, Type 2a, Fe 26-83—1901	2	10	78
Blue Mountain Valley, Type 3, My 7-94—1901	1	6	12
Bluefields, Type 3, Jy 20-91—Au 2-99	—	—	4
Bog Walk, Type 6b	—	—	4
Bog Walk, Type 4, Sp 20-92—1901	—	—	13
Bowden, Type 5, Au 21-93	—	—	1
Bowden, Type 4, My 2-98—1901	—	1	1
Braze River, Type 5, -97	—	—	1
Browns Town, Type 2a, No 10-83—Au 15-00	7	12	147
Buff Bay, Type 3, Oc 24-92—1901	—	—	26
Bull Bay, Type 3, Jy 30-96—Oc 4-00	—	—	2
Cambridge, Type 4, Dec 23-95—	—	—	1
Catadupa, Type 5, -97	—	—	1
Catadupa, Type 4, No 15-97	—	—	1
Cave Valley, Type 5(?)	—	—	1(?)
Cave Valley, Type 2a, Mr 11-91—Sp 4-95	—	1	10
Cedar Valley, Type 5(?), Oc -94	—	—	1(?)
Cedar Valley, Type 6c, -94	—	—	3
Cedar Valley, Type 4, Oc 9-95—Dc 11-00	—	—	2
Chapelton, Type 2a, Oc 13-90—1901	—	3	87
Chester Castle, Type 3, Ju 1-94	—	—	1
Christiana, Type 2a, Jy 10-91—1901	—	3	14
Claremont, Type 3, Sp 5-90—Mr 8-94	—	2	22
Claremont, Type 4, Ap 23-94—1901	—	3	4
Clarkes Town, Type 3, Ap 10-99	—	—	2
Clonmel, Type 5	—	1	—
Clonmel, Type 4, No 4-98	—	—	1
Cold Spring, Type 3, Dc 30-96	—	1	1
Copse, Type 4, Ja 2-99	—	—	1
Crofts Hill, Type 2a, Ju 8-91—My 1-99	—	—	4
Cross Keys, Type 2a, My 13-91—No 28-98	—	—	13
Darliston, Type 2a, Jy 15-91	—	—	2
Davis Town, Type 6b	—	—	3
Deeside, Type 5, Dc 24-94	—	—	3
Deeside, Type 4, Jy 10-96—Jan 22-97	—	—	4
Devon, Type 2a, Au 11-84—Nov 21-00	1	3	4
Dry Harbour, Type 3, Mr 1-93—My 29-93	—	2	2
Dry Harbour, Type 4, Ju 11-94—Oc 19-00	—	—	6
Duncans, Type 3, My 22-89—Sp 30-95	—	2	39
Duncans, Type 4, Jy 28-99—1901	—	—	2
Ewarton, Type 3, Ju 9-90—1901	2	1	12

Falmouth, Type 2a, Ap 4-83—1901	4	11	131
Flint River, Type 4, Au 10-94—Jy 20-97	—	1	4
Four Paths, Type 4, Oc 19-94—Dc 16-00	—	—	5
Frankfield, Type 2a, Au 12-92—Mr 15-98	—	—	8
Gayle, Type 4, Fe 13-95—Sp 7-00	—	—	2
Glengoffe, Type 2a, Ap 15-91—Jy 31-99	—	2	6
Golden Spring, Type 3	—	1	1
Gordon Town, Type 3, Au 29-98—1901	—	2	2
Grange Hill, Type 3, Sp 17-94	—	1	2
Grange Hill, Type 4, Oc 30-96—1901	—	—	2
Green Island, Type 3, Ja 2-94—Ja 3-98	—	1	6
Guanaboa Vale, Type 4, Mr 29-97—Jy 4-98	—	—	4
Guava Ridge, Type 4, Dc 27-99	—	—	2
Guys Hill, Type 3, My 3-97—1901	—	—	1
Hagly Gap, Type 2a, Ap 3-91—Jy 7-00	—	—	9
Half Way Tree, Type 3, Sp 12-90—1901	—	2	21
Hampstead, Type 2a, Ap 23-95	—	1	1
Harry Watch, Type 4, Fe 18-98	—	—	1
Hayes, Type 3, My 14-89—1901	—	1	1
Hectors River, Type 5, -97	—	—	1
Highgate, Type 4, Fe 15-95	—	—	1
Hope Bay, Type 3, Ap 16-94—Ja 21-95	—	4	4
Hope Bay, Type 4, Jy 31-96	—	—	1
Ipswich, Type 5	—	—	1
Jackson Town, Type 6b, Apr 27-91	—	1	2
Jackson Town, Type 4, Sp 9-92—My 29-96	—	3	2
Lacovia, Type 3, Ap 19-99—Nov 12-00	—	—	3
Lambs River, Type 5, -96 (?)	—	—	1
Laughlands, Type 2a, Fe 3-90—1901	—	2	27
Lawrence Tavern, Type 5, Dec 30-95	—	—	2
Lawrence Tavern, Type 4, Fe 23-98—1901	—	—	1
Lime Hall, Type 5	—	—	1
Lime Hall, Type 4, Dc 1-5594	—	—	1
Linstead, Type 4, Dc 4-94—No 12-00	—	—	6
Little London, Type 3, Jy 4-92—No 28-94	—	—	8
Little River, Type 3, Au 3-92	—	—	1
Little River, Type 4, My 28-94	—	—	1
Llandewy, Type 4, Ja 25-99	—	—	1
Lluidas Vale, Type 2a, Ja 21-84—Mr 22-99	1	—	7
Lucea, Type 3, Ju 29-91—Ju 22-92	—	—	16
Lucea, Type 4, Au 31-92—1901	1	1	27
Malvern, Type 4, Ja 25-99—Ap 17-99	—	—	3
Malvern, Type 4, Mr 16-00—1901	—	1	1
Manchioneal, Type 2a, Ju 10-92—Jy 15-95	—	—	3
Mandeville, Type 2a, Sp 3-86—1901	—	19	136
Mavis Town, Type 4, Ju 11-97	—	—	1
May Pen, Type 3, Dc 11-90—Mr 5-97	—	—	49
May Pen, Type 4, Dc 3-98—1901	—	—	2
Middle Quarters, Type 3, Fe 24-88—Jy 16-94	—	5	10
Mile Gully, Type 2a, Ap 21-86—Jy 4-94	1	2	17
Mile Gully, Type 4, Jy 27-96—1901	—	1	6
Milk River, Type 3, Fe -94—1901	—	1	9
Mocho, Type 4, Fe 11-95—Oc 5-98	—	—	3

Moneague, Type 3, Jy 11-91—1901	—	2	32
Montego Bay, Type 2a, Oc 12-86—Fe 2-94	—	6	36
Montego Bay, Type 4, My 4-94—1901	—	2	24
Montpelier, Type 5, Sp -94 (?)	—	—	1
Montpelier, Type 4, Dc 21-97—1901	—	1	2
Moore Town, Type 4, Ap 3-99	—	—	1
Morant Bay, Type 3, Au 6-90—Mr 2-94	—	2	29
Morant Bay, Type 4, Mr 26-94—1901	—	2	10
Mount Morish, Type 4, My 8-95—Oc 13-99	—	—	2
Mountainside, Type 4, Ja 27-97—Ja 26-98	—	—	2
Myersville, Type 5	—	—	1
Myersville, Type 4, Sp 4-99—Ap 11-00	—	—	2
Negril, Type 5, Au -95	—	—	1
Newmarket, Type 3, Jy 15-91—Ja 16-95	—	—	5
Newport, Type 3, Sp 11-91—1901	—	1	18
Ocho Rios, Type 3, No 13-89—1901	—	—	41
Old England, Type 4, Ja 6-99	—	—	1
Old Harbour, Type 2a, Ju 7-84—1901	—	15	108
Oracabessa, Type 2a, Fe 3-82—Oc 29-00	1	1	12
Orange Bay, Type 4, Oc 25-99—Ju 9-00	—	—	1
Pedro, Type 3, Jy 21-99—Oc 31-00	—	2	3
Petersfield, Type 3, Sp 14-97—1901	—	1	3
Plantain Garden River, Type 4, Jy -94—Dc 19-00	—	1	3
Point, Type 5, -97	—	—	1
Point, Type 4, Ja 21-98	—	—	1
Port Antonio, Type 2a, Mr 1-89—Ju 2-98	—	5	47
Port Antonio, Type 4, Sp 29-99—1901	—	2	5
Port Maria, Type 3, No 11-91—My 29-95	—	2	54
Port Maria, Type 4, Ja 13-96—1901	—	1	5
Port Morant, Type 2a, No 17-90—Jy 17-96	—	—	6
Port Royal, Type 3, Apr 23-92—Dc 20-92	—	2	3
Port Royal, Type 4, Ja 20-96—Ap 30-00	—	1	3
Porus, Type 3, Ju 24-90—My 8-92	—	1	6
Porus, Type 4, Au 13-92—1901	—	—	25
Pratville, Type 6b, Ja 30-91—Sp 10-91	—	—	2
Pratville, Type 4, Mr 12-94—My 1-99	—	—	7
Priestmans River, Type 3, Sp 25-95—1901	—	—	7
Ramble, Type 3, Oct 29-92	—	1	—
Ramble, Type 4, Nov 15-97—1901	—	—	1
Retreat, Type 4, Jy -92—Sp 10-00	—	—	51
Richmond, Type 4, Ju 6-00	—	—	1
Rio Bueno, Type 3, Au 14-93—Sp 3-00	—	—	1
Riversdale, Type 4, My 29-99—1901	—	—	1
Rock River, Type 4	—	—	1
Runaway Bay, Type 4, Ap 3-99	—	—	1
St. Ann's Bay, Type 3, Ju 10-90—Jy 2-92	—	5	168
St. Ann's Bay, Type 4, Jy 4-92—1901	—	6	109
St. David, Type 3, -91—1901	—	1	9
St. Margarets Bay, Type 2a, Ju 2-90—1901	—	1	11
Salt Gut, Type 3, Mr 18-91—Ju 24-92	—	—	39
Salt River, Type 2a, Oc 1-90	—	—	1
Santa Cruz, Type 3, Jy 1-91—Ap 18-99	—	1	19
Santa Cruz, Type 4(?)	—	1	—

Savanna-la-Mar, Type 3, Jy 1-90—Ju 20-92	1	3	60
Savanna-la-Mar, Type 4, Aug 12-92—1901	—	—	45
Shooters' Hill, Type 3, No 9-88(?)—1901	1	1	21
Siloah, Type 4, Ja 2-96—1901	—	2	4
South-Field, Type 3, Jy 27-00	—	—	1
Spaldings, Type 4, Fe 28-98	—	—	2
Spanish Town, Type 4, Oc 25-92—1901	1	8	36
Spanish Town, Type 2b, Dc 10-00—1901	—	—	2
Spring Hill, Type 2a, Jy 12-99—1901	—	—	1
Springfield, Type 5	—	—	1
Spur Tree, Type 3, Ju 8-91—No 14-95	—	—	3
Stewart Town, Type 2a, My 17-90—1901	—	—	12
Stony Hill, Type 4, Sp 9-92—Jy 11-98	—	—	4
Trinity Ville, Type 3, Oc 2-91—No 12-00	—	1	7
Troja, Type 4, Fe 7-99—Jy 31-00	—	—	2
Ulster Spring, Type 2a, Oc 2-87—Dc 30-95	—	4	26
Up Park Camp, Type 2a, Fe 26-90—1901	1	2	13
Walderston, Type 5, -94	—	—	6
Walderston, Type 4, Fe 1-95—Oc 17-00	—	—	4
Walkers-Wood, Type 3, Au 11-90	—	3	1
Walkers-Wood, Type 4, No 7-94—Dc 2-96	—	—	2
Watt Town, Type 4, Oc 2-99	—	—	1
Whitehouse, Type 2a, Mr 6-95—Dc 12-00	—	4	5
Williamsfield, Type 5, Ju -94	—	—	1
Williamsfield, Type 4, Ap 16-95—1901	—	—	6
York Castle, Type 2a, Au 12-84—No 27-94	1	3	3
York Castle, Type 4, Ja 28-95—97	—	1	4
Total of town cancellations	23	246	2420

Despite the fact that over 4,600 cancellations have been examined, and, oh, so carefully tabulated and rechecked, we warn the collector not to adhere too rigidly to the above list in determining what price should be paid. While, for example, one cancellation may be five or ten times as SCARCE as another (that does not mean it should sell for five or 10 times as much as the other), there being at the moment no general demand for such items. It is not our purpose to determine prices—that must be left absolutely to the law of supply and demand. A certain odd-looking postmark, because of its attractiveness, may and rightly obtain a far greater price than a far rarer but homlier item.

T. H. HINTON

A. P. S. 547

Another one of the old time members has passed to the Great Beyond. T. H. Hinton, who died at his home in London, England, July 27th, 1928, was widely known throughout the philatelic world. For many years he was Hon. Secretary of the International Philatelic Union and with unfailing courtesy he sent a personal invitation to his American fellow hobbyists to attend the annual Concert of the I. P. U. which has always been a bright feature in London's social stamp events. Mr. Hinton showed his British Empire collection at Chicago in 1893 and won the highest award in that class. He had many friends here who will deeply mourn the loss of this staunch and old time comrade.

The Postage Stamps of GUATEMALA

by BERTRAM W.H.POOLE

XXXII.—The 1922 Provisionals.

The year 1922 resulted in an avalanche of surcharges—the worst debacle in Guatemala's philatelic history. They were all of 12½c and 25c denominations and the latter value exists in so many different types that it is a difficult matter to describe and classify them intelligently. They may have been due to a genuine shortage of 12½c and 25c stamps but their infinite variety would seem to show that philatelic influences were at work in their production.

The first lot of these surcharged stamps appeared about May 1922 the 20c, 60c and 90c values of the 1902 and 1919 sets being overprinted "1922—DOCE Y MEDIO—CENTAVOS" in four lines. The surcharge is in black on the 20c and 90c and in red on the 60c. The 12½c on 6c is known with inverted surcharge.

At the same time a quantity of the 60c and 90c values were overprinted "1922—25—CENTAVOS" on three lines. Both were surcharged in red as well as black the red variety being the scarcer. In all these overprints the figures of the date "1922" are spaced thus "1 9 2 2".

The numbers overprinted were as follows:—

12½c on 20c, 200,000
12½c on 60c, 50,000
12½c on 90c, 50,000
25c on 60c (black) 100,000
25c on 90c (black 100,000
25c on 90c (red) 5,000 to 6,000
The number of 25c on 6c in red is not known.

This supply of provisionals did not last long for about a month later (in June) there was another outbreak. The 3p, 5p and 15p values of 1919 and 1921 were surcharged 12½c and 25c.

The overprint for the 12½c was in four lines as follows:—"1922—DOCE—Y MEDIO—CENTAVOS". It was in red on the 3p and dark blue, so dark as to be almost black in some cases, on the two other denominations. This differs from the earlier type, not only as regards the printer's type used, but in having the figures of the date close together and the "Y" on the third instead of the second line of the surcharge.

The overprint for the 25c stamps follows the same arrangement as before but the figures of "1922" are close together and the "25" and "CENTAVOS"

are very much larger. This overprint is further complicated by having no less than four distinctive types of the figures "25". The illustrations of these in the Scott catalogue will show the differences more clearly than reams of written description, so I will refer my readers to them. The four types were arranged in the setting as follows:—

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

It will thus be seen that there are fifty of type 1, ten of type 2, ten of type 3, and thirty of type 4 in each sheet.

The quantities issued were as follows:—

12½c on 3p	500,000
12½c on 5p	50,000
12½c on 15p	75,000
25c on 3p	500,000
25c on 5p	50,000
25c on 15p	75,000

The 25c on 15 pesos is found surcharged in red as well as the more usual deep blue and presumably the above figures are the total for both varieties.

The 25c on 2p is listed with inverted surcharge and as there was at least one sheet of this error all four types must exist thus.

Even this last deluge did not suffice until a supply of regular 25c stamps could be procured for about September there was another outbreak of surcharges even worse than those already referred to.

No less than ten different stamps were utilized and an entirely new setting of type was used. This differs from the previous printing in having "1922" and "CENTAVOS" in much heavier type while the numerals "25", also in larger type, exist in five distinct types. For description of these I again refer my readers to the excellent illustrations in the Scott catalogue.

The five types were arranged in the setting as follows:—

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 9 9
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6
6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 8

It will thus be seen that there are fifty-seven of type 5, thirty of type 6, eight of type 7, three of type 8, and two of type 9 in each sheet.

The quantities issued were as follows:—

25c on 30c	200,000
25c on 60c	50,000
25c on 75c	300,000
25c on 90c	50,000
25c on 1p	500,000
25c on 1p50c	500,000
25c on 2p	200,000
25c on 3p	300,000
25c on 5p	110,000
25c on 15p	90,000

We may perhaps be thankful that the only value known with inverted surcharge is the 25p on 1p.

Check List.

May 1922 Surcharged with new values in black or red

12½c in black on 20c rose and black
12½c in red on 60c olive green and black
(a) Inverted surcharge
12½c in black on 90c red brown and black
25c in black on 60c olive green and black
25c in red on 60c olive green and black
25c in black on 90c red brown and black
25c in red on 90c red brown and black

June 1922. Surcharged with new values in red.

12½c on 3p green and black
25c on 15p black and vermilion (four types)

June 1922. Surcharged with new values in dark blue

12½c on 5p brown and black
12c½ on 15p black and vermilion
25c on 3p green and black (four types)
(a) Inverted surcharge
25c on 5p brown and green (four types)
25c on 15p black and vermilion (four types)

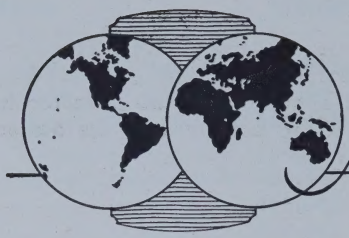
Sept 1922. Surcharged with new value in red

25c on 3p green and black (five types)

Sept 1922. Surcharge with new value in dark blue

25c on 30c red and black (five types)
25c on 60c olive green and black (five types)
25c on 75c gray lilac and black (five types)
25c on 90c red brown and black (five types)
25c on 1p brown and black (five types)
(a) Inverted surcharge
25c on 1p50c blue and orange (five types)
25c on 2p vermilion and black (five types)
25c on 5p brown and green (five types)
25c on 15p black and vermilion (five types)

(To be continued)



Notes for the General Collector

Items of interest to general collectors of foreign stamps are welcome in this department, and should be addressed to Bill Bloss, 1173 North Kingsley Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Questions of general interest will be answered through the paper, but personal replies can not be given, for lack of time. Do not submit stamps for examination.

Philately As Told by An 1896 Catalog

By BILL BLOSS.

The other day we were fortunate in acquiring a copy of an ancient Scott catalog, of the vintage of 1896. Now, as Scott catalogs go, that is not a particularly old one, for the title page is inscribed "Fifty-sixth edition" (which, by the way, does not mean that the first catalog was published in 1840, along with the penny black).

Anyway, that old book gave me a kick and some thrills, and serves to throw a light on the changes that have taken place in philately in the past thirty-two years.

This catalog was doubtless awaited with great anxiety by the collectors, just as the collectors of to-day clamor to get first copies of the new edition, to see what Scott has done to their pets.

I can visualize some collector, probably wearing the side whiskers of that day, dodging across the streets of New York, risking his life at the feet of the brewers' big horses, to lay down his fifty cents for a copy of this masterpiece. As I was just kicking the foot-boards out of my crib at that time, I can't say that I know much about philately in those days, but I can imagine.

Anyway, this bird laid down his four bits, probably with some grumbling at the cost, and received a book of 623 pages, not counting the set list, packet list, and other interesting advertising.

By the way, this advertising section makes me think. We would certainly like to order some of the sets at the prices given, while some are worth no more to-day than they were then. We note that 1,500 varieties can be had for $25, and 1,000 for $10. To-day one can buy a 1,000 packet for $1.00—but not the same thousand. In those days, when a collector had a thousand stamps, he had a right smart start toward a collection.

For 50c per annum, one could subscribe to the American Journal of Philately, the official journal of the National Philatelic Society of New York, the Staten Island Philatelic Society of Staten Island, and the Alamo City Philatelic Society of San Antonio, Texas, also the New Jersey Philatelic Association of Hoboken. We suspect that all of the above are now dead or merged with the present day societies, while the journal itself has passed on.

We note Autotype plates of stamps advertised, being photographic reproductions of certain rarities for use in plating. We would like to pick up a few of these, but expect they have gone where the woodbine twineth.

In the 1896 catalog, space was not at a premium, as it is to-day. The publishers could afford to run a few pages of good information on philately for the beginner, to clear up some of the mysteries of the hobby. Now the collector is forced to pick this information up where he can, so he usually asks his dealer about 9,000 questions per annum, much to the delight of said dealer.

But probably the biggest kick in the whole works is the list of speculative or unnecessary issues in the back of the book. These include the 1895 issues of Amoy, Bussahir, the bogus Brunei set, Chinkiang, Foochow, Formosa, an Italian postal card, a flock of Madagascar local stamps, the good old Peru 1895 commemoratives, the Portuguese St. Anthony set, Tientsin and Wuhu issues. The publishers lament the fact that these issues were in some cases only in use for a day or two, and strongly advise collectors to omit them from their collections. Most of those who took the advice on the Portuguese St. Anthony set, which now catalogs $76.75 and brings a good price whenever offered, now think this idea rather sour.

Considering the various philatelic outrages that have been put over on collectors within the past decade, these early boys were a lot of amateurs. Why waste two or three days on an issue, when it can be sold out in an hour, or not sold at all except to those on the inside?

And the funny part of it is that the several Chinese collectors I know all claim that the Treaty Ports issues were as legitimate as many others which have good standing.

Along with the list of speculatives, we find a list of Fraudulent issues which include the Clipperton Islands, Morocco Fez Sefro locals, a set of Nyassa, the Principality of Trinidad, and four Peru surcharges now known to be authentic. Anyway, the cataloguers were trying to do right by warning the dear readers against these bogus birds.

Having digested all the useful information in the book, we now get down to the business of looking at prices. First of all we note that the 5c Baltimore stamp is #1 and will set one back $400, while a Brattleboro shakes one down for the price of a new Ford. Three St. Louis bears are listed, the 5c at $250, 10c at $200 and 20c unpriced.

Then we note that a 5c 1847 is worth 85c while a 10c is worth $4.00. We are inclined to think that prices were high in 1896 as the prices of these two items did not advance materially for many years after that date. Even in our day, we bought some beautiful 5c on cover at 15c each, and a couple of tens at $1.00. Cheap enough, you say? Oui.

The one surprising thing about the catalog is the fact that there were no small type minor varieties. Every variety had a major number, for space was cheap and in order to fill the book, envelopes postal cards and wrappers were included.

There was no August 1861 issue in those days. The 1c was worth 25c unused and a nickel used—and worth it. But here's a funny one, two major varieties 1c and 3c on laid paper were listed used at $25.00 and $7.50. To-day these are minor varieties and list $15.00 and $2.50. No profit there. The 90c 1869 is listed with center inverted, but no price is given. A normal copy listed $17.50.

The Columbian issue contains a few jokers. The $1.00 lists $8.00 mint and $6.00 used, while it lists only $6.00 each way to-day. The $2.00 listed $5.00 each way, the same price as to-day. The $3.00 was worth less, only $4.00 each way.

Belgium #1 was worth 18c in those days, while #2 was worth 8c. Brazil bulls' eyes were worth $2.50, $1.00 and $7.50. They have gotten slightly better since, now listing $67.50 the set.

The rare British Guiana stamp, which was on red paper in those days, would only have bumped one for $2,500.

$1.50 brought home a Canada #1, while 35c would corral a nice 4d Cape triangle, and a spendthrift could take on a 1sh emerald for $4.50. $1.20 would complete the issue of the Central American Steamship Co. which is about $2.20 more than it would bring to-day.

A 5c first issue Chile could be had for 4c, a 10c for 6c while a set of the three big telegraphs used postally was worth $1.25.

A Denmark #1 was worth $2.50, while Dutch Indies #1 fetched 75c. Finland #2 was worth 35c pencancelled. A penny black Great Britain was only worth 8c, which seems very reasonable. The first issue of Hayti could be had for $1.15. A set of Jamaica's pineapples went for $3.47. Luxemburg #1 listed 15c, #2 35c, #3 50c—the set to-day $25.00. A Post Office Mauritius could be had for only $2,000, if anyone had $2,000 in those days.

I should have been very happy in those days, for my pet Netherlands #1 listed 15c, #2 8c and #3 (the 10c) 4c, while #4 (the 15c) was worth a whole quarter. #10 which is now #6 was better, at 40c. Norway #1 was said to be worth 10c and probably was.

Probably the gem of the catalog was the San Marino registration envelope of 1894, a 5 Lire printed in brown, blue, rey, yellow, green and gold. Hot canines! No price for this beauty was given, but a cut of it would indicate that it was a pip. The picture appears to be the headquarters of Engine Company #43.

For only 12c one could acquire an envelope from Seychelles, with a beautiful tropical scene featuring a turtle.

For $2.50 one could complete Tierra del Fuego, something I always wanted to do and never have. $42.50 bought a nice set of Uruguay Diligencias, costing to-day $355. Under Venezuela we meet our old friends the St. Thomas, La Guaira, Porto Cabello locals.

What's the use of teasing all you folks this way. Gone are the happy days, when real stamps could be had for small change. Now we get more stamps for small change, but not such interesting old ones.

"Backward, turn backward, oh time in thy flight,
And speaking of time, I'll knock off for to-night."

Stamps and the Law.

Every now and then some dealer or collector becomes involved in litigation over a collection or lot of stamps and, because of the lack of legal precedent, the decisions of the Court are apt to upset preconceived notions and practices of the trade. In the rather involved trial over the ownership of the famous Russian collection of Baron Scharfenburg which resulted in the Baron recovering his stamps from a New York stamp firm though they had bought it in good faith from a former agent of the Baron there developed a number of legal questions of far reaching importance to the trade and collectors. In this case the Court refused to allow any testimony to the effect of the custom of transfering title to stamps without formality and without any record of title. The same rule of law generally applying to other forms of merchandise was applied, namely, that the buyer receives no better title than the seller has and that stamps are not negotiable as money. Dealers who have previously relied on mere possession as proof of ownership will have to be more cautious in the future and require some real proof of good title before buying stamps offered them by agents or persons not well known to them and further should protect themselves by requiring a bill of sale.

REVENUE UNIT

BEVERLY S. KING, Secy.
18 East 41st St., New York City.

DOUBLE TRANSFERS.

The first "double transfer" stamp that we ever added to our collection was the so-called "big shift" of the 10c black 1847. This was some years ago and as we remember, it made no particular impression on us at the time. Since then we have become quite keen about these curious varieties.

Have recently been investigating the various major and minor shifts of the Civil War Revenues, first issue, and have found them particularly interesting. They are, of course, an indication of poor workmanship on the part of the engraver, and for this reason are rather elusive. The engravers for these revenue stamps may have had some excuse, for the plates were prepared on "rush orders," and the stamps were printed and perforated in almost rapid fire time.

Almost a year ago there was an article in Scott's Monthly Journal, relative to these shifts, illustrated by cuts of two stamps from our collection. They are the two best known and most easily discernible transfers, the 2c bank check and the 2c certificate, but there are several other major shifts on these 2c stamps. They have never been listed so far as I know, and this is no attempt to do so. It is simply a start for our Revenue Unit and I hope that all of our A. P. S. members who have other shifts will send them to us for description and record.

In a later issue of Scott's Journal, Mr. Nicklin illustrated two other transfers —the 2c U. S. Int., "TWO" at side shifted, and the 2c U. S. Int. with a slight doubling at the top right in lettering and balls. These were from the collection of Mr. George A. Armstrong.

The following thirteen 2c stamps will give us the start of a list. Most of the transfers are quite clear and easily discernible without a glass.

A.

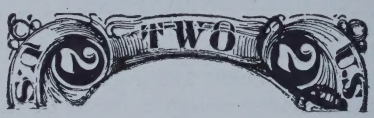
2c Bank Check, blue, perf., decided shift in lower lettering and label.
2c Bank Check, orange, perf., same.

B.

2c Bank Check, blue, perf., slight shift, upper lettering and label.
2c Bank Check, orange, perf., same shift.

C.

2c Certificate, blue, imp., decided shift in lower lettering and label.
2c Certificate, orange, perf., same.
2c Express, blue, perf., shift in lower label.



D.

2c U. S. I. R. perf., decided shift in left "TWO."
2c U. S. I. R. perf., slight shift in upper lettering and label.
2c Prop., blue, perf., decided shift in upper lettering and label.
2c U. S. I. R. perf., shift in CENTS on right.

E.

2c Prop., blue, perf., shift in lower letters and label at right.
2c Prop., orange, perf., shift in lower letters and label at right.

These double transfers are not common by any means. You may look through a thousand stamps and not find any one of them, and then again you may stumble on one at once.

Mr. Nicklin suggested to us the use of a "shift chart" based on the horizontal and vertical numbered and lettered lines found on an Atlas map for the location of cities. To determine the exact location of a transfer the stamp can be placed on the "chart" and the location described as A-3, G-7, or what not.

I had a drawing of this suggested "chart" prepared for him, which was published a short time ago. It can, of course, be used for stamp shifts other than revenues.

There are other transfers in some of the higher values, but of these, later.

We had the pleasure of a call from Mr. Philip Little, Jr., of Minneapolis, one of our members. He has been at work and has all but completed drawings and descriptions of the double transfers of the first issue. Many of these shifts he has located on the plates. His drawings and data are most interesting and we are looking toward printing his article in the Unit Column very shortly.

We are indebted to The Scott Stamp & Coin Co. for the loan of the cuts used in illustrating the foregoing list of double transfers.

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Address all communications to

ADOLPH D. FENNEL, Editor The American Philatelist,
807 Second National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PATRONIZE A. P. ADVERTISERS——————— THERE'S MANY A REASON!

EDITOR'S COLUMN

VOLUME FORTY-ONE concludes with this issue and an index is being prepared which will be mailed with the following number. During the past year we have increased our efforts to lighten the serious tone of the magazine without impairing the authoritative standing of the journal which represents the largest group of organized collectors in the World. This policy has in part been aided by the addition of several new specialized departments which seem to be growing increasingly popular with A. P. S. members. The fly in the ointment, there seems always to be one, is that the supply of new material is not keeping pace with the demand, and the limited few that are doing the writing receive very little information or stimulus from their audience. We hope that in the coming year that more aid is to be forthcoming from the membership in the way of comment, query, correction and original matter.

THE PRECANCEL department was courageously conducted for a number of years by the late L. R. Saunders in spite of the fact that he received practically no items of information or notes of any kind from precancel collectors. For over a year his successor, Prof. A. F. Gamber, has brilliantly carried on this depart-

ment with but little support and the question has again arisen whether it is worth while to carry on in face of the apathy of the collector. Let's hear from the precancel collectors on this subject!

THE UNITS established during the year are all in smooth running order and through monthly notes and special articles published in the A. P. are keeping the general collectors informed as to the details of their specialties. It is through this publicity that new followers are gained and old ones maintain their interest and because of self interest alone it would appear smart to help along the various secretaries and editors who are compiling the monthly news items.

THE DECIDED "SHIFT" appearing on the 10c U. S. Airmail that was reported in the August issue of the A. P. evidently stirred up considerable interest in this variety and as the new 5c airmail was the most recent stamp issued a number of collectors went to work on it and as a result we have had reported to us a bewildering number of alleged shifts. This, as you have probably guessed, came about through the mistaking the misplaced printings of the bi-colored stamps as the so-called "shifted transfers." Practically all bi-colored stamps are printed in two or more operations and it is extremely difficult to register the placing of the second color in exactly the place meant for it and as a result nearly every sheet of stamps varies a bit from its fellows. This misplacing of the vignette or frame, getting it "out of register" as the printers say, is quite a different thing from the shifted transfer which is caused in the mechanical transfer of the lines on the die to the metal plate the stamps are printed from.

THE 150th. ANNIVERSARY of the discovery of Hawaii by Capt. James Cook was colorfully celebrated August 15th-20th at Honolulu and the Post Office surprised everyone by issuing a special commemorative stamp for the event. This stamp is the first surcharged commemorative ever issued by the United States and a poor acknowledgment of the importance of the event and man it is supposed to honor. The current 2 and 5c postage were overprinted with "Hawaii—1778-1928" in black ink in two lines and placed on sale throughout the islands and also at the Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C. It does seem a shame, if a stamp had to be issued at all, that the Government did not take advantage of the many exciting incidents in the remarkable career of the great circumnavigator to issue a stamp of special design. The surcharged stamp has ever been anathema to the collector and we view with dismal foreboding this first step of Uncle Sam in the wrong direction.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK was not only a discoverer of many unknown lands but truly an explorer in surveying and mapping what he found. The following excerpts from The National Geographic Magazine will suggest the unusual opportunity that was presented the artists of the Bureau of Engraving in preparing a real commemorative series and which was unfortunately passed by.

> "A map of the Pacific in 1768, the year that Cook first set sail for the South Seas, showed very few of the numerous island groups we know, and much of what it did show was wrong.

"Cook's life story was as rare in his day in England as it is familiar in America today—the story of a self-taught man, whose schooling was negligible. His 'book learning' he gained between voyages. While at Whitby he begged a table and a lamp from his employer's housekeeper; years later, when compelled to winter at Halifax, he first encountered Euclid. The ways of genius are inscrutible, so why waste time speculating how Cook learned navigation, mathematics and astronomy?

"After rounding Cape Horn and touching at several small islands, Cook, on April 13, 1769, reached Tahiti, and began his exploration of the archipelago, which he named the Society Islands, in honor of the Royal Society under whose auspices he had sailed.

"Familiar as we now are with the idyllic setting of the South Seas and the many curious customs of the natives, it is hard to realize the amazement of these voyagers, the first to observe intimately the exotic life of Polynesia, or to comprehend the excitement their tales aroused when they returned to England.

"It was a new world they gazed upon; in many ways a topsy-turvy one. What must have been the embarrassment of the studious Dr. Banks, for example, at the ceremonial welcome he received, which consisted of the men taking off their garments and putting them on him and the members of his party?

"And yet, more embarrassing, when chiefs, to pay him exceptional honor, brought beautiful maidens to stand before him, disrobe, and in this Eve-like state chastely to embrace him and as quickly retire?

"Before leaving Tahiti, Cook planted watermelons, oranges, limes and other seeds—an activity which, in addition to his subsequent gifts of poultry and pigs at other places, changed the geography of many islands.

"Cook did not get away, however, until two marines had felt the lure that was to attack many adventurers of a later day. They were recaptured in a mountain fastness, where each had taken to himself a tattooed wife trained not only to gather his cocoanuts and breadfruit, but to feed him silently at mealtime, and to make cloth and fishlines of tree bark and cocoanut fiber.

"The only comfort they would have lacked, had they stayed, would have been their tobacco, which was unheard of in the island before Cook's visit.

"After visiting New Zealand and Australia, Cook put in at Batavia, Java, and then sailed home.

"His second voyage lasted three years and sixteen days. For one period he was at sea for 122 days; at another time for 117 days, upon the latter occasion sailing for more than 10,000 miles over strange seas without once sighting land.

"Cook was the first Englishman to pierce the Antarctic Circle, dipping nearer the South Pole than any other voyager had or was to venture again for fifty years. The Terra Incognita fades away. The Pacific expands to its true proportions—some 9,300 miles from the Bering Strait to the frozen waters of the Antarctic. Another large island, New Caledonia, breaks its vast expanse, and smaller ones take shape.

"It was on Cook's third voyage which began on July 11, 1776, that he discovered the Hawaiian Islands. His ships, the Resolution and the Discovery, sailed east around the Cape of Good Hope, across the Indian Ocean and south of Australia and Tasmania to New Zealand. Much time was spent in various islands farther east and north, and it was not until early in 1778 that

the voyagers sighted Kauai of the Hawaiian group. This first contact of Cook with Hawaii was but a fleeting one. He pressed on north and east and spent many months skirting the shores that were to be later labeled 'Oregon,' 'Washington' and 'Alaska.'

"Then he sailed back toward Hawaii, where he met some of the most remarkable experiences of his adventurous lifetime—and his death.

"As the Resolution put into Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, Cook was amazed at the welcome he received. Natives lined the shore and more than a thousand canoes gathered 'round the ship.

"His wonderment increased when he went ashore and was conducted to a native altar mound, where he became the principal, though passive, figure in an elaborate ritual.

"At the culmination of the ceremony the worshipers prepared kava, a procedure that began with priests chewing pieces of coconut and rubbing them on the face and arms of the explorer. The juices of this concoction were passed around and then they fed Cook and Capt. King, who accompanied him, with the flesh of the sacrificial animals.

"Thereafter when the visitor landed a native escort accompanied him, the people prostrated themselves before him, and presents of provisions were bestowed upon both vessels far in excess of their needs. The monarch of the island, upon first meeting Cook, removed his mantle and threw it over the leader's shoulders.

"Cook sailed away, unaware of the significance of this extraordinary hospitality. Encountering severe gales and being unable to find a better harbor, he returned again to Kealakekua, to find the natives indifferent at first, and later hostile.

"The explanation of this reversal of feeling lay in the fact that the islanders construed Cook's first visit as a long expected second coming of their deity.

"Once upon a time, it seemed ,there had lived a god of peace and plenty named Rono. This god found his wife, the beautiful Opuna, unfaithful to him, so he flung her over a cliff. He mourned for a time, then left the island, so the legend ran, with the parting promise, 'I will return in after times, on an island bearing trees and swine and dogs.'

"When the masts and sails of the English vessels were sighted, and later when the animals were seen on board, the islanders proceeded to do obeisance to Rono, in the person of Capt. Cook.

"When Cook sailed away they considered the prophecy fulfilled; there had been no mention of his third coming, and their provisions were exhausted by the lavish gifts. Even a god can wear out his welcome.

"More over, incidents had occurred upon the first visit which seemed to discredit the godlike qualities of the visitors. One of the crew died and Cook, unaware that he and his retinue were immortal in native eyes, buried him ashore. Then there was the matter of the fence about the sacred morai. The sailors were given permission to remove the fence because of their urgent need of wood, but they unwittingly removed images as well. Skepticism had set in after their first departure.

"On the night of February 13, 1779, a cutter was stolen. Cook went ashore to seize the king and hold him as a hostage until the boat should be returned. The king was willing enough to come, but his people objected, and they became so menacing that Cook and the marines with him retreated.

"Early the next morning, as they neared the water, Cook turned to signal the boat to pull in for his party. One native struck him over the head and, as he fell forward, another stabbed him in the back.

"A few bones of Cook's body were returned after the natives had stripped it, and on February 21, according to a brief entry in the ship's journal, 'At sunset the Resolution fired ten-minute guns, with the colors half staff up, when the remains of our late commander were committed to the deep.' Missionaries, on later visits to Hawaii, learned that the breastbone and ribs long were preserved by the islanders as objects of veneration."

THURLOW MERRILL PRENTICE, a former resident of Hartford, Conn., and a graduate of Yale University, was the winner of the "Prix Rougevin" at the annual concours at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris and in addition to the winner being an American man it is of special interest to collectors that the subject of the winning design was a postage stamp to be dedicated to the art and architecture of France and used upon the occasion of some future International exposition of Fine Arts. We glean this interesting information from "Pencil Points," an architectural magazine, copy of which was sent us by Arthur K. Roberts of Longview, Washington.

RUSSIA will issue on September 10th two well designed stamps to commemorate the 100th anniversary of L. N. Tolstoy's birth. A special Jubilee Committee has been appointed to celebrate the centenary of the great author's birth and the stamps will be used throughout Russia on this occasion. There are two values, a 10 kopeck with portrait of Tolstoy and a 28 kopeck for foreign mail bearing I. Repins famous picture, "Tolstoy working in a field." Whatever failings the present Russian Government may otherwise have it must be admitted that they do know how to turn out artistic stamps.

DOES ANYONE KNOW of a collector by name of Charles G. Montrose of the "Montrose Insurance Agency?" Some stamps belonging to him were inadvertently sent an English stamp dealer who is holding them pending his receiving the correct address.

THE SHUT IN FUND which is being handled by W. B. Schlosser of Paxton, Illinois, has received a generous donation from M. Herbert & Co., New York dealers, to whom thanks and appreciation are herewith publicly extended.

"They that do much themselves deny,
Receive more blessings from the sky."

There is much needed to help along those who are taking up stamp collecting as a relief and relaxation from the tedium of long confinement to a sick room. Isn't there some small lot of duplicates, an old album or old catalogue about the house that you can spare?

DON'T DELAY! Procrastination is the thief of Time and Money! Dues of the A. P. S. are now payable. Each year the neglect of quite a number of members leads to a considerable loss to the Society in both needless work and expense. It's just as easy to pay now as after repeated requests by the Secretary or after your name is dropped for non payment, so please, for mutual gain, do it now!

The Air Mail

Information as to proposed flights and all other data in connection with the air mail service in all parts of the world will be appreciated and promptly acknowledged. Address all letters for this department to Gordon H. Crouch, 879 Dover Court Rd., Toronto, Canada.

TIMELY TOPICS No. 9.

AERO-PHILATELY IN CANADA.

Aviation in Canada, like the Nation itself, is young. But, both are lively youngsters, full of life, and "up-and-coming." Indeed the first attempt to carry mail in Canada was only in 1913, and it turned out to be a failure; the same thing happened in 1915. The first successful Air Mail Flight was from Montreal to Toronto on June 24, 1918, 125 covers being carried. The total time taken was 7 hours and 25 minutes, the actual flying time being 6 hours, stops for gasoline having to be made at Kingston and Deseronto. A special mail bag was provided for the occasion, also a special cancellation in the form of a triangle, reading "Inaugural Service, Via Aerial Mail, Montreal, 23-6-18."

In July of the same year there was a mail-carrying flight from Calgary and Edmonton, while during parts of August and September, three flights each way were made between Toronto and Ottawa. During the following year of 1919, five series of special flights took place from Vancouver, B. C. in the West, to Truro, N. S. in the East; the most noteworthy being the Toronto to New York trip, and the Truro-Charlottetown flights. During the following six years, many interesting attempts were successfully made, two regular Companies functioning for some time, in the Rouyn Gold Fields section; the Laurentide Co., giving a more-or-less systematic service during the fall and winter of 1924-25, to be succeeded by the Northern Air Service in the spring and summer of 1925.

But it was not until 1926 that matters became really active, when the unprecedented rush of prospectors into the newly-discovered Red Lake mining area, together with the resultant incoming of other business enterprises, created a need for quick communication which had, as its logical result, the organizing of a mail, freight and passenger service by the Jack Elliot Company. After a few months of activities, given under severe handicaps and trying circumstances, this Company was succeeded by the Patricia Airways and Exploration, Ltd., who continued until a new Company was formed early in 1928.

In the meantime the Western Canada Airways Ltd., commenced operations in the Red Laks District also in Manitoba, and are at the time of writing, still carrying on. The Canadian Government, during the past winter gave mail service to certain places in the St. Lawrence River also to Pelee Island in Lake Erie; while a service between Toronto and Ottawa to Montreal and Rimouski and return, is being now maintained. The Yukon Airways and Exploration Co. have also given a service, now discontinued, in the far Northern regions.

It seems only a few years ago since Santos-Dumont flew over our home city of Toronto. What excitement there was! How we all looked and gazed in almost awe-struck wonder at the first airplane that had ever been seen! Now all has changed. Aerial mail is developing in a peculiar and characteristic manner in Canada, not, as in the case of other countries, between the larger centres of population so much as into the remoter, more sparsely peopled districts, otherwise difficult of access. Aerial mail transport is planned to such points as the Peace River country of Northern Alberta and other developing areas now lacking really efficient means of transportation. A wave of active interest in aviation affairs has spewt over the Dominion from coast to coast.

This brief and fragmentary sketch, is given in an endeavor to create an interest in, and develop an enthusiastic support for that which is an essential factor in our National Development and prosperity,—aerial transportation of mails and merchandise. —G. H. C.

HELP!

Here is an opportunity for an ardent collector and earnest student of United States Air Mails, to contribute an article, similar to the above (but much better, I hope) on "Aero-Philately in the U. S."

A little thought, some research work, and a few spare hours will result in something to inform, to interest and to entertain. So, if some of you folks will get busy, we will have a really worth-while article.

Indeed, let's have a competition out of it. First prize,—4 U. S. and Canada covers, cataloged $8.00 or over. Second prize—3 of the same cataloged at least $5.00. Third prize—2 covers cataloged at $4.00 or more. Make a lively contest out of it.

AIRWAYS COMPANY FLOTATION IS DROPPED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The flotation of an airways company for a daily service between Durban and Johannesburg has been abandoned owing to lack of public support.

The promise of an annual subsidy of £8,000 had been secured from the Union Government, and if the scheme had proved a financial success the service was to have been extended to Cape Town.

AIR SERVICE HOLLAND-DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(Translated from an article appearing in the May number of the Dutch Philatelic Monthly "Nederlandsch Maandblad voor Philatelie.")

From a press communication issued by the administration of the Dutch Postal Department, we learn of the plans of the K. L. M. (Koniklyke Luchvaart Maatschappy-Royal Air Service Co.) to send out four 3-motored Fokker planes to the Dutch East Indies this summer, which are destined to maintain a regular service in the Colonies, arranged by the Netherland-Indies Air Service Co. Originally the intention was to start the first plane on Saturday, June 30th, fourteen days after followed by the second, and so on until all four had left for their destination. Now, however, it is considered better to have the planes leave on Wednesdays and this in connection with the customary arrival of regular mail from the Colonies on Sundays, leaving two days instead of a week for return mail.

The planes are to carry mail. Extra postage will be .75c (30 dollar cents) per 20 grammes for letters and .40c (16 dollar cents) for postcards. Two new Air Mail postage-stamps of .75c and .40c will be issued shortly.

Furthermore arrangements are in course of preparation to inaugurate in 1929, 12 monthly flights from Holland to the Dutch East Indies for passenger and postal service, which in case of satisfactory results will be extended itno a regular weekly service. Plans of a similar nature are under way to launch a regular service between Amsterdam and Surinam. For the enlightenment of readers on this continent the following data and particulars of the K. L. M. may be of interest:

The K. L. M. is the oldest Air-Navigation Company of the world. Maintains regular service with London, Paris and Hamburg. Arranges flights (trans-continental) to every corner of the world for private purposes.

Service is run by Fokker monoplanes, carrying 8-15 passengers. Distance Amsterdam-Batavia (Island of Java) 9645 miles. First experimental flight in 1924 by Lieutenant Vander Hoop, completed in 22 days with 127½ actual flying hours.

In 1927 it took Mr. Van Laer Black, Detroit Newspaper King, and his Dutch pilot Geyssendorfer (world business trip) 16 days, including 3 days "waste" on account of formalities in Constantinople and Bagdad, to cover the same distance, the Fokker plane making an average speed of 100 miles an hour with an actual flying time of 97 hours.—Trans. by Major John Tulleken.

CONTRACT FOR AIR MAIL TO CENTRAL AMERICA LET.

America's first regular international air mail service became a reality when Postmaster General Harry S. New awarded a contract to the Pan-American Airways, Inc., of New York, for carrying mail by air over two routes from Key West, Fla., one to Porto Rico and the other to Panama, Canal Zone, says the Washington "Post."

With stops in nearly all Central American and island countries, the routes will connect the United States by regular service with most of Latin America. Eventually the Pan-American Airways and the Post Office Department look to an extension to South America, which will throw an air line over the two western continents. At present the new lines will provide a line to South America.

With these two routes, it was stated, the air mail service of the United States becomes one of the most formidable in the world.

Recent additions of half-a-dozen routes within the country gives to nearly every large city air mail service at least three times a week, and in most cases every day.

Service on the two new routes will start about Jan. 1, 1929.

FORD QUITS AIR MAIL SERVICE.

With the departure of two air mail planes last July—one to Cleveland and the other to Chicago—Henry Ford abandoned carrying of mail through the sky.

The reason for Mr. Ford's decision, was that other air mail lines have developed to a point where they have taken over the field covered by the Ford planes. It was pointed out that the mail plane leaving Detroit at 4.20 o'clock each afternoon, in the intra-state system put into effect Tuesday, for Kalamazoo with connection to Chicago and points west, has superceded the Ford route.

The Ford interests, through the Stout Air Services, Inc., have been engaged in the carrying of mail since February 15, 1926, and have been largely responsible, according to postoffice officials, for the great strides made in the development or the routes that now link the four corners of the United States.

Mr. Ford asked the postoffice department some time ago to be relieved of the burden of carrying mail. He will use his Cleveland and Chicago air lines in the future, it was said, to carry freight cargoes.

INTRA-STATE AIR MAIL OPENS.

Michigan's first intra-state air mail plane left Ford airport at 4.20 p. m. July 18th, bound for Chicago via Ann Arbor, Jackson, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo and South Bend. The load was over 5,000 pieces of mail, mostly souvenir letters, according to Charles C. Kellogg, post master.

Inauguration of this service, one of the first intra-state routes in the country, will be watched carefully by the postoffice, for on its success will hinge installation of similar routes in other states, Mr. Kellogg believes.

Cities on the route will derive great benefit from the saving of time required for their mail deliveries.—Detroit Free Press.

U. S. POSTAL SERVICE BY AIR IS PROBABLE.

Washington, July 17.—Postmaster General New is giving serious consideration to the establishment of an airway postal service.

This matter has been under advisement by officials of the Post Office Department for more than a year and is about to take concrete shape due to the greatly increased amount of mail handled over the twenty air mail routes in operation. During the month of June, 209,760 pounds of mail were carried over these routes, an increase of 10,352 pounds over May.

It is probable the first airway postal service will be inaugurated over a portion of the transcontinental route between New York and San Francisco. Clerks will fly in the planes and work the mail en route instead of waiting, until it reaches the various post offices.

One of the largest companies operating the air mail service has submitted to the department, plans covering the construction of a mail plane which would provide accommodation for a distributing clerk.

BUILDING OCEAN AIR LINERS.

Three huge passenger hydro-planes for transoceanic service are being constructed by the Rohrbach Aero-plane Works in the northern part of Berlin. The German Luft Hansa Company ordered them and the first will be ready this summer. They will be able to make a non-stop flight with twelve passengers and a crew of four men over a distance of 4,000 kilometers, carrying 6,000 litres of gasoline.

Comfortable accommodations will be provided for passengers in two cabins, in which they can also sleep. The meals necessary on so long a flight will be prepared in a small kitchen. The aeroplane now approaching completion has three engines of German make, developing 2,400 horsepower. They will be accessible during the flight, so that a mechanic will be able to repair them at any time.

NOTES FROM AERO PHILATELIC CLUB, LONDON, ENG.

Afghanistan—It is probable that an issue of air post stamps will be issued in this country when the projected air service between it and Soviet Russia is put in operation.

Albania—The Albanian Government have authorized an overprint reading "Rep. Shquiptare—Fluturim'—Vlone—Brindisi—21, IV. 1928" on sets of the existing air post stamps, as enumerated below, to commemorate the first air post flight carried out by Italian interests from Valona to Brindisi on the 21st. April. The company running the service have put this set on the market at an increase of 50% on the facial value. Covers bear black circular postmarks: "BRINDISI POSTA AEREA" and "VLONE—POSTA AERORE," numbers issued as follows:—

5g.....16,375	50g.....13,040
10g.....14,600	1f..... 5,500
25g.....23,075	2f..... 5,350
3f..... 5,350	

All these stamps are found with the error "SHQYRTARE" in the overprint.

Belgium—The new air line between Cologne, Brussels and Antwerp was officially opened by the Belgian air transport company, the "Sabena," at Antwerp on May 14th.

Great Britain—According to an article in the "Times" of May 14th, the R 100 air ship, which is to perform trial cross-Atlantic trips, may start her home trials in August. Another month or more will elapse before more ambitious enterprises can be attempted. The main condition precedent to the establishment of an Anglo-American Atlantic Airship company, which would be assured of the whole of the first class mail traffic between the U. S. A. and Europe at the rate of 12 dollars a pound, is that the R. 100 shall have made several successful trips across the Atlantic. Once this has been accomplished a fleet of at least four airships, half built in America and run under the American flag, would be built to operate a bi-weekly service between England and the U. S. A.

SINGAPORE-CALCUTTA AIR MAIL.

Straits Settlements—The Air Survey Company is opening a new centre of activity at Singapore. The company was registered in London, and established itself in India with a centre in Calcutta.

The machines at Singapore will be seaplanes, and all-metal monoplanes on twin floats carrying 18 passengers and a crew of three.

The Rangoon-Singapore fare will be about Rs. 350.

These planes will carry mails, and the late-fee letters posted at Singapore will be delivered in Calcutta sax days before the arrival of the regular mail.

The service will be weekly, and the route from Singapoer will be via Penang, Victoria Point, Rangoon and Akyab to the Hooghly, Calcutta.

The down south planes will fly twice a week between Singapore and Batavia, calling at Muntok and Sumatra, and working in close cooperation with the Dutch Air Service, Batavia, who fly from Singapore to Sourabya and Belawan, Sumatra.

Later, the Company will open a service to the East, including Bangkok in the scheme.

PERTINENT PARAGRAPHS.

Thanks—To these gentlemen for their help in giving notes and information,—Mr. Herman Boers, Detroit; Mr. Raymond C. Bahr, Springfield, Ill.; Major John Tulleken, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Chas. G. Riess, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. E. Saulsbury, Riverdale, Md. Keep up the good work!

Niagara to Toronto—A local company which operates an aerial sight-seeing service over the Niagara region is planning to expand its service into passenger, express and mail lines between Niagara Falls, Ont., Toronto and Windsor, and between this city and Buffalo.

Why Not?—Now that the "flown" cover has attained admission to the realms of Philately, may we turn our thoughts to the Submarine and collect "swum" covers?—Stamp and Coin Monthly.

Patience—A stamp dealer who recently wanted to get something in the way of a cancellation on the letters carried by John Henry Mears on his record breaking flight around the world put in 4 hours without any success. The following day he put in another hour—and this time won out, but it required a lot of patience. Some dealers would have given the game up, but without postmark the letter would have been without anything to show it was carried, and this dealer feels that he did a great piece of work in getting a mid-night cancellation—the hour the Olympic left.

Gift to New York—The propeller with which the Junkers monoplane Bremen achieved the first westward flight across the North Atlantic has been given to the city of New York, and will become a permanent exhibit in the museum of the city of New York. Together with the sword which Major James Fitzmaurice presented to the city, the propeller will be housed in the new home of the museum on Fifth Ave., when that building is completed.

..BRITISH COLONIALS..
Notes of just now!

By C. I. CROWELL.

News items and notes concerning current issues will be greatly appreciated. Address C. I. Crowell, 574 Fifth St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Malta is reported bust again, and this time the current set has been completely surcharged, "Postage and Revenue." Let's hope this time there are no hold outs. Malta is getting a bit tiresome with its philatelic activity, the bulk of which seems to have no real postal necessity.

The Council of the Leeward Is. comprising the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, have or are about to make some numerous changes in the Leeward Is. stamps. While I am not in possession of any official news, I am expecting some sudden action that will be of interest to all collectors of the British West Indian postage stamps.

The 1929 cat. prices are now being released by the Scott Co. thru the medium of the advance sheets, and it has been predicted that an unusual number of price changes will be noted. Gibbons also is on record with a great number of revisions, and collectors of 20th century British Colonials will find the results very interesting. It looks like a case of careful discrimination. The good ones are going higher, while the usual run of shad will remain neglected. This is all as it should be, for it proves the well known fact, that scarce 20th is being rapidly swept out of the market.

Rhodesia, Ireland, So. West Africa, will continue to lead both in interest, both as to major and minor varieties. These countries lend themselves to an unusual degree to the specialist whose activities are depleting almost to the vanishing point, the really scarce items.

Sound values are going to be more important than ever, with the proven values eagerly sought. Speculative favorites are loosing their vogue, and it's becoming more apparent that the real collector is not only having the most fun for his money, but is also forming the collection with the greatest resale value. Remember there are only about 6000 20th century British Colonials, but go out and try and get them all.

A New Philatelic Agent.

The Post Office Department has announced the promotion of Herbert S. Chamberlin to the position formerly held by Albert D. Collins as "Philatelic Agent" in charge of the Washington Government stamp office for collectors. The new agent is well known to quite a number of collectors by reason of his having had charge of the Government booth at the Cleveland stamp exhibition. Mr. Chamberlin has been employed in the Division of Stamps for over ten years and comes to his new post with a fine record for efficiency and we are sure will give collectors the same fine service as did Mr. Collins who had to give up the exacting duties of the office account ill health.

Stampless Covers Unit.

DELF NORONA, Temporary Secretary.

Many a collector of United States has laid aside somewhere a number of stampless covers, believing that some day the collecting of covers without stamps would be taken up in earnest. That day is now here.

Since in a way most readers of this may call themselves beginners, it will be well to refer briefly to the scope, the limitations and the possibilities of stampless covers collecting.

The earliest known postmarking stamp which was used in America was struck on a letter-sheet in New York in 1756. From that time to the end of 1855 (a period of exactly a century) is the period proper of stampless covers. On January 1, 1856, the postmaster general was authorized by Act of Congress to require prepayment of postage by means of postage stamps, except that prepayment and the use of postage stamps was not compulsory on letters to and from foreign countries. This law was not strictly complied with for several years, and we have stampless covers of the Confederacy, as well as franked envelopes, official envelopes, and in modern times metered mail and the like, but all these do not properly come within what we generally mean by stampless covers. Therefore, roughly speaking, a hundred years, 1756 to 1856, is the period to be covered by the work of this Unit.

At the outset one is apt to wonder where the supply is and whether there will be enough to go around. There is at present an enormous supply of stampless covers in the files of old court-houses and packed away in the musty records of old firms waiting to be found for philately. Stamp hunters have usually passed up the stampless covers in looking for 10 cent '47s and the like. The supply is likely to keep pace with the increasing demand for several years to come, and hoarders and accumulators of stampless covers expecting fabulous prices in the near future are certainly not going to have their wishes anticipated. There are plenty of town postmarks to be had at five or ten cents each for fine copies while just average covers in many cases are not worth carrying away.

A more serious limitation is that these covers are unquestionably bulky, postage on approval selections runs high, and unlike stamps a couple of thousand cannot be conveniently placed between the covers of a loose leaf album. A point which might be stressed at this time is that the letter portion which usualy contains the year date should never be torn off. These year dates are important.

Again, stampless covers may not appeal to the fellow who prefers something showy such as mint Colonials, or the man who puts his money into classic rarities; but the philatelist interested in something to work with in a virgin field of American philately, where there is no such thing as speculative issues or even at the moment forgeries or fakes, can revel in stampless covers to his heart's content.

Very little has appeared in print until the last few years about stampless covers. The post-office list for 1790 shows 75 post offices and the list for 1850 gives 18,417, and as many post offices used quite a number of different postmarks it might theoretically be possible to form a general collection of forty or fifty thousand varieties, though this course can hardly be recommended as hopeful of completion.

So that there will be no repetitions in these columns we will mention now the readily accessible sources of information for the stampless covers beginner:

(a) **The Stampless Covers Bulletins,** first issued in August, 1927, to date contains 109 pages all about stampless covers. (Sample copy mailed on receipt of 10 cents.)

(b) **Dr. Chase's 3c 1851-7 article** in this magazine includes in the issues from May, 1925, to about May, 1926, a great deal of highly informative matter. A little care is required in separating the portions which do not pertain to stampless covers.

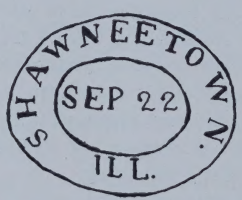
(c) **United States Postage Rates,** by J. W. Sampson, obtainable from Severn-Wylie-Jewett Co. (12 cents) is an excellent primer for the very important matter of rates. Chapters 1 to 4 deal with the stampless covers period. There are, however, a number of omissions and also a few errors in this otherwise very excellent booklet.

Scattering articles and notes have appeared in the philatelic press, but the three philatelic publications mentioned above are the most important and will give one plenty of reference material and reading matter until next month.

MAPS: Photostats of four useful maps have been selected by your secretary from the hundreds of maps in the Map Division of the Library of Congress as being most useful for our purposes. (Sizes are approximately 20x16 inches.)

1. A post office map, showing post-roads, post-offices, distances between offices, stage roads, &c. Published in 1796.
2. Map of the United States in 1813, showing towns, roads, &c.
3. A similar map, showing also canal and steamship routes. 1825.
4. Map published in 1843, showing also railroads and with a valuable table giving populations of cities and towns.

A set of the four maps will be furnished for $5.75, about actual cost, and for an additional 25 cents there will be included a very quaint map, being the earliest known map of post roads in the Colonies, published some time before 1732, by H. Moll.



Type OI—Inner Oval.

Type OB—Broken Oval.

Illustrated above are two somewhat scarce oval types of town postmarks. The first (Type OI) consists of a large outer with an inner oval. We have seen it used at

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., 1833,
PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, 1833 and 1834

both rubber stamped in magenta or purple ink. The other (Type OB) has been seen by us used only at Charlestown, Mass., in black, 1833. The date is written in with pen and ink. Unquestionably many others exist of both the types illustrated. Just for the sake of starting something, what other examples of the above ovals have you? Do not confuse the Shawneetown illustrated above with a somewhat similar UTICA, N. Y. and others which have diamond shaped ornaments to right and left of the town name. Send in careful tracings, giving color of postmark and year used.

PRECANCELS

CHRONICLE AND NOTES.

All information for this department should be sent to A. F. Gamber, Precancel Editor, Valley City, North Dakota.

NOTES.

Just a final word regarding the Jackson, Mich. type I: It was used on the 1½c normal and inverted, the 3c nomal, 8c inverted, 10c inverted, all being the compound perforation. Six weeks ago I had information that the small stock thus precancelled was used up, that the old plate had at last been junked (R I P), and that they are again back on their old U-2. Now try to get these four stamps!

New U-12's are coming out right along, this seems to be the standard type at the Bureau now. Of course all offices are not getting it, those with long names, i. e., San Francisco, Minneapolis, etc., get a small type, but I can't recall a case where a new U-10 has been dished out lately. This U-12 is a sturdy type, is economical of the ink, having no serifs (this was the chief reason for the adoption of the non-serif type for the Bureaus), and shows up well. I can think of one exception, Denver, which is notoriously careless with its plates, letting them accumulate dirt and ink. Here they had hardly gotten their U-12 to work before it began to show poor work, and they now use a medium size serifed type, very handsome. LaCrosse is another careless office, their U-12 doesn't show up much better than did the old type. The U-12 is built for service, not for looks or style. Recent users are Warren, Pa., Macon, Ga., Alderson, W. Va., Shawnee, Okla. Every time I get in a lot from some source, I expect to turn up a new U-12, and usually I am not disappointed. There is a smaller type, like the current Minneapolis, Ft. Dodge and Huntington, Indiana are recent receivers of this type. Milwaukee is in a class by itself, at present it is using a rather large U-12, applied horizontally, for its oblong stamps, and a sort of U-13, state name spelled out, for the rectangular ones. Certainly no precancel collector can complain of lack of variety.

I wonder if some of those who started their precancel career with the Bureau issues aren't today somewhat surprised at what they unwittingly let themselves in for? When they started, it did not appear that there would ever be many of these stamps, they would be easy to collect, and a very complete collection could be acquired without much difficulty. An additional reason was their authenticity, perhaps the most compelling reason of all. This last reason is the sole original one left today. Those who have stuck, and they are legion, find they let themselves in for quite a job after all. The number of offices ordering them proved to be much greater than was anticipated, at first several types were used, coils were included. Then came the change in perforations, the change in types to one standardized

type, the scramble to get the old types on the new perfs—in a word, about everything happened that happens to the collector of all precancels. Some of the coils proved to be a lot more difficult to get than was anticipated, recorders dropped the bottom out of a supposedly tight market. Then, to cap the climax, someone started the fashion of collecting blox and coil pairs of four kinds, ordinary pairs, line pairs, stopgap pairs, and combined line and stopgap pairs, and the fat was in the fire for fair! We collectors are all pretty much like sheep, what some few took a chance on yesterday when no one wanted it, today proves to be what everybody wants, and at once everybody is after it, the devil take the hindmost. I have gotten a big kick out of some of the antics of hitherto non-precancel collectors, who are trying to get everything they need. Some few of them appreciate the true significance of the situation, and confess that they're off precancels no longer, are bitten as badly as any of us confirmed precancel nuts, but most of them still preface their remarks with the solemn warning that they're not interested in precancels, BUT they'd like to get a few more Bureaus they need! A rose by any other name would swell as sweet. And I wonder how many sub rosa collectors there are, unknown to any of us, who are salting away nice single copies against that day when they can come out openly as precancel collectors without having to be reminded of all the nasty things they have said about this branch of the hobby? Bill Bloss is justified in his last month's remarks on precancels, for that's just what they do to the regular collector. Eeither let 'em alone or take the plunge, there's no halfway business about it.

Have you ever noted the fact that all three Experimental types contain several shifts? The position of the state name in relation to town name is not constant on any of the three. Of course I have no sufficient quantity of these to draw any conclusions, but of the 1c and 2c New Orleans due I have pairs and strips enough to show that the state name shows at least three positions. This ought to make life just a little more miserable for the Bureau collector. Lie awake now, thinking of how to complete all the Experimentals in all three positions! Then have somebody ring for the wagon, for you'll need it!

BUREAU PRECANCEL NOTES.

DR. W. I. MITCHELL, 1644 Visalia Ave., Berkeley, Calif.

Bureau orders for June comprised the following, none of which have been seen as yet: Houston, Tex. 1c ordinary, Decatur, Ill. 2c coil, and 1c coils for the following: Garden City, N. Y., Louisville, Ky., Rahway, N. J. and Alderson, W. Va

The following new issues have been seen:

Ordinaries in the Old Type, compound perforations:
- Los Angeles, Calif. 2c.
- Newark, N. J. 5c, 8c and 10c.
- Pittsburgh, Pa. 4c.
- Worcester, Mass. 3c.

New Standardized (small) type: ordinaries:
- New York, N. Y. 2c, 10c.
- Saint Paul, Minn. 3c and 8c.
- San Francisco, Calif. 3c and 8c.

Old Type Coils:
- Albany, N. Y. 3c and 5c.

Memphis, Tenn. 5c.
Providence, R. I. 4c.

New Standardized type Coils:
Cleveland, O. 1c, 5c and 10c.
New York, N. Y. 1½c.

FRENCH PRECANCELS.

(Part II).

By M. LE COMTE DE BELENET.

1920.

Twenty-seven years after this first attempt, the postal department under another director renewed its experiments for Paris, and for two stamps only, the five and fifteen centime values, which are found on both the ordinary and G. C. paper. Champion's catalog lists:

5c. green	15 frs.	POSTES
5c. green, G. C.	15 frs.	PARIS
15c. grey-green	20 frs.	1920
15c. grey-green, G. C.	20 frs.	

1921.

The experiment was continued at Paris the following year, and when the 5c green was replaced by the 5c. yellow, they used the same precancellation. Then, beginning the first of October they precancelled the 30c. orange.

5c. green	5 frs.	POSTES
5c. green, G. C.	5 frs.	PARIS
5c. yellow	15 frs.	1921
15c. grey-green	15 frs.	
15c. grey-green, G. C.	15 frs.	
30c. orange	40 frs.	

It was also on the first of October that the use of precancels was extended to all of France. There were three values:

5c. yellow	25 frs.	POSTES
15c. grey-green	75 frs.	FRANCE
15c. grey-green, G. C.	75 frs.	1921
30c. orange	75 frs.	

N. B. The 5c. green with this cancel is always a fake. The 30c. is worth more than the price given it by Champion. It should be listed at least at 100 fcs.

1922.

With the year 1922 the contiuation of this trial became definite for the same three values in both Paris and the other cities.

5c. yellow	15 frs.	POSTES
15c. grey-green	25 frs.	PARIS
15c. grey-green, G. C.	15 frs.	1922
30c. red	40 frs.	

5c. yellow	25 frs.	POSTES
15c. grey-green	60 frs.	FRANCE
15c. grey-green, G. C.	60 frs.	1922
30c. red	100 frs.	

N. B. The following items are worth more than the price given them by Champion: The 30c. red for Paris, 50 francs instead of 40, the 15c. grey-green the France type, 75 francs in place of 60, the 30c. red in the France type, 150 francs instead of 100. As a summary then, the following prices, in francs, should be about correct:

Value.	PARIS 1920	PARIS 1921	FRANCE 1921	PARIS 1922	FRANCE 1922
5c. green	15	5	—	—	—
5c. green G. C.	15	5	—	—	—
5c. yellow	—	15	25	15	25
15c. grey-green	20	15	75	25	60
15c. grey-green G. C.	20	15	75	15	75
30c. orange	—	40	100	—	—
30c. red	—	—	—	50	150

These prices are for single specimens, we shall see that in the following issue, collections are made up for a great part of blocks of four. The value of blocks of four of this issue is difficult to establish, for the value depends upon the number of sheets that collectors have found or will find. When one counts the number of collectors, it only goes to increase the price. A simple indication: One can generally pay for a block from 10 to 15 times the price of a single item, and the same for a precancel with a date surrounded, which appears only once in every sheet of one hundred. The spaces between the sections of 25 are no longer precancelled, and lose their interest. The main fault to be found with this issue is that it has tempted crooks, and that their fakes are very well made, although unable to deceive an expert.

The following is an extract used with the permission of the "Messager Philatelique" and the author, Mr. Gaston Tournier, of 80 Rue de Rochechouart, Paris 9e.

"Fake Precancels, 'Postes Paris' and 'Postes France.' "

"Everyone knows of the sudden fad for these precancels that a serious collector did not like, for a period of four years, to have taken a place in a collection of French stamps, even specialized. But these poor disdained stamps, having been suddenly judged worthy of attracting the attention of the most serious-minded philatelists, drawers were immediately ransacked in haste, portfolios gone over with care, and boxes examined twice as carefully. But in spite of the most meticulous searches, these cancels remained rare. They had thrown away, burned and torn so many of them that there did not remain enough to meet the demands for them that were coming in from all directions.

"I remember the astonishment of one of our great French specialists when, having spoken to me concerning these stamps on the very day of the publication of the article which was going to decide their vogue, I showed him a small notebook containing a collection of these precancels.

" 'What,' he said to me, 'you have already found all these?'

" ' "Already" is too strong,' I replied, 'for it has taken me ten years to gather together this little collection.'

"He looked at me a long time, with a skeptical air, without wishing to confess that he did not believe me, so paradoxical did the thing seem to him. Think

then, of collecting a stamp before it was officially recognized as being interesting, listed, catalogued and priced! Collecting without taking into consideration a possible later value! Collecting that which everyone else considers valueless! He must be mad! Especially when he says that he spent a perfectly good quarter of a pound on them!

"Immediately, from then on, dealers could not satisfy their clients. From a few centimes, the precancels of 1893 jumped to prices of 30, 40, 50, 75 and even 100 francs while those of 1920 and 1921, because of their 'youthful antiquity' were content to be priced between 15 and 60 francs. As to blocks, they no longer had any price!

"So this sudden and increasing fad came to tempt our skillful forgers.

"In fact, as soon as they were certain that no stock was to be feared and that the infatuation was sure to last, they began their work.

"For this they simply bought unused stamps in sheets, in blocks, in pairs and even single copies, upon which they had only to surcharge two words and the desired date. And as this simple surcharge is very easy to imitate, they could, without risk and with the greatest ease, flood the market with their dangerous trash.

"To tell the truth, we do not understand how so many collectors could have become their victims, especially for such great quantities, for the simple fact of finding in all corners of the streets, in blocks and in entire sheets, stamps already difficult to procure in singles, should have attracted their attention and awakened their suspicions. But we must add, for their justification, that these fakes are so perfect that it is impossible, without special examination, to distinguish them from the genuine precancels.

* * * * *

"It is the issues of 1920, 1921 and 1922 that, up to the present time, have drawn the preference of the forgers. So far, in fact, no fakes of the issue of 1893 are known. But don't worry, they will come! As to the 'Affranchissements-Postes' type, the 55/60c., the rarest of the series, alone has been imitated.

"The fake issues of the Postes-Paris and Postes-France types are all identified today thanks to the precious microscope of Mr. Henry Garnier and to the research work of Mr. Pierre Morel d'Arleux.

"The microscope belonging to Mr. Garnier has the peculiarity of possessing, before an object, a graded division which permits a mathematical evaluation of a twentieth of a millimeter, and an approximated evaluation of a hundredth of a millimeter, when it is concerned with a dash or a period, etc.

"With the help of these instruments and by proceeding by comparing various stamps whose origins were known to him, Mr. Morel d'Arleux became the first to recognize instantly whether or not a precancel was genuine.

"In general the faked surcharge is more clear and has a more accentuated outline. It appears blacker to the eye, and to the magnifying glass, the ink seems more glossy and transparent. But it is above all by the help of Mr. Garnier's instrument that we are able to tell whether or not a precancel is authentic, for the date of the faked surcharge is always longer than the date of the true cancel.

"Thus, the length of the date 1920 is 7.9 millimeters in the fakes and only 7.7 in the genuine surcharges. In 1921 the ratio of the two dates is 7.3 to 7.1. In 1922 the difference is less discernible, being 7.9 as compared with 7.8.

"As one sees, the fake dates all have the same length, which would prove that they all came from the same source. Mr. Morel d'Arleux has been able, besides, to trace back the source even of some of these fakes, which would permit perhaps, the stopping of the flow of these undesirable cancellations.

"The true 5c. Postes-Paris 1920 are almost always a clear green. The speci-

mens on G. C. paper or dark green are more often fakes. The same is true of the Postes-Paris 1921 issue. All of the Postes-France 1921 have been greatly imitated with the exception of the 5c.

"The 3 values of the Postes-Paris 1922 issue present few fakes. Single specimens besides, generally offer more guaranties of genuineness than do the blocks. Aside from the 15c. Postes-Paris 1920, the 5c. Postes-France 1921 and the 30c. Postes-Paris 1922, most all blocks are fakes.

In the rapidly growing—but, alas, quite recent—collection of one of our great collectors, Mr. Morel d'Arleux found 70% of the stamps to be fakes. The owner of all this trash, upon learning this news, failed to faint! And they represented several one thousand franc notes!

"And so I cannot advise too strongly amateurs in precancels to obtain Mr. Garnier's instrument, thanks to which the false surcharges are infallibly and pitilessly uncovered. At the prices at which the issues of 1920, 21 and 22 are selling, this purchase is quickly paid for.

"In lieu of one of these microscopes, buy only signed copies, you will have the means then, in case of mistake, of getting your money back."

1923.

In 1923 the postal department created a new precancellation which no longer limited the validity of the stamps. This cancel was used on all stamps customarily used for the franking of printed matter.

They even had stamps printed in precancelled form only, for example, the 55/60c. and the 7½c. stamps. The values of these stamps vary, depending upon whether or not they have been used(with or without gum). In the following table the prices are listed in francs, and according to the following the first column, single items, second column blocks of four, third column blocks of four with plate number (on stamps having plate numbers), and the fourth column, two stamps with a blank space between them.

Year.	Value	Scott's No.				
1922.	5c.	160	1.	8.	—	40.
	15c.	129	2.	15.	—	40.
	20c.	137	1.50	8.	40.	—
	30c.	163	2.50	20.	—	40.
	35c.	140	2.50	20.	—	40.
	45c.	141	7.50	60.	—	150.
1923.	3c.	110	1.	8.	—	20.
1924.	4c.	111	1.	8.	—	10.
	15c.	175	1.50	12.	8.	—
	45c.	177	1.50	12.	—	10.
	50c.	167	2.	20.	—	45.

It is rumored that one sheet of the 4c. was printed inverted.

1925.	5c.	112	0.75	4.	8.	—
	7½c.	208	0.20	1.	4.	—
	10c.	161	0.25	1.50	4.	—
	30c.	176	2.50	20.	—	50.
	55/60c.	231	60.	400.	1000.	—
1926.	15c.	194	0.20	1.	5.	—
	25c.	238	0.30	2.	12.	—
	25c.	138	0.20	1.50	2.50	—
	30c.	197	2.50	15.	20.	—

40c.	212	2.	15.	20.	—
45c.	213	0.60	2.50	4.50	—
65c.	215	1.50	9.	15.	—
65c.	179	1.	3.	6.50	—

Varieties.

In the great number of precancels made with the same plate, altered to cancel sheets of 75, 100 or 150 stamps, there were faulty impressions in spite of the greatest care put into this work.

The most maltreated letter is the "s" of Affranchts, which, when overinked, becomes a mere blot, and which occasionally also looks like an "o."

For the 55/60c. stamp, there are varieties in the surcharge that are found on every sheet. Stamp No. 38 in the sheet presents an interesting variety, the "s" is broken and part of it is missing. Stamps No. 64 and 83 have the upper bar of the surcharge indented. No. 34 has the lower bar shorter than the upper bar. No. 86 has the second 5 broken.

In addition, it is sufficient to point out without being forced to collect them, the positions of the precancellation in regard to the surcharge. A great many stamps have the letter "A" of Affranchts above the bars which cross out the 60c.; a smaller number have this "A" completely effaced.

The comparatively small prices of these stamps have prevented the forgers from exercising their talent; they have been tempted, however, by the only valuable one in the set, the 55/60c. But their work is difficult, for they have to surcharge the stamp before putting on it their false precancellation.

The equally small price of unused precancels, i. e., in blocks of four, for a part of this last issue, explains the presence on the market of so many whole sheets. As to the single specimen, it will be worth face value only, so long as the postal department, despite the advice that it has received, does not prevent the sale of precancels before they are used. (And they are not troubling themselves about that.)

Nice, France, March 15, 1928.

FREE

If you will pay postage and packing (25c—coin or M. O.) you can have a copy of the latest edition of the North American Philatelic Year Book including Thompson's Canadian Precancel Catalogue. Over 160 large pages of interesting reading for either dealer or collector. Supply limited, so order without delay.

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NEW ISSUE NOTES AND CHRONICLE

SIDNEY F. BARRETT, 87 Nassau St., New York City.

Information for this column, with samples of stamps, which will be promptly paid for or returned, will always be appreciated.

UNITED STATES. With the advent of the new 5c airmail stamp we have another opportunity for an inverted center to be found. This stamp was placed on sale at Washington on July 25th so as to be distributed in time for the new airmail rates which went into effect on August 1st. The new rate is 5c for the first ounce and 10c for each additional ounce regardless of destination. In size, the new stamp is as long as the Special Delivery and about half again as high and printed in two colors, border in red and the center in blue, inscribed "U. S. POSTAGE" at top in straight panel, "AIR" at left and "MAIL" at right on ribbon scrolls, the numeral "5" at lower corners with the word "CENTS" at central bottom. The center design shows a night-flying beacon light on Sherman Hill in the Rocky Mountains with a mail plane in flight at left. 5c red and blue unwatermarked, perf. 11.

ANDORRA. We now have a legitimate postal set for the smallest European republic or semi-independent state. The current issue of Spain, Types A49-A-50 overprinted in either red or black "CORREOS ANDORRA" in two lines, each with a line of color beneath and four dots and a dash at the left and hight respectively of CORREOS. 2c olive green (R), 5c carmine rose (B), 10c green (R), 15c slate blue (R), 20c violet (R), 25c rose red (B), 30c black brown (R), 40c deep blue (R), 50c red orange (B), 1p. blue black (R), 4p lake (B), 10p. brown (B). Special Delivery, Type SD1—overprinted in black with just the two words "CORREOS ANDORRA," 20c red (B).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. As chroncled and described in the June issue we now have before us additional values of the airmail set, 18c lilac gray, 36c bistre brown in the same design as the 5c,—54c chocolat,e 72c yellow green in the same design as the 15c,—30c rose red, 90c black brown and 1p. slate blue and red in the same design as the 25c,—35c rose, 50c gray black, horizontal oblong, square panel with rounded corners at left, showing an eagle on a mountain top with sun rise on the ocean as a background, vertical oval panel at right containing the inscription "REPUBLICA ARGENTINA" at top, 35c in the center and "SERVICIO AEREO SOBRETASA" at bottom.

BELGIUM. We now have an entirely new series to chronicle for this country, provisional newspaper stamps. The parcel post stamps of 1923-24-27, Types PP12 and PP13 overprinted in black "JOURNAUX DAGBLADEN 1928". One Type PP12, 10c vermilion, 20c turquoise blue, 40c olive green, 60c orange, 10c dark brown, 80c violet. On Type PP13, 1fr. ultramarine, 2fr. dark olive, 3fr. orange

red, 4fr. rose, 5fr. violet, 6fr. bistre brown, 7fr. orange, 8fr. deep brown, 9fr. red violet, 10fr. blue green, and 20fr. magenta.

CONGO. A new commemorative set has just been issued for this colony in honor of H. M. Stanley commemorating the first trans-African expedition. The size is narrow, upright oblong with a uniform design for all values inscribed "CONGO BELGIE" in two lines at top with numerals of value at left and right respectively just beneath the top inscription, portrait of Stanley in the center and "BELGISCH CONGO" in two line inscribed at bottom, 5c dark olive, 10c violet, 20c orange red, 35c green, 40c red brown, 60c sepia, 1fr. carmine rose, 1f.60 slate, 1f.75 dark blue, 2f. brown, 2f.75 red violet, 3f. 50 lake, 5f. dark green, 10f. ultramarine and 20f. magenta.

GOLD COAST. The new pictorial set anticipated for some time has just appeared. The design is identical for all values and the shape is the usual small sized upright inscribed "GOLD COAST" at top, portrait of King George at top center with the numeral of value at left and right side of portrait respectively. Group of buildings in horizontal oblong panel beneath the portrait with a tropical tree at each side. "POSTAGE & REVENUE" inscribed at bottom, ½d gren, 1d violet brown, 1½d red, 2d dark slate, 2½d golden yellow, 3d dark ultramarine, 6d dark violet and black, 1sh. orange and black, 2sh. bright violet and black, 5sh. olive and carmine, script watermark, perforated 14.

ICELAND. In order to be "in the swim" as most trans-Atlantic fliers seem to be, this country has now issued a provisional airmail stamp, issue of 1920, Type A8, 10a red overprinted in black with an aeroplane.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND. The Italian stamp Type A85 is now overprinted in red with small block letters "SOMALIA ITALIANA", 50c yellow brown and gray black.

ITALY. Another new design has just appeared for this country, the usual size, inscribed "POSTE ITALIANE" in one line a top, portrait of King Victor Emanuel in the center with numerals of value on lower corners and "CENT" at central bottom, 7½c pale brown. This stamp is for use on printed matter and replaces the provisional 7½c on 85c which has been in use since 1924.

PERSIA. Owing to the fact that high values of the first provisional airmail set were completely exhausted the government decided to overprint various fiscal stamps until a new permanent issue could be got ready. The fiscal stamps are of five different designs, all overprinted in black with a Persian inscription at top which reads "AIRMAIL", an aeroplane in the center and "Poste aerien" beneath. The values are also surcharged in black in the bottom panel. 3Kr. yellow brown, 5Kr. dark brown, 1 Tou. pale violet, 2 Tou. olive, 3 Tou. green. There were 6,000 of each stamp overprinted.

PHILIPPINES. We are now able to chronicle from the stamps just received the new postage due set. The design is indentical for all values, inscribed at top in three lines "PHILIPPINE ISLANDS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA". The

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central design is the portrait of a mail clerk holding a letter in his hand with "POSTAGE DUE" inscribed in a curve above his head, numerals of value in lower corners, with "CENTAVOS" in a curve at central bottom, 4c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 16c and 20c carmine, perforated 11, unwatermarked.

RUSSIA. The 18K olive green, Type A85 has now been issued in blue.

The high values with the portrait of Lenin, Type A66, have now been reissued on paper watermarked with a diamond pattern and perforated 10½, 5R red brown, 10R indigo.

SIAM. Two values have just arrived heralding an entire new set. The design shows the portrait of the young king in an oval frame at top center. The numeral and unit of value is in Siamese at left and English at right lower corners respectively. "SIAM" is inscribed in Siamese and English at central bottom. 5s dark violet and 10c carmine, line engraved, unwatermarked, perforated 12½.

SWEDEN. Commemorating the 70th birthday of King Gustav 5th, a special series of five values was issued on June 16th and will be on sale until December 31st of this year. The stamps are sold at their face value. 5 ore is substracted from the face value of each stamp sold and donated to a special fund for the fight against cancer. The inscription at top is "GUSTAF V. 1858-1928," portrait of the king in the center, feather and three crowns at the left, "SVERIGE" at left bottom and value expressed at center right, 5 ore green, 10 ore violet, 15 ore red, 20 ore orange, and 25 ore blue, unwatermarked, perforated 10.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. As described last month under South West Africa, the new 4d brown has now arrived without the overprint. Inscribed as usual on alternate rows, "South West Africa" and "Suidafrika".

URUGUAY. The new Uruguay airmail set is now on hand complete in all its twelve different values. The design is identical with Type AP5. The perforation is 10 # instead of being imperforated. 10c green, 20c brown orange, 30c black blue, 38c green, 40c yellow, 50c violet, 76c brown orange, 1p. red, 1p15 black blue, 1p.52 yellow, 1p.90 violet, 3p.80 red. The set is divided as follows for its two different uses, for airmail letters to Argentine, 10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 1p. values are used. For airmail letters to Europe, 38c, 76c, 1p.14, 1p.52, 1p.90 and 3p.80 values are used.

VENEZUELA. On July 21st Venezuela issued a 10c stamp commemorating the 25th anniversary of peace. A sketch of the proposed stamp has been kindly furnished by Mr. Kenneth Woodward. It is about the size of our special delivery stamp inscribed at top "CORREOS DE VENEZUELA", numerals of value in upper left and right corners respectively just beneath the inscription. Portrait of General J. V. Gomez at lower right hand, corner, oval view of Cuidad Bolivar at left center, 21 de Julio 1903, 25th annivesario de la paz Venezuela, 21 de Julio 1928. All this inscription is at the lower left hand corner extending over to the portrait of General Gomez, 10c yellow green, perforated 12.

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Editor, Adolph D. Fennel, 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Official Expert, Eugene Klein, 200 S. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Attorney, V. W. Rotnem, 1054 McKnight Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

(The full list of officers and committees may be found in the current Membership Directory.)

Those receiving unsolicited approval selections will kindly inform the Vice Presidents that they may take action to eradicate this evil.

No. 12. **August 1, 1928.**

Applications Pending.

Diem, Herbert
Fach, Chas. A.
Gerbeaux, H. P.
Geron, Samy
Gribble, Willard M.
Kawas, Nicolas E.
Lewis, Philip P.
MacNab, Robt. B.
Pierce, Dr. L. H.
Sage, Max
Spiteri, C. M.
Tsai, David
Briggs, Dr. G. C.
Brown, H. J.
Chandler, J. M.
Gibson, Lawrence Jr.
Kalmus, Edna D.
Lacks, Henry
Quelch, Walter I.
Remson, Morris
Rest, J. v. d.
Schloss, Albert W.
Twichell, Earl
Voigt, Walther

Reinstatements Pending.

8504 Callery, J. S.
4763 Ewin, Howard
4296 Brophy, T. W. Jr.

Applications Posted.

Barlow, Dr. H. S., Merlin, Ont., Canada. 31; Physician and Surgeon; H. A. Davis, 3421 Colfax A, Denver, Colo. By G. W. Sulman.

Bessmer, Dr. W. G., 2506 Harrison St., Davenport, Ia. 35; Physician; Fred Strieter, Davenport, Ia. By W. C. McAlister.

Buell, Frank C., 510 W. 24th St., Cheyenne, Wyo. 36; Machinist Foreman; R. C. Dade, care W. H. Kistler Co., Denver, Colo. By H. A. Davis.

Didisheim, Henri M., 78 Walworth Ave., Scarsdale, N. Y. 41; Imp. of Watches; E. Robinson Inc., Hartsdale, N. Y. By Eugene N. Costales.

Dieter, Wm., 801 W. 30th St., Austin, Tex. 36; Mill Supt.; T. E. Flick, Galveston, Tex. By J. E. Guest.

Dzaikis, Jean, Zaimi 48, Athens, Greece. 42; Engnr.; Leon Minassian, 120 W. 116 St., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Fowle, Chas. H., Clifton Springs, N. Y. 45; Executive; Dr. Hubert Schoonmaker, Clifton Springs, N. Y. By Dr. A. G. Odell.

Garland, C. P., Saco, Me. 42; Manufacturer; E. E. Chadbourne, Saco, Me. By Henry C. Hardin.

Gosling, W. H., 93 Wherstead Rd., Ipswich, England. Legal; Clerk; Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England. By J. E. Guest.

Grombacher, L. L., 713 Brompton Ave., Chicago, Ill. 71; Retired; B. F. Enelow, 110 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill. By P. M. Wolsieffer.

Hayes, W. L., Hammondsport, N. Y. 45; Motorcycle Equipment Co.; J. O. Moore, Hammondsport, N. Y. By Chas. Haase.

Huber, Edw. G., Box 84, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 46; Army Officer; B. Altman & Co., 5th Ave., New York. By Fred S. Comings.

Jack, Eugenius A. Jr., Box 239, Arvida, Que., Canada. 25; Laboratory Asst.; The Stamp Studio, Box 29, Morris Heights Sta., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Jones, Lee M., 7015 Chappel Ave., Chicago, Ill. 36; Inv. Bonds; C. P. Campbell, Inv. Co., 35 N. Dearborn, Chicago. By Fred E. Farnham.

King, Ronald A., 9 Seymans St., Lisburn, Northern Ireland. 28; Stamp Dealer; F. H. Vallencey, 89 Farringdon St., London, Eng. By J. E. Guest.

La Rosa, Romeo V., 48b Victoria Ave., Hamrun, Malta. 32; Merchant and Mfg. Agt.; Harold Blackney, 201 N. 6th St., Saginaw, Mich. By J. E. Guest.

Lowry, Milton W., 601 Clay Ave., Scranton, Pa. 68; Postmaster; L. Warren, 1st Natl, Bank, Scranton. By Rev. Hiram W. Van Voorhis.

MacLean, Rev. C. C., 3333 W. 4th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 77; Clergyman; A. L. Woodin, Atascadero, Calif. By Victor L. Clemence.

Nicolle, T. H., 105 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia. 57; Stamp Dealer; E. Marks, Marks Stamp Co., Toronto, Canada. By J. E. Guest.

Penheiter, Donovan, Excelsior, Minn. 17; Student; Guaranteed by Mrs. Alma Penheiter; Ref., Miss Ellen Swanson, 3215 Pittsburg Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. By Alfred B. Cassell.

Rebuffat, Victor, 29 Place Jean Jaures, Marseilles, France. 36; Imports and Exports; Marshall Hancock, 51 W. 48th St., New York. By J. E. Guest.

Reinheimer, John H., Hotchkiss, Colo. 16; Newsboy; Guaranteed by Lulu E. Reinheimer; Ref.: John S. Finch, Hotchkiss, Colo. By Theo. H. Wand.

Richardson, S. T., 607 Garden St., Bellingham, Wash. 39; Salesman; Carnation Milk Products Co., Seattle, Wash. By Dr. H. B. Hinman.

Richert, Hans, Kungshojsgatan No. 1, Gottenburg I, Sweden. 36; Civil Engnr.; References requested. By J. E. Guest.

Rietdyk, J. K., Lange Goten 15 A, The Hauge, Holland. 26; Stamp Dealer; P. J. Hekker, Amsterdam, Holland. By J. E. Guest.

Rosenheim, Sidney T., 52 Wall St., New York City. 52; Stock Broker; Economist Stamp Co., 87 Nassau St., New York. By Eugene M. Costales.

Salkadhe, K. B., Sabas Goth, Gwalior, India. 35; Merchant; Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich, England. By J. E. Guest.

Salzer, Sammy, care Standard Oil Co. of New York, Constantinople, Turkey. 28; Clerk; Sales Dept.; Dr. Hanak, Consul Czekoslovakia, Constantinople. By A. Yaremdji.

Savine, A., 1611 Cortalyon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y. 55; Prop. Modern Furnniture Co.; Am. Exc. Irving Trust Co., Flatbush, New York. By J. E. Guest.

Scheurman, Mrs. G. F., 1742 Burlingame Ave., Detroit, Mich. Legal; Highland Park State Bank, Higsland Park, Mich. By John Kay.

Swearingen, R. W., 115 Kent Rd., Upper Darby, Pa. 39; Lt. Com. U. S. Navy; Frank P. Brown, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. By Eugene Klein.

Train, J. H., 1209 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich. 41; Bricklayer; Dr. J. E. Crane, 1220 Merrick Ave., Detroit, Mich. By J. E. Guest.

Winther, C. E., Flin Flon, Man., Canada. 25; J. P. McCurdy, Flin Flon, Man., Canada. By J. Moert.

Percy, Carl, 450 4th Ave., New York City. 41; Pres. Adv. Co.; U. S. Lithograph Co., New York. By H. de Windt.

Richmond, Chas. W., 1929 Park Rd., Washington, D. C. 59; Curator U. S. National Museum; Galt & Bro., 1107 Pa. Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C. By W. L. Richmond.

Wates, Francis W., 70 Princis May Rd., London N. 16, England. 50; Retired; Harmer Rooke & Co., 188-9 Strand, London W. C. 2, England. By J. E. Guest.

Wilkinson, Adderly E., Elsinore, Dalkey Co., Dublin, Irish Free State. 41; Civil Engnr.; Col. F. F. Freeman, 74 Grafton St., Dublin, Ireland. By J. E. Guest.

Application for Reinstatement.

8010 Mariam-Khan, Anoir A., Box 28, Baghdad, Mesopotamia. 25; Stamp Dealer; Leon & Georgi Ezra Zelkha, Baghdad, Mesopotamia. By H. A. Davis.

New Members.

9928 Alexander, Edw. L., 705 Humboldt St., Beardstown, Ill.
9929 Backer, John W., 3729 North Road, Walbrook, Baltimore, Md.
9930 Bassett, Clark L., 2000 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich.
9931 Beringer, Edw. W., 1204 Thomas St., Monongahela, Pa.
9932 Beust, Carl, R. R. 7, Oakwood Village, Dayton, Ohio.
9933 Boissard, Richard, Box 376, Madison, Wis.
9934 Brazer, Clarence W., 75 Owen Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.
9935 Brissette, J. Louis P., 1039 Berri St., Montreal, Que., Canada.
9936 Buxton, T. H., Box 178, Charlotte, N. C.
9937 Conrad, Gustav W., 4851 Wolfram St., Chicago, Ill.
9938 Cornell, Geo. A., 24 Center St., Brewster, N. Y.
J9939 Davidson, Victor, East Norwalk, Conn.
9940 Davidson, Walter V., East Norwalk, Conn.
9941 Dayton Philatelic Society, D. B. Bishop, Secy., 108 Oxford Ave., Dayton, O. Chapter No. 86.
9942 de Bussieres, Hugo, 2321 Derby St., Berkeley, Calif.
9943 Doell, Emerson G., 1652 Clifford Ave., Rochester, N. Y.
9944 Eastlake, Dr. Chesmore, 2336 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.
9945 Egolf, Howard D., 102 E. Penn St., Norristown, Pa.
9946 Farnsworth, V. L., 292 Walnut St., St. Paul, Minn.
9947 Fryer, Chas. G., Panmure, Auckland, New Zealand.
9948 Gilbert, Dr. E. A. Jr., 402 Marine Bank Bldg., Long Beach, Calif.
9949 Gleason, Parker A., 526 Park Ave., Weehawken, N. J.
9950 Goldman, Sanford L., 215 Greene St., New York City.
9951 Gregory, Stanley, Box 1542, Detroit, Mich.
9952 Hadley, Robin L., 131 E. First St., Long Beach, Calif.
9953 Haarer, Ernest, 113 W. Liberty St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
9954 Hawthorne Stamp Club, W. H. McConnell, Secy., 4223 N. Moody Ave., Chicago, Ill., Chapter No. 87.
9955 Hardt, K. Henry, R. A. 146, Bakersfield, Calif.
9956 Homan, B. H. Jr., 116 Nassau St., New York City.

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9958 Hume, Maj. Edgar E., Box 924, Fort Benning, Ga.
9959 Jacobs, H. M., 600 Marion Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
9960 Jamieson, John W., Box 131, Flint, Mich.
9961 Jarrett, T. Howard, Drawer 250, Trenton, Ont., Canada.
9962 Kerslake, Chas. V., 18 Conway Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
9963 Lambert, Frederick, Box 12, Fort William, Ont., Canada.
9964 Leik, Arnold, Musna, Viljandi, Estonia.
9965 Le More, Chas. W., 100 E. 34th St., New York City.
9966 Levine, Albert J., 210 Riverside Drive, New York City.
9967 Long Beach Stamp Collectors' Club, Roy G. Webb, Secy., 2800 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Calif. Chapter No. 88.
9968 Mann, Harry L., North St., Tewksbury, Mass.
9969 McCarthy, John C., 206 2nd Natl. Bnk. Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
9970 Monori, Emil, 607 Mill St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
9971 Moser, Dr. Gustav, 1800 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
9972 Mundt, C. Hugo, 786 E. 86th St., New York City.
9973 Nethery, L., 26 Sybil Road, Anfield, Liverpool, England.
9974 Olds, Edw. C., 52 Lauderdale Park, Rochester, N. Y.
9975 Ollendorff, G., 466 W. 149th St., New York City.
9976 Paul, J. E. N., 378 Hampton St., Winnipeg, Man., Canada.
9977 Pollak, Felix, III Pfarrhofgasse 13, Vienna, Austria.
9978 Rose, Mrs. Carla I., care R. J. Sippmann, 360 Washington St., New York City.
9979 Scott, A. A., 733 Stanley Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
9980 Seaman, Raymond V., Gilbertsville, N. Y.
J9981 Smith, Coventry W., 642 Grove St., Sewickley, Pa.
9982 Townsend, Howard R. Jr., East Main St., Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.
9983 Trufant, Dr. L. H., 15 S. Main St., Oberlin, Ohio.
9984 Tucker, L. E., 355 Coronado Ave., Long Beach, Calif.
9985 Walker, Fred, 2057 Myra St., Jacksonville, Fla.
9986 Weed, Frederic B., 47 Parkside Court, Utica, N. Y.
9987 Wheeler, H. D., 583 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.
9988 Zust, H. K., 8407 Woodhaven Ave., Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.

Reinstated.

6643 Albrecht, Wm. C., 174 Walworth St., Roslindale, Mass.
5372 Bradbury, Wymond W., 411 N. Voluntario St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
5489 Fifield, Edson J., 51 W. 48th St., New York City.

New Chapters.

9941 Dayton Philatelic Society, Chapter No. 86. Wm. J. Aull, President. D. B. Bishop, Secy., 108 Oxford Ave., Dayton, Ohio.
9954 Hawthorne Stamp Club, Chapter No. 87. Arthur Van Kleeck, President. W. H. McConnell, Secy., 4223 N. Moody Ave., Chicago, Ill.

9967 Long Beach Stamp Collectors' Club, Chapter No. 88. J. Lynn Avery, Pres. Roy G. Webb, Secy., 2800 E. 2nd St., Long Beach, Calif.

New Life Members.

437—8362 Kunz, John G., Miranda, Oriente, Cuba.
438—9978 Rose, Mrs. Carla I., care R. J. Sippmann, 360 Washington St., New York City.

Resignations Pending.

9237 Brown, Jno. McC., 174 N. La Brea Ave., San Barnardino, Calif.
6203 Cook, Walter, Box 132, Athol, Mass.
9011 Parsons, Geo. K., 1 W. 54th St., New York City.
9326 Schneider, Dr. Frederick, 64 Grove St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Resignations Received.

8700 Alexandri, M. D., R. D. 4, Tyrone, Pa.
9512 Barnes, Newell H., 1848 Prospect St., Lincoln, Neb.
6144 Bennett, Samuel, 315 N. 6th St., Millville, N. J.
8246 Brown, W. W., 4037 Alameda Drive, San Diego, Calif.
6517 Brook, Harry J., Simcoe, Ont., Canada.
7959 Buzby, Stockton, 2540 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, O.
7887 Campbell, Dr. Jno. L., 1300 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
2918 Culver, C. M., 2838 Central Ave., Alameda, Calif.
6538 Dorn, Paul A., Box 115, Santa Maria, Calif.
9692 Gourley, George, 521 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont., Canada.
7421 Holtz, C. W., 216 N. Lucerne Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
8615 Johnson, S. F., 705 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.
2359 Kendel, C. E., Box 545, Cleveland, Ohio.
8119 Paris, H. C., 2112 Oliver Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
8082 Smyrek, John, R. F. D. Box 641, Houston, Tex.
J5982 Tanner, Wm. N. Jr., Box 882, Sandusky, Ohio.
6041 Voigt, Chas. R., 1 Everett St., Concord, Mass.
6808 Wiener, H., 301 Butler Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
3195 Wilms, John H., 2103 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.
6171 Witty, J. W., 337 N. W. 11th Ave., Miami, Fla.
9035 York, Holcomb, Cummington, Mass.
9349 Corley, W. A., Army & Navy Club, Washington, D. C.
6454 Appleton, Col. H., Hotel Roccabella, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
9208 Roser, Rev. Theo., 127 Edgington Lane, Wheeling, W. Va.

Resignations Accepted.

8402 Alexander, J. S., 809 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
6874 Bugg, Wadsworth, Box 856, Norfolk, Va.
8545 Rehquate, W., 28 Redondo St., San Francisco, Calif.
9329 Shaw, Roger, 1 Stow St., Concord, Mass.
9226 Weight, F. W., 924 San Jose Ave., Burbank, Calif.

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Deceased.

76—1977 Steinmetz, Jos. A., 736 Westview St., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. July 11, 1928.
9415 Wittwer, Paul O., Munchenbuchsee, Switzerland.

Membership Summary.

Membership July 1, 1928		4048
New Members		61
Reinstated		3
		4112
Resignations accepted	5	
Deceased	2	7
Total Membership August 1, 1928		4105

H. A. DAVIS, Secretary.

Official Notices.

DUES PAYABLE.

Dues of $3.00 are payable to the Treasurer, Howard H. Elliott, Winchendon, Mass. on Sep. 1, by all members except Life Members. A notice was sent you with your proxy blank and convention call on June 22nd. Please remit promptly to the Treasurer.

A. P. S. UNITS.

A. P. S. members interested particularly in any of the specialties may take membership in these Units. Those with numbers are formed and ready for business. Those without numbers preceding the name are in process of formation. Communicate with the member whose name is attached to the Unit you are interested in.

1. Revenue Stamp Unit, B. S. King, Secy., 18 E. 41st St., New York City.
2. Precanceled Stamp Unit, Earl A. Holl, Exc. Mgr., Pesotum, Ill.
3. Stampless Cover Unit, Delf Norona, Secy., Beckley, W. Va.

Exchange Unit, H. A. Davis, Organizer, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.
Postage Stamp Unit, Claude Davis Millar, Organizer, 2041 Calvin Cliff, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Plate Number Unit, H. A. Davis, Organizer, 3421 Colfax "A" Denver, Colo.
Air Mail Stamp Unit, H. A. Davis, Organizer, 3421 Colfax "A", Denver, Colo.

About British Colonials and Glamour

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REUTER, Box 92B, FULLERTON, CALIF.

REPORT *of the* TREASURER

August 1st, 1928.

PERMANENT FUND.

Balance	$10116.66	
New Admissions	110.00	$10226.66

LIFE MEMBERSHIP FUND.

Balance		$ 9390.00

INSURANCE FUND.

Balance	$11085.77	
Receipts	613.97	
	$11699.74	
Disbursements	$ 26.73	$11673.01

EXCHANGE ACCOUNT.

Balance		$ 3.45

SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 141.35	
Dues paid in advance	16.94	$ 158.29

GENERAL FUND.

Balance	$ 856.57	
Receipts—Dues	19.65	
Reinstatements	6.00	
Interest on Bonds	33.33	
	$ 915.55	
Disbursements	$ 389.73	$ 525.82

AMERICAN PHILATELIST ACCOUNT.

Balance	$ 45.35	
Receipts—Subscriptions	13.35	
Interest on Bonds	16.67	
Advertising	1010.50	
	$ 1085.87	
Disbursements	$ 103.58	$ 982.29
		$32957.52
Cash	$15340.32	
Bonds	17617.20	$32957.52

HOWARD H. ELLIOTT, Treasurer.

Sales Department NEWS

By J. EUSTACE GUEST
Sales Mgr. The American Philatelic Society

VOL. 7, No. 4. Whole No. 52.
DALLAS, TEXAS—P. O. BOX 1042

Using the sales department as an exchange department. Many members do that, instead of taking cash for their sales. They write in and ask that some books be sent them from which they may take the amount to their credit from sales. In this way they are able really to exchange their duplicates for others, via the cash price way. The average member enters his duplicates in the sales department to realize cash to buy other stamps for his collection. Well, the sales department can give him as wide a selection of low priced or medium priced stamps as almost any other source, then by taking up his credit from sales thru the purchase of stamps for his collection he merely exchanges stamps, on a cash basis. One of our members recently used $120 of such credit, many others from time to time use smaller amounts. If you have books in the department we will be glad to hear from you if this plan interests you.

Members residing in foreign countries. In accordance with our usual practice we offer you, if you have books in the department and credit from sales, to the amount necessary, to pay your annual dues of $3.00, to send the new Scotts that will be out in November, to pay any other subscription or advertising bills you may wish and charge same against your sales account. If you have no books in the department we invite you to enter some stamps so that such service may be available to you. Blank books sent on request.

Stamps being offered. Say something about the stamps being offered thru the department says one member. Well that is a pretty large job. Of course we have lots of books of general stamps that run under $10 a book, this class seems to appeal to members who wish to fill blank spaces in a general collection and we send them in large lots of 20 to 50 books direct to the member with plenty of time to go over them. We can do the same in several classes such as British Colonials, South & Central America, 20th Century, 19th Century, Portuguese, French or other colonials. Then we have some special books of precancels, a good selection can always be sent. U. S. Cancellations is another group that meets with favor. We have some airmail first day covers books that we would be glad to submit, as well as some first day covers of 20th Century U. S. Then there are some older U. S. covers, mostly of the cheaper variety 3c green, 2c browns etc. We have special

books of higher priced stamps that are sent to buyers of that class. In fact we can almost send you what you wish even U. S. postage in turn. Write us what interests you and we will do our best to send something that you can use.

Stamp business in summer. Dull is it? Who said so? We late in June offered to pay postage both ways on a special circuit. This offer went to quite a lot of our membership, and we were fairly swamped with requests for these circuits. Which will make August one of our larger months from a sales standpoint. So this summer at least proved an exception to the rule. Anyhow we have never found it dull in summer. (Note that each July and August our sales are quite large). It just takes a little more effort to sell, that's all.

We made a new high record. Yes, we made a new high record, around $80,000.00 total in sales for the year. This is the largest increase we have made in any one year since we have operated the department. How did it happen? Well, guess we are learning each month a little more about how to operate a sales department successfully. How better to serve the larger number of our members each month. The expense of developing the department is a great percentage of the commissions earned but we set our goal at an annual sale of $100,000 and we are going to make that long before our first five year term expires even if it costs all of our commission to bring it about. Yes, you can help, all of you, by offering your desirable duplicates for sale thru this department and spending part of your stamp money with us. And last but not least, recruiting a few new members each year.

It can be done if you will help. Think how much more effective our Society would be if we had 5000 or more members, this year we have reached 4000. It should be the thought of each and every member to do some recruiting this fiscal year. If just 1000 of you will get one new member we will have the coveted 5000. But it will not take this for there are always several of us who will recuit two or three hundred members, so just a little effort by a small number of the others will put this over. Let's be in a position to say next year, "The APS has 5000 members, and I helped put the membership up to that figure."

Were you at Toronto? If you were we were mighty glad to have had the opportunity of renewing our friendship, or meeting you personally for the first time. "We" (Mrs. G. and I) thank you one and all for the favors extended and for the good things you said about our management. If you were unable to be present then let's plan right now to meet at the 1929 meeting. If you attend once, you will make it a point to be on hand each year.

Appreciative comment from abroad. "I have read with increasing indignation in following numbers of the American Philatelist of the grumbles, kicks and senseless attacks to which you and the other officers of the A. P. S. are apparently subject.

Print this letter on the cover of the next issue of the magazine if you wish to and give as much publicity as you like to my remarks. They primarily apply to

you but if all the officers of the Society whom I have not yet had the pleasure of communicating with are as prompt, courteous and business-like as you, these remarks apply to them all.

Here's MY say:

1. I have never seen, and doubt whether there exists a better produced, better printed, livelier or more interesting magazine than that of the Society, even down to the last advertisement.

2. I consider the articles and notes of the highest class and fit to put before far better Philatelists than these grissly grouchers are every likely to be. Perhaps that is the real root of the trouble.

3. I think your organization excellent and I frequently marvel how you can do it on the subscription.

4. Good as the magazine is it simply excelled itself when it is able to trot out such an article as that on the British stamps used in the Crimea by Dr. A. E. Whitehead in the May issue. Probably this was miles over the heads of the yappers—they wouldn't be old enough to understand it, poor boobs.

You know it, but for the benefit of any who read this letter, allow me to say that I have been at the Philatelic game longer than some of our members have lived in this jolly old world. I am hard to please and I am English. I do not therefore readily jump into exaggerated praise and the significance of my being English is that we do not readily praise the produce of any other country unless we are SURE we are on a good thing.

I am too far away geographically (however near I may be in spirit) to benefit by half the amenities offered by the hard working officers and yet my opinion is as laid down above.

Cheer up, Officers! Follow the band—take no notice of the neurotics who can't bear the music, there are more of us who can.

Yours fraternally,

F. H., Alexandria, Egypt."

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I should be glad to communicate with anyone having good stamps to dispose of, either singly, in lots, or as a collection.

Likewise, I would appreciate requests for my catalogues from prospective buyers

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The value of the collection is about

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We shall be glad to fill want lists, or to send selections of these stamps on approval to collectors interested.

VICTORIA

Another recent purchase is a $4000 collection of Victoria, very strong in the "Queen on Throne" type, and with some rare items in other issues.

This collection is also being broken up, and fine selections can be sent on approval.

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This is a strong collection, including large blocks, nice shades, and a few stamps on cover. Selections on request.

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The U. S. issues of the Philippines have been worth while by repaying those who bought early. There are still some bargains to be had.

At the present time I have some nice part perforate varieties of the Legislature commemorative issue, also an extra fine complete set of the ever popular Air Mails.

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The following new books have just been repriced for the Summer season. Rates will be found very moderate for superb condition.

PERSIA & SIAM—A nice little lot of early issues only.

PHILIPPINES—Two fine books. The early issues are a fine lot with many rarities, blocks and scarce provisionals. The second book contains issues 1880-1906, priced half catalogue and less.

ROUMANIA—Fine book of early issues, many fine blocks and pairs in the Imperf. issues. Very strong in the "large head" types Nos. 37 to 49 inclusive.

CEYLON—Three very fine books divided as follows: Issues 1857-1863, 1863-1867, 1867-1890. The "pence" issues are an exceptionally choice lot.

LUXEMBURG & MONACO—The Luxemburg comprise a fine lot of the early issues. Several 10c. and 1sgr. of the 1st issue, unused. Some extra fine Imperf. of the 1859-63 issues including an exceedingly rare used block of 4 of the 40c, also a superb 1874, 1 franc, error "PRANC" and several of the scarce rouletted 37½c bistre.

In Monaco there is a fine 1st issue 5 franc with gum; not too dear at $65.00 considering it is priced $125.00 in catalogue.

PORTUGAL—Good books of early issues, unused and used. I find good copies with large margins of the 1866-67 issue getting scarce and have been buying what I could find. Here are some fine singles, pairs and even a block of four of these desirable issues. The early Portugal are interesting and scarce and worth far more attention than they receive in this country. The early varieties are properly catalogued in Stanley Gibbons Foreign Countries catalogue, but rare and common are jumbled together in Scott's catalogue in the issue 1870 to 1880 in particular, but this has some advantages as it enables some of us who "know" to pick up many rare items at ordinary price.

AZORES, MADEIRA & GUINEA—A very fine book of early Azores and Madeira, and a few first issue Guinea (small surcharge only).

I find both the Imperf. and Perf. 1st type of Azores and Madeira to be really good stamps in fine condition, and am always glad to have the opportunity to purchase any of these.

In Azores a set of the scarce "St. Anthony" is also included.

BRITISH COLUMBIA & VANCOUVER ISLAND—Three new books have just been made up from the balance of the collection I recently purchased in B. C. These are grouped as follows:—**1.** Unused, finest shades and varieties. **2.** Used, finest and rarest cancellations and one or two early covers. **3.** General, Used and unused, the cheaper copies.

ITALIAN STATES—Three good books comprising Modena, Two Sicilies, Sicily, Parma, Roman States, Sardinia, San Marino, Tuscany and Italy. A number of rare stamps are included, Naples ½ torn. Arms, and ½ torn, Cross, but most of the stamps are priced half catalogue or less.

AFGHANISTAN—Two fine books of early issues only, 1870 to 1878 inclusive. Most are unused and cut square. This book is priced at one-half to one-third of catalogue prices. It contains many rare stamps mostly from the Ferrary collection.

TASMANIA—Rare and Early Issues only, 1853 to 1871, etc. Includes 1st issue 1d blue, one unused, and used on letter, three singles and a pair. 4d orange and orange-yellow, plates I. and II. all fine copies cut square, 2 pairs and 19 singles. Many of the rarest varieties in the perforated issues.

CURACAO—A fine book of early issues strong in the rare perforations. Among the great rarities there are Perf. 11½x12, 5c. and 25c unused, and 2½c, 10c and 50c used. Also a few early unpaid and a fine lot of color trials.

HAWAII—Three books are now ready. No. 1 contains a nice lot of 5c and 13c of 1853-1868 and about fifty of the "large figure" type, including a number of rare cancellations. The other books have a good lot of the later issues, in particular the issue of 1864-71 have been divided into stamps on various papers and with varieties of gum. In the later issues there is a fine copy of the error, overprinted in red on 10c red brown. No. 61b, not too dear at $120.00 mint being listed $250.00.

SHANGHAI—A fine lot of early types and some very rare provisionals. 2 books of unused and used.

PORTUGUESE INDIA—A very fine lot of early issues only up to No. 108 in the catalogue. In this book there are no less than 24 copies of the scarce 300, 600 and 900 reis in many varieties, also some rare provisionals on these first type stamps only.

GERMAN STATES—Four new books. Baden to Wurtemburg. Many fine unused and used scarce issues and all priced very low, mostly at 35 to 50% below catalogue prices.

If you want fine or cheap approval books of any other country let me know and I am sure I can please you.

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Mozambique Co. 2 elephants. 16 var. used. Must cat high..... .32
*Mozambique Co., #43 to 46 cat $5.00 ..... .50
*Montenegro, 1921. Prepared, but not issued. Plain and overprinted. 18 var. ..... .06
Liberia, 1885 to 1924. 150 var.—a regular stamp collection in itself. Unobtainable elsewhere at anywhere near this price.. 8.50

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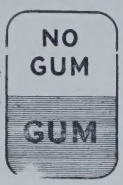

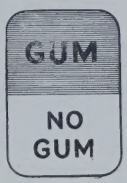

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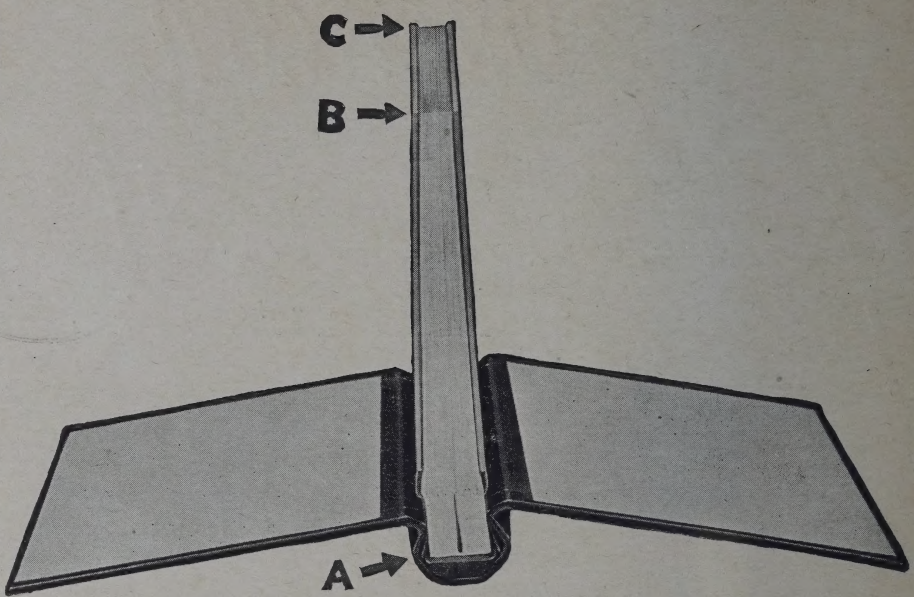

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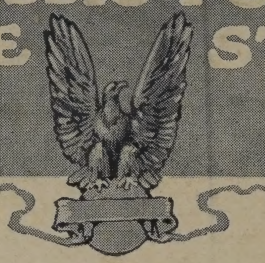

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